The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1885—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HE HAD GOOD TASTE.

A BURGLAR CUTS FOUR COSTLY PICTURES FROM THEIR FRAMES IN THE RESIDENCE OF A WEALTHY NEW ENGLANDER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There was much excitement at Mr. Frederick L. Ames' house at North Easton at 8:30 this morning, when evidence of a visit by burglars was discovered. In the drawing-room four empty frames, which yesterday held four of the choicest pictures, showed the object of the visit. The pictures had been removed from their frames. It was evidently the work of a connoisseur. The pictures, though small, were among the choicest in the extensive gallery. One was the work of Meyer von Bremen, five by six inches in size; another by J. F. Millet, seven and one-half by thirteen; a third by Theodore Rousseau, eleven by seven and one-fourth; the fourth by Zeybek, eleven by fourteen and a half inches. The theft was probably committed about midnight. Members of the family heard a noise on the ground floor, but thought nothing of it, as the house is cared for by over a dozen servants and guarded by dogs. Entrance was effected through one of the lower windows. The burglar was evidently well acquainted with the arrangements of the house and had decided what pictures he wanted. A few articles of bric-à-brac on the table and mantel were taken. This is believed to be the first time such a robbery has been committed in this State. The pictures are well known to artists and buyers, and it would be useless to try to dispose of them in this country. It is thought by the police that they will be carried to Europe and sold at some out-of-the-way place. The robbery could hardly have been done at the instance of any collector of paintings, for he could not exhibit them without a certainty of being asked to explain how they came into his possession. The pictures were valued at several thousand dollars. Each of them cost over $1,000. Mr. Ames went to New York Sunday night, and he is the only one who can give any information as to their history and real value. Mr. Ames is probably the wealthiest man in New England. He is a nephew of the famous Oakes Ames, the builder of the Union Pacific, and a cousin of Lieut.-Gov. Ames.

HIS NAME WASN'T DENNIS.

MR. KING OBJECTED TO THE VEHICLE KINDLY FURNISHED HIM BY THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 4.—John King had a ride in a dead-wagon tonight that he will never forget. He fell in a fit at Broad and Ridge avenues, Camden, N. J., this evening, and word was sent to Morgue-Keeper Powell that a man was lying dead at the place indicated. Powell sent his undertaker's wagon to remove the supposed dead man, and, on its arrival, the crowd which had assembled placed Mr. King as an alleged corpse into the vehicle. After jolting over the stones 200 feet King recovered consciousness and put in a vigorous and emphatic disclaimer, saying that he did not propose riding to his home in that kind of a gig. He then walked to the railroad junction and took a train for Merchantville, where he lives.

KANSAS CITY NEEDS POLICEMEN.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The city is crowded with thieves, thugs, highwaymen, and murderers. William C. Tenney, an old man, was attacked this morning by three men on West Sixth street, but they got nothing. One of them, who gave the name of E. Reilley, was captured. Two charges were placed against him, one for assault and the other for attempted robbery.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

An Auspicious Opening of the Irish Electoral Campaign at Wicklow.

Ringing Speech by Mr. Parnell in Which He Advocates an Irish Parliament.

His Sentiments on Separation—Fifty Irish-Americans to Cross the Water to Assist Him.

WICKLOW, Oct. 5.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Wicklow had today the honor of opening the Irish electoral campaign. Mr. Parnell selected his own county (Wicklow) for holding his first county convention and for making his first campaign speeches. The result was looked forward to with anxiety by all sections of political opinion. Among the opponents of the Irish National party hopes were entertained that some sign of revolt against Mr. Parnell would be manifested among the delegates. Indeed, fears of a possible dissension were not absent in the National ranks, and rumors were circulated that an effort would be made to spring local candidates on the convention. The proceedings today, however, effectively disposed of the hostility to or of the friendly fears of Mr. Parnell's supremacy.

The Irish leader arrived at Wicklow by train, accompanied by several members of Parliament. At the station he was received by the Town Commissioners, a large number of representative men, and a great crowd with band and banners in attendance, who greeted Mr. Parnell with enthusiastic cheers. The procession formed and proceeded to the town-hall, where an address of welcome was presented. Wicklow was decorated with Irish, French, and American flags, but there was a notable absence of the British ensign. The attitude of the people was marked by a severe and resolute enthusiasm, presenting a striking contrast to the more noisy exhibitions of southern patriotism. After the presentation of the address of welcome business was suspended for one hour, which allowed the committee to examine the delegates' credentials.

THE CONVENTION.

When the convention assembled the town-hall was closely packed. Forty priests and eighty lay delegates composed the convention. A suppressed excitement was visible on every face in the crowded room. A rumor had gone abroad that an effort would be made to nominate candidates in opposition to those of Mr. Parnell, but it was decided to support Messrs. Sexton, Harrington, O'Kelly, and Corbet, who were present as a delegation, with Mr. Parnell, from the Irish National League. They were visibly anxious in their expectancy. The delegates crowded together and talked in whispers. Everyone seemed to feel the gravity of the situation. The cheers from the street told of Mr. Parnell's coming, and the entrance of the Irish leader was a signal for the rising of the whole convention. Men hitherto silent burst forth into ringing cheers. There could be no doubt as to what they meant—an absolute allegiance to the "uncrowned King."

Mr. Parnell walked in with a calm and unruffled countenance, and whatever his thoughts may have been they were concealed behind his pale, unmoved face, which presented to onlookers an outward front of confident repose. After a short delay Mr. Parnell took the chair, made a brief address pointing out the requirements of candidates, and read the rules adopted by the Parliamentary party for the guidance of the convention. Each candidate then signed the following paper:

I pledge myself that, in the event of my election, I will sit, act, and vote with the Irish Parliamentary party, and if at a meeting of the party, convened upon due notice specially to consider any question, it be determined by a resolution supported by a majority of the entire Parliamentary party that I have not fulfilled the above pledge I hereby undertake forthwith to resign my seat.

These having been accepted representative men rose and proposed Mr. Corbet, the sitting member, and Mr. Garrett Byrne, a descendant of the leader of the rebellion of '98, as candidates. Both were acclaimed. Then came a pause, and Mr. Parnell rose and asked if any delegate wished to propose any other candidate. Now was the critical moment. Men looked into each other's faces, necks were craned to catch any first note of dissent, for it was understood that Messrs. Corbet and Byrne were the choice of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. The minutes seemed long, but no one spoke. Mr. Parnell broke the silence by announcing that Messrs. Corbet and Byrne were chosen in absence of other nominations.

One united chorus of cheers broke forth. The clericals were even louder than the lay delegates. The two first members of the new Irish party were chosen unanimously. The Rubicon was passed; Mr. Parnell had asserted his power, and the example set by Wicklow today was felt to be decisive in the electoral campaign.

The question remaining was for which division of the county the selected candidates should sit. Mr. Garrett Byrne had historical claims. Mr. Corbet was the man in possession. Both desired the other to choose, and a friendly contest ensued. Mr. Corbet elected to stand for the Eastern division, while Mr. Byrne, like many of his ancestors, took to the hills of the fight—that is, the Western division. Mr. Sexton, in a brilliant oration, brought the business of the convention to a close within doors.

While the people were waiting outside to learn the decision of the delegates an impromptu platform was constructed and Mr. Parnell proceeded to make his most important political speech on what had been done.

The portentous example set had evidently lifted a load of care from his mind. When he appeared on the platform he seemed a changed man. The quiet repose gave place to an attitude of iron resolution as he began his remarkable speech, which, dealing with the question of home rule, once more reaffirmed his resolution to struggle for the restoration of Irish legislative independence without heeding the pronunciamentos of English politicians.

MR. PARNELL'S GREAT SPEECH.

After referring to the conventions work, and making eulogistic reference to the chosen candidates, Mr. Parnell proceeded to deal with the political situation. "When," he said, "I have expressed my conviction that in a new Parliament we should be able to form our platform on a single plank and make it a plank of legislative independence, my declaration has been received by the English press and by some, though not by all, English leaders with a storm of disapproval, and they have told us that yielding an independent Parliament to Ireland was a matter of impossibility. But nothing during this interval has in the slightest degree diminished my confidence in the near success of our efforts. On the contrary, the English press and the English leaders practically admit that Irish affairs cannot be allowed to continue as they exist, and that it is impossible to keep an unwilling people and unwilling representatives in forced legislative connection with the other two Kingdoms. They admit that there must be some change, but that two conditions shall accompany this change:

"First—That the separation of Ireland from England shall not be a consequence of granting legislative independence to Ireland; and

Second—That we shall not be allowed to protect our manufactures at the cost of those of England.

"Mr. Gladstone's manifesto declares that he is willing to consider our demand, provided it is granted that it does not involve separation. Mr. Chamberlain declares that he is willing to give a Legislature of some kind, provided it has not power to protect our manufactures against those of England. I have claimed for Ireland's Parliament that it shall have power to protect Irish manufactures, should that be the will of the Irish people. It is not for me to say beforehand what action the freely-elected Irish Parliament will take, but I have claimed that no parliamentary assembly in Ireland will work satisfactorily which has not free power over Irish affairs, which has not free power to raise a revenue for the purpose of our Government as shall seem fit to that assembly. I have an opinion that it would be wise to protect certain Irish industries, at all events for a time, in order to make up for a loss at the start which we experienced, owing to the adverse legislation in times past.

HIS CLAIM FOR IRELAND.

"Ireland could never be a manufacturing nation of such importance as to be able to compete with England, but several industries could be made to thrive here, although we should be compelled to seek other than our own supplies from the English markets on account of natural causes. But I claim for Ireland that if an Irish Parliament considers there are certain industries which could be fostered by protection, the Irish Parliament should have power to protect them. It is not for me to predict the extent to which that power would be used, but I tell the English Radicals and Liberals that it is useless to talk of their desire to do justice to Ireland when, from motives of selfishness, they refuse to repair the most manifest inequalities of all—namely: the destruction of our manufactures by England in times past; when they refuse to repair that injustice by giving us the power to build up those comparatively few industries to which Ireland is adapted by circumstances to excel in.

"A claim has been put forward that some guarantee should be given that the granting of legislative independence to Ireland should not lead to separation. This claim is one which at first sight may seem fair. It would be preposterous to ask England to concede to us the engine which we announced our intention to use for bringing about separation; but there is a great difference between having such an intention and giving counter-guarantees against carrying it. It is not possible for the human intelligence to forecast the future in such matters, but we can point to the fact that under the eighty-five last years of her parliamentary connection with England Ireland has become intensely disloyal and intensely disaffected; that, notwithstanding the alternate policy of conciliation and coercion, disaffection has broadened and deepened from day to day.

THE CAUSE OF DISAFFECTION.

"Am I not then entitled to assume that the root of disaffection and this feeling of disloyalty is the assumption by England of the management of our own affairs? It is admitted that the present system cannot go on. What are you going to put in its place? My advice to English statesmen in considering this question would be to trust the Irish people altogether or to trust them not at all. Give with free and open hand; give our people power to legislate on all domestic concerns, and you may depend on one thing—the desire for separation at least will not be increased or intensified. Whatever chance English rules may have of drawing to themselves the affection of the Irish people lies in their destroying the abominable system of legislative union by conceding fully and freely to Ireland the right to manage her own affairs. We can show that the power has been freely conceded to the great colonies to protect their industries against those of England. In these colonies disaffection has disappeared; and while Irishmen going to America carry with them a burning hatred against English rule and bequeath it to their children, the Irishman who goes to Australia and finds a different system of English rule becomes a loyal citizen and a strength and prop to the community in which his lot is cast. I say it is possible and it is the duty of English statesmen of today to inquire into and to examine the facts for themselves and to cease the task they admit to be impossible—that of going forward in continued misgovernment. If these lessons can be learned, I am convinced that the English statesman who is great enough and who is powerful enough to carry out these teachings and to enforce them on the acceptance of his countrymen, and to give Ireland a full legislative liberty and a full power to manage her own domestic concerns, will be regarded in the future by his countrymen as one who has removed the greatest peril to the English Empire—a peril, I firmly believe, which, if not removed, will find some day—perhaps not in our time, but will certainly find, sooner or later, and it may be sooner than later—an opportunity of revenging itself by the destruction of the British engine for the oppressions and misgovernment of centuries."

A VOCAL EARTHQUAKE—PRESENTATION.

When the Protestant leader of Catholics and non-Catholics—united as all creeds once were across the water in Colonial times when struggling for separation—resumed his seat, what seemed to be the echoes of old shouts that had greeted Emmet, Grattan, Fitzgerald, Meagher, O'Gorman, and O'Connell rang out in the welkin like a vocal earthquake.

Other Home-Rule members followed with remarks in favor of independence, and when the assemblage was about adjourning the picturesque form of Father Moyean of Cavan rose as if about to pronounce a benediction. He held in his hand a magnificent gold watch of American make, sent over by an American sympathizer. In a moment after the fact had been stated and the gift was accepted by Mr. Parnell. "It is time honoring the hour of revolution," said a distinguished Queen's Counsellor, as the orator returned to his quarters and the crowd, numbering thousands upon thousands, scattered, hurrahing for "Ould Ireland."

PRESS COMMENT.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6—2 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Freeman's Journal* says:

The convention is in every respect a model to the rest of Ireland, to be followed as a unanimous example by convention after convention, until the popular party, going into the electoral battle, absolutely unanimous, thoroughly organized, and having selected its best and truest men to represent the National demand in Parliament, shall practically enforce the unanimous voice of the Irish people.

This morning's *Irish Times* says:

Mr. Parnell was not intimidated nor discouraged by Mr. Chamberlain. He reasserts his views and discloses somewhat further what fresh mental developments he is undergoing. He believes that Ireland, under her own Parliament, would need and would secure for her industries protection, but he computes the interval during which these exceptional measures would be required at two or three years. Many will believe that if an Irish Parliament were to sit tomorrow and to pass a law warranting such measure, it might in in the nature of things break down in a month. Mr. Parnell's protection against England would be ruinous to Ireland, provoking an immediate retaliation on another point. What Mr. Parnell said that was much more remarkable and worthy of attention was when he was dealing with a charge that he contemplates separating Ireland from England, and refuses to proffer any guarantees that such is not his object. He would ask the English Parliament to trust the Irish people or a party among the Irish people as to this. Mr. Parnell cannot engage for the Irish people what they would think right to do when they had a Parliament. He avoids practical, business-like discussion of a constitution and the limitations of such Parliament, and substitutes for this generalities largely inflated with predictions of disaster to the British Empire unless his party's ideas sufficiently prevail.

LONDON, Oct. 6—4 a. m.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The *Daily News* in a serio-comic leader calls today's Cabinet council an electioneering Cabinet, and calls Lord Randolph Churchill the connecting link between the Government and Mr. Parnell. It adds:

The "Uncrowned King" is possibly a recognized Minister, a secret envoy in Downing street. Mr. Parnell had not a word to say against boycotting, and his speech throughout bears the traces of a disposition to come to terms with the English political parties.

The *Telegraph* says Mr. Parnell held almost regal court yesterday at Wicklow amid the frantic adulations of his followers, and he successfully inaugurated the first of a series of conventions; and it concludes:

What we are witnessing at Wicklow is a conspiracy to paralyze the Parliament of Great Britain in order that the Irish House of Commons may take the British products and maintain a host of police volunteers in armed menace of British peace and security.

The *Times* joins in the Parnell howl, and, referring to the speech, says:

It is impossible to disguise or palter with the fact that the government of Ireland has passed or is rapidly passing out of the hands of her Majesty's Ministers.

PATRIOTIC IRISH-AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A large meeting of gentlemen who have been active in Irish National League matters in this city and Brooklyn was held this afternoon at the office of Mr. John Rooney, No. 145 Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best and most effective means of assisting the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell in the coming election for Members of Parliament. Mr. John C. McGuire of Brooklyn was elected Chairman, and Gen. M. Kerwin was chosen Secretary. A long preamble and accompanying resolutions were adopted. The preamble sets forth that the general election about to take place for members of the English Parliament "offers to the people of Ireland an opportunity to prove their loyalty and devotion to the cause of Irish nationality seldom if ever equaled in the history of that unfortunate, misgoverned, and persecuted country"; asserts the steadfast and unswerving fidelity of the Irish people to the cause of national independence, and the great results accomplished under the leadership of Mr. Parnell and his associates; emphasizes the oppression and depopulation of Ireland through the system of landlordism; gives warning to England that she has not only depopulated Ireland to deal with, but that "over 10,000,000 of her exiles of the Irish race on this continent look on with anxious eyes and with strong arms and willing hearts to render such assistance as may be needed by their brothers in Ireland to accomplish this end." It concludes as follows:

Resolved, That we send fifty of the representative men of our race in the United States to assist the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates in the hustings for the purpose of electing the candidates selected and approved of by that heroic and trusted leader.

The following is a partial list of those who are named to perform this service:

The Rev. James Conaty, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit, Mich.; the Rev. M. J. Dorney, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. George C. Betts, St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. Father Cronin, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Rev. James Taaffe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Hon. P. A. Collins, Boston, Mass.; the Hon. Joseph J. O'Donoghue, New York; the Hon. John Boyle O'Reilly, Boston; the Hon. John F. Finerty, Chicago; the Hon. William E. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Hon. M. V. Gannon, Davenport, Ia.; the Hon. Martin A. Foran, Cleveland; Judge Prendergast, Chicago; the Hon. T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pa.; Alexander Sullivan, Chicago; James Mooney, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Devoy, New York; Dr. William B. Wallace, Dr. C. J. Macguire, Gen. M. Kerwin, Gen. Dennis F. Burke, Miles O'Brien, of New York; John C. McGuire, Michael Meagher, P. J. Hanway, and John Rooney, of Brooklyn; M. F. Wilhare, Philadelphia; D. C. Feely, Rochester; and Hugh J. Carroll, Pawtucket, R. I.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. Of the gentlemen named, the following have already signified their readiness to go: The Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit; the Rev. M. J. Dorney, Chicago; the Rev. Dr. George C. Betts, St. Louis; Gen. M. Kerwin, New York; John C. McGuire, Brooklyn; Hugh J. Carroll, Pawtucket, R. I.; and the Hon. John Rooney, New York. The money for expenses will be forthcoming.

OTHER IRISH MATTERS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 5.—Only three of Mrs. O'Connell's 200 tenants have paid their rents. A man who is a professed Invincible has been visiting Mrs. O'Connell's tenants at Ballybean and demanding money with which to fight Mrs. O'Connell. The man is being tracked by the police.

A notice was posted yesterday at the gates of Mrs. Morgan O'Connell's homestead, at Kildysart, ordering members of the league to shun her at mass and not sit in the same gallery with her. Mrs. O'Connell attended mass, and was the sole occupant of the gallery.

The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Prime Minister Salisbury had a prolonged conference today.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—A movement has been started for a public meeting of Irishmen in this city similar to the one held in Chicago Saturday night. Addresses will be delivered by Alexander Sullivan, Justin McCarthy, and probably John Boyle O'Reilly.

POLYGAMISTS SENTENCED.

FIVE OF THEM SENT TO JAIL AND FORCED TO PAY A HEAVY FINE—MORMON WRATH AGAINST JUDGE ZANE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 5.—Five polygamists were sentenced in the Third District Court today—Isaac Gross, Alfred Best, David E. Davis, Charles Seal, and Andrew W. Coley. All refused to pledge themselves to obey the law, and were sentenced to the full limit of the law—six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

In the Tabernacle yesterday apostle Heber J. Grant said: "We be to the Judge who sits on the bench of the Third District Court. We will not stand his abuse much longer. He cannot insult honest men and revile virtuous women with immunity by calling them concubines and bastards (a few Sundays ago this apostle loudly proclaimed himself a bastard and gloried in it." The apostle warmly lauded those of the brethren who refused to submit to the law, but bade the court do its worst. He continued: "Judge Zane has taken a course that has made him a coward and unfit to be called a man, and condemnation will fall upon him and the heads of his children. Remember there is a limit, and this limit must soon be reached." His remarks were greeted with a shout of "Amen."

THE CIRCUS SMASHUP.

ALL THE WOUNDED DOING WELL EXCEPT TWO—THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CARING FOR THEM.

BRAINERD, Minn., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The wounded of yesterday's circus calamity at Fergus Falls arrived at the Northern Pacific Sanitarium here this morning, brought on with the bodies of the dead by Northern Pacific wrecking-trains. The dead all have been forwarded to their late homes, including the Cincinnati men, Roberts, Krause, and Wilson. Of the wounded all are doing well except the two Cincinnatians, Seigle and Jenkins, and will be able to be moved in a short time.

A DEADLY POLITICAL SQUABBLE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Oct. 5.—The convention for the nomination of county officers and members for the Legislature, was held here today. After it had adjourned a difficulty occurred between L. W. Mullins, formerly a member of the Legislature and W. W. Watson, an attorney, both of Byhalia. Pistols were used at short range. Watson was shot in the right side, and died in a few minutes. Mullins surrendered.

SLAUGHTERED CONVICTS.

Sixty Stripe-Wearers in Texas Make a Desperate Break for Liberty.

They Start for the Woods—The Guards Open Fire on Them with Deadly Effect.

A Report that Twenty-five of the Prisoners Were Killed or Wounded.

RUSK, Tex., Oct. 5.—Yesterday, at the terminus of the Kansas & Gulf Shore line, near Lufkin, Tex., sixty convicts working on the road made a desperate break for liberty just as they had finished their supper.

With deafening yells they started up in a body and rushed for the neighboring woods.

The guards opened fire on the fleeing convicts with deadly effect.

The latest report says that twenty-five of them were killed or wounded.

The prisoners ran in one large body, and the guards simply emptied their repeating rifles and small arms into the moving mass.

Rumors of an intended mutiny in this camp have been rife for some weeks past. These rumors were strengthened by the fact that many of the convicts were serving life-sentences and were known to be desperate characters, and extra precautions were being taken.

Every means possible is being used to recapture the thirty-five who succeeded in stealing the rifles of the guards. All avenues of escape are being guarded, and posses are being organized to scour the country.

The scene of the outbreak is some miles from a telegraph-office.

STARTLING TESTIMONY.

THE CHINESE SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE INCENDIARIES AT ROCK SPRINGS—A FABRICAL INVESTIGATION.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The testimony taken at Green River, which will be placed before the grand jury tomorrow, will be to the effect that only five Chinamen were actually killed by shots. The miners will testify that two men only shot at the coolies. It is thought this will be taken with allowance. The general opinion prevails at Green River that no indictments will be found against the miners, as out of twenty-two witnesses none identified a single man as engaged in the riot. Incident to the examination by the grand jury, many facts concerning the villainous treatment of the white miners were adduced, and it is believed that a report will be made very strongly reflecting on the management of the coal mines by the Pacific officials. The men are all quiet at Carbon. The road has commenced already to ship in coal from Missouri.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., Oct. 5.—Some testimony of a startling character was given to the grand jury today calculated to throw new light on the transactions at Rock Springs during the recent riot there. The Rev. Timothy Thirloway, a Congregational minister who resided at Rock Springs with his family during the riot, made a sworn statement showing that the Chinese set fire to their own houses in order to prevent the white men from robbing them of their money, which was buried in the ground underneath their dwellings. Subsequent events have shown that this was the case, for as soon as the Chinamen returned to Rock Springs they commenced excavating under the ruins, and in one instance over $6,000 were found. Thirloway's statement is as follows:

"I am a minister of the Gospel, and was residing at Rock Springs the 2d of September last, on which day a riot occurred in the vicinity of Chinatown. That day I heard there was a large number of men moving around toward the north end of Chinatown with guns, clubs, and other weapons. I stepped out of my house with my wife and saw the first two houses that were set on fire. While we were standing there I could see a number of white men on the north side of Chinatown and at the same time four Chinamen came out of the house on the southeast part of the town, only a short distance from us. They were some 200 yards from the white men. The four Chinamen had not moved more than twenty yards from the house with their bundles when some one called them back, and they remained in the house two or three minutes before coming out again. In the meantime a volley was heard on the north side of Chinatown and almost instantly the Chinamen rushed out of the building. They had hardly left when we saw the building was on fire. No white men were to be seen near the house, and it was apparent that the house was fired by the Chinamen themselves. My daughter, who talked with some of the Chinamen afterwards, can tell you more about that and the object of the Chinamen in setting their houses on fire. The two houses that were first burned belonged to the railroad company, and were known as Nos. 15 and 16. Among the Chinamen that came out of No. 16, the first house set on fire, I recognized Ah Quong."

The statement of Miss Eleanore Thirloway was as follows: "I came to Rock Springs last December, and have given instructions to the Chinese at my father's house in the evening. I think we had the confidence of the Chinese, who regarded us as their friends. Just as soon as they returned some came to see us and talked about their troubles. Ah Quong, who lived in the cellar of house No. 16, which was the first house set on fire, told me that 'China boy scared; 'fraid Mellean boy would get things, and China boy set fire to the houses.' Law Ack Sen, a nephew of Ah Say, a Chinese interpreter, also told me the same facts about setting fire to the house as the other Chinaman—that they were afraid the white man would find their money and for that reason the Chinese set fire to the house. Ah Quong said: 'China boy no likee Mellean boy; catchee him things, and China boy set fire to houses.'"

Mrs. Eleanor Thirloway testified substantially as her husband, and also that Chinamen were seen running from the houses, which immediately burst forth in flames, as if touched off with gunpowder.

FOOLING GEN. CROOK.

HIS APACHE SCOUTS SAID TO BE PULLING THE WOOL OVER HIS EYES—GERONIMO AIDED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A special from Washington says: Information which has been received here privately shows beyond question that the Apache scouts employed by Gen. Crook are leading the soldiers on a wild-goose chase, affording Geronimo every opportunity to visit the reservation he deserted to supply himself with women, bucks, and ammunition. A sentiment is rapidly working up in the Interior and War Departments which it is believed will eventually lead to the removal of Gen. Crook to another command and the substitution of an Indian fighter who has faith in Indian truthfulness.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Austro-Hungary and Russia Cannot Agree Upon Dividing Up Turkey's Domains.

Both Anxious to Annex Those Portions Which Block the Way to the Coveted Seaboard.

Work of the Diplomats—Gladstone's Plan—Lew Wallace's Views—The Sultan Mentally.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The most important utterance by any high official of the Great Powers since the Roumelian complications began is the speech of Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, to the Hungarian Diet last Saturday. The full text of the speech arrived in London this morning, and has been earnestly discussed today at the Foreign Office and in diplomatic circles. A careful analysis of the speech confirms the impression that Austro-Hungary and Russia have thus far failed to agree upon a partition of the Turkish domains in Europe which block the way of both Powers to earnestly-coveted seaboards. Concerted action would enable both to march to the sea—Austria by way of Servia and Macedonia to Salonica and the Grecian Archipelago and Russia via Bulgaria and Roumelia to the Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles. A scheme of this kind involves, of course, the complete ignoring of the rights and wishes of all the inhabitants of the Balkan Peninsula, but their views have never yet been consulted when their great northern neighbors set about changing maps. The real obstacle in the way, as revealed by Herr Tisza's speech, is the lack of agreement between Austria and Russia. The present attitude of Austria, according to Herr Tisza, is as follows: She recognizes Turkey's right and relies upon her ability to reoccupy Eastern Roumelia and to hold Macedonia, and for the present at least she intends to prevent outsiders from meddling. Austria thus poses for the time being as a friend of Turkey, but it is universally understood that there is a mental reservation which contemplates a large transfer of western Balkan territory to Austria in the future. Experts in Eastern diplomacy are certain that, sooner or later, Russia will interfere and that this will cause a vast and sudden change in the Austrian policy as at present outlined.

The continued raids of Turkish marauders, led by Turkish officers, into the Transcaucasia, have caused the Russian newspapers to advocate the sending of a large force of Cossacks into Turkish territory to prevent such incursions. The Government of Erzeroum is demoralized and powerless to prevent the raids.

THE DIPLOMATIC PANACEA.

Mr. Gladstone has, as usual, a panacea for the Eastern trouble, and has proclaimed it today. He thinks that a partition of Macedonia between Austria, Greece, and Turkey would pacify everybody, although the Mussulmans form half the Macedonian population and are inextricably mixed with the Christians.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, has fully decided to coöperate with Austria with the double purpose of thwarting Russia and facilitating Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's mission to the Porte.

M. de Giers has started for St. Petersburg via Stettin.

The Ambassadors at Constantinople yesterday held a conference on the Roumelian question lasting four hours. The discussion took a wider range than was anticipated and provoked some difference of opinion, which has not yet been settled. This may delay the delivery of the identical note to be addressed to the respective Powers and afterward submitted to the Porte. The Ambassadors agreed today to ask instructions from their respective Governments before approaching the main question.

Says another dispatch: The conference of the Ambassadors on the Roumelian question has resulted in a memorandum being formulated which will be submitted to the Powers for approval before being referred to the Porte.

Tewfik Pasha, Turkish Minister at Athens, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany. Alphia Pasha, Governor of Mitylene, has been appointed Minister at Athens. Zia Bey succeeds Halil Bey as Minister to Belgrade, and Halil goes to Teheran.

A dispatch from Berlin to the *Standard* says that the Powers have all agreed to advise the Porte to recognize the union of Roumelia and Bulgaria under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

WARLIKE NOTES.

The Greek fleet is ready to sail for Crete, where disorders are expected.

It is reported from Constantinople that numerous Turks are advancing toward Servia.

Two classes of the Greek naval reserves have been called out for service.

A note will be dispatched to Greek and Servia advising them to disarm.

EX-MINISTER WALLACE INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Gen. Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, looking hale and hearty today at the Gilsey House, said: "I do not think any action will be taken by Turkey until the signatory Powers meet. The Sultan has too much common sense to run haphazard into war. He will await the issue of a conference. In case of a disagreement between the Powers probably the whole of Europe will be swept into hostilities—Russia, France, and Italy on the one side, and England and Austria on the other. Germany, guided by Bismarck, will endeavor to act as arbiter. Austria would immediately take possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia would occupy Bulgaria and Roumelia. The conference is most likely to result in statu quo. It is scarcely to be expected that Europe will go to war to further the ambitious plans of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Russia is always looking forward, and keeps an eye on strategic points. Russia already has a passage of the Danube. With Roumelia she would have the Balkan Mountains and a clear way any time into Turkey. The Powers desire to pluck the bird, but the question of division can never be satisfactorily arranged. Turkey understands fully that her position in Europe depends upon their rivalry. The small Powers, each adjacent, want a slice of territory when a division occurs. Greece, for her part, would make an effort for Macedonia, but in that comes conflict with the ambition of Servia. So you see how many complications can arise in the Bulgarian question."

IS THE SULTAN CRAZY?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The Imperial Ottoman legation attributes the report cabled from Constantinople to the effect that the Sultan was believed to be becoming demented "to the malice of the enemies of Turkey," and emphatically denies that there is any truth in it. The legation further says: "The health of his Majesty the Sultan is of the very best. He occupies himself actively with affairs of the Empire and seeks to assure the happiness of his people."

RUSSIA IN A STATE OF MIND—PREMATURE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE SHE WAS CHARGING—IGNATIEFF'S WORK IN THE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—It is now possible to see quite a little further into the Eastern millstone than I could a week ago. Things are taking shape, and Turkey is discovered to be more concerned about the loss of tribute than the diminution of her prestige. She is chiefly anxious to have Prince Alexander bound over to pay regularly in future. The ecstacy of aspiration with which all the Balkan populations were reported to have been seized turns out to be largely confined to the politicians, army officers, and contractors. It is none the less menacing for all that, but it is distinctly less inspiring to the outside imagination. The two great Powers in the background are disclosed too as much nearer a deadly and colossal grapple than they were at first supposed to be. Last week the ambitious Battenbergs and Obrenoviches seemed the most notable perils to the peace of Europe, but they fade out of sight now in the presence of the wrath of the enraged Romanoffs. It is a curious story. It seems that Ignatieff and the Pan-Slavs prepared the whole mine. They got everything ready for a revolution next spring, which was to be started by the simultaneous seizure and dethronement of Prince Alexander at Sophia and Prince Milan at Belgrade, and the union of both the Bulgarias, Servia, and Macedonia, under the Servian pretender, Peter Karagiorgvecs. But the Russian intriguers were unable to control the conspiracy they had started. It was revealed by Karaveloff to Prince Alexander, who put himself at the head of a movement, sprung the mine prematurely, and tricked Russia. Even then it might not have been fatal to the Russian plans had the Czar not lost his temper and with it his tact. He instantly ordered the Russian officers to leave the Bulgarian army; he refused to see the delegation that journeyed all the way from the Balkans to Copenhagen, and sulkily declined even to acknowledge the receipt of humble and almost reverential messages sent in the name of the Bulgarian nation. So swift are transformations in the Eastern kaleidoscope that this seems already ancient history and would not be repeated here if it did not help to explain the present situation and assist in guiding speculation as to what will happen next.

RUSSIA'S PROBABLE ACTION.

He would be a brave man who assumed to say what this next is to be, but it would be reasonably safe to say what it will not be. Much, very much, is uncertain, but of this we may feel assured—the present disturbance will not end like the last in the Balkans. By a further Russian advance toward the Bosphorus Russia faces an absolutely unbroken European concert not only of the great Powers, but of every one of the little mushroom States. On her Western threshold there is something almost pitiful in the way in which Servia has crept under the wing of Austria, and Bratiano has skurried off to Vienna and Berlin to offer Roumania's adhesion to the Anti-Muscovite League. When we reflect that Russian blood and treasure created for both these States their places on the map of Europe we see that never was gratitude so truly a lively sense of favors to come as among these Slavs of the Balkans. Having sucked Russia dry, they, with great intelligence, turn to Austria. No wonder then that the Czar, tricked at Sophia by the pauper kinsman whom his father lifted to a throne, deserted at Bucharest and Belgrade by Kings whose crowns his own sword had helped to fashion, and seeing the whole results of a long and exhausting struggle with Turkey turned to naught, is in a savage mood and thoroughly disposed to hurt somebody. He can do it, too. Five Russian ironclads lie between Kustendji and Varna. A hundred thousand men are in Bessarabia ready to cross the Roumanian frontier on forty-eight hours' notice. Few of the preparatory measures taken in the Afghan scare have been relaxed. Russia has never been in better shape for a sudden campaign. Already it is said everywhere that Russia will propose at the conference next week to occupy Bulgaria and Roumelia until the will of Europe shall be disclosed. It is equally agreed that the Powers will veto this proposal. Behind these beliefs there is a general fear that the Czar's ugly temper will dictate defiance to the Powers and that he will intervene on his own account.

THE SHAPE A WAR WOULD TAKE.

But if the Cossacks descend this time it will be no barbaric Moslem to meet, but Krupp cannon. All Southwestern Europe is in today's calculation of the prospects which are strictly pessimistic. Turkey is scarcely taken into account. At most she might be able to defend a strip of the Euxine coast from Bourgas to Constantinople, and perhaps she might also hold Adrianople; but no more would be expected of her in Europe. It would be Austria gathering under her flag a motley horde of Wallachs, Serbs, Greeks, and Arnauts, and backed, if necessary, by the whole force of Germany and Italy, who would assume the rest of the task. It is needless to predict what the issue of such a conflict would be. There would scarcely be Bulgarians enough left to populate a pashalic, much less the Kingdom they are talking about now, and Russia would receive a blow compared with which that in the Crimea would be a mere abrasion. By the speculations of the various continental papers one can see how the mind is tempted to run riot at the thought of all that this might involve—Roumania extended again to the Dniester, Servia fattened by Widdin and Sophia, Albania given to Greece, the Austrian eagle at Salonica and dominating the Peninsula, and the Turks again in the Balkans and Armenia. Perhaps, even if Germany took a hand, Poland and Finland would set up for themselves. All these possibilities will ride on the air waves of the first cannon shot in the Balkans.

EFFORTS DIPLOMACY WILL MAKE.

In the meantime, while all eyes are fixed on the great and ultimate chances of the game, diplomacy is striving hard to keep the lead in its own hands. To Russia's plan of intervention, outlined above, may be added a demand that Prince Alexander of Battenberg be deposed in favor of her nominee, whoever he may be, on accepting the union of the provinces as a *fait accompli*. Austria is expected to demand either a sweeping restoration on the lines of the Berlin treaty, or, if alternatives are accepted, then compensation to Servia out of the territory now Bulgarian. To some modification of these all the Western powers will assent, England figuring, as the *Standard* today foreshadows, as Alexander's champion. In a deadlock ensuing, Russia would still stand alone. If she yielded and Servia were content with Widdin there would still be Greece, clamorous and unsatisfied. The drift of the diplomatic talk of the week has been to let the Turks settle the Greek question by force if the rest should be arranged as above. But both English and French public opinion would render this impossible. Only thus far toward the project of a settlement has the diplomatic thought traveled, but here it is confronted with countless obstacles, the foremost of which is the condition that Russia would fight rather than yield, and crowding upon this is the belief that the time is at hand for a general breakup of the Ottoman Empire, involving a bloody scramble for loot, so that Europe seems today to stand on the very threshold of a vast convulsion.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE SEPTEMBER LOSSES MUCH SMALLER THAN FOR MANY YEARS PREVIOUS—MISCELLANEOUS BLAZES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin* of Oct. 6 estimates the fire loss of the United States and Canada for September at $6,525,000, which is less by $3,700,000 than in September, 1884, and some $3,000,000 less than the average September fire-waste of the last ten years. The *Bulletin* gives a list from its own files of 165 fires where the reported loss was $10,000 and upwards. But there were only seven fires of $100,000 or more during the month, and only one which exceeded $200,000. The scarcity of large fires is considered the cause of so favorable and hopeful a gain. The diminution of the fire loss in both August and September is pronounced an encouraging symptom.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 5.—A fire broke out tonight in Taylor's machine-shop, and soon communicated to N. & H. O'Donnell's cooperage warehouses, Goky's dry-dock, and Jones & Whitmore's dry-dock. The loss will probably reach $100,000.

The insurance is about $60,000. A number of vessels in neighboring slips and several large manufacturing establishments were in imminent danger of destruction for a time, as a strong wind carried the flames and sparks directly toward them.

The main loss was in the cooperage. It was estimated that 25,000 shooks of barrel staves were in the shop at the time, worth about $25,000. The loss on the N. & H. O'Donnell's buildings was about $10,000. The firm is insured in the Lancashire, the Union of Philadelphia, the Phœnix of London, Security of New Haven, the Imperial of London, the Northern of England, and the Transatlantic for about $3,000. William Gokey & Son lost with their shops about $10,000; partially insured. W. H. Taylor & Sons' loss in their machine shop was estimated at about the same figure. Nearly forty men employed by these firms lost their tool chests. Jones & Whitmills' dry-dock suffered to the extent of about $5,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—The large stables of C. L. Johnson, an extensive dairyman, burned yesterday, and 128 head of cattle perished in the flames. Most of these were fine-bred cows. Several hundred tons of hay were also destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000, with only $5,000 insurance.

CHICAGO.

The one-story brick foundry at the corner of Curtis street and Carroll avenue, owned and occupied by C. O'Brien, was damaged by fire at 7 o'clock last night about $1,500, including some loss on the machinery. The fire started in the engine-room and spread to a frame barn in the rear, which was slightly damaged.

SPECIAL POSTAL DELIVERY.

IT MAKES A VERY LIGHT START IN BUFFALO, N. Y., WITH A FALL-OFF THE FOURTH DAY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The special-delivery system of the post-office does not start off very briskly in this city. There are twenty boys now on duty to deliver letters bearing the special stamp, but they are not kept busy. The first three days of the new system only 150 letters were received, and today the number was still lighter, only twenty letters being received for special delivery. There will be no more carriers appointed at present, as the force now on duty is more than sufficient. No letters were delivered Sunday, but the office here has as yet received no instructions regarding Sunday delivery. It is too early yet to tell whether the system will be a success or failure, but at present the outlook is not very encouraging.

ARREST OF "CABBAGE" RYAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The real-estate agent H. M. Ryan, alias "Cabbage" Ryan, of No. 96 La Salle street, Chicago, and alleged to be wanted there for grand larceny, was arrested here this morning.

IN A TIGHT BOX.

Something New and Startling to Be Sprung Soon on Governor Hill.

Clamors to Have Him Removed from the Ticket—The Connecticut Town Elections.

Prohibition Democrats in Ohio—Foraker and Hoadly—The Fifth Illinois Congressional Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—It was said in Republican political circles today that some astonishing revelations concerning Gov. Hill will be made in a day or two. What the nature of these revelations is or how they are to be made public it was impossible to ascertain. Those persons in whose keeping these revelations are preserve the closest secrecy, not even hinting what they may be. It is said, however, that they are more damaging to Mr. Hill's record than anything which has yet appeared. The revelations already made regarding Hill's relations with Tweed are said to be creating indignation against the Democratic Gubernatorial candidate in the rural districts. The indignation is so outspoken in some quarters as to call for Hill's resignation from the head of the ticket.

It was reported tonight that Hubert O. Thompson was a candidate for County Clerk on a union Democratic ticket, and that the Tammany Hall county convention, which was to be held in Tammany Hall tomorrow, would, besides appointing a committee to confer with the other local factions on the subject of union, renominate Justice George C. Barrett for the Supreme Court.

THE CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Connecticut town elections today have no marked political significance, from the fact that minority representation is provided for in the Boards of Selectmen who control town affairs. Neither party can elect more than a mere majority of the board in any town. This board, with the town clerk, constitutes the board of registration, yet this gives the victorious party but a slight advantage, and the contests, therefore, are mainly on local questions and on the matter of local option or liquor-selling in each town. Returns from only about sixty of the 167 towns in the State have been received up to 11 o'clock. They indicate no changes of importance from the returns of last year. In Hartford the Democrats secure the majority of the selectmen and the other offices are divided. There is no change of importance in the vote on liquor licensing, the smaller towns voting for and the larger places against it, as last year. Judging from the character of the returns at hand at this hour it is probable that the Republicans will secure their usual majority in the Legislature in the November election.

THE COMING GUBERNATORIAL DEBATE.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Judge Foraker and Gov. Hoadly left Columbus today to resume their labors on the stump. Both candidates met with their respective committees last night and talked over the approaching debate. Judge Foraker was put into possession of some new points and facts of a very interesting and significant nature. He may not use them until the Cincinnati debate Saturday night, when he has both the opening and closing speech, but when he does give utterance to them there is no doubt about the effect that will be produced. Gov. Hoadly will be placed in a predicament from which he cannot extricate himself. There will be a large attendance at the joint discussion at Toledo Thursday night.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Republican and Democratic committees agreed on arrangements for the Hoadly-Foraker joint debate at Music-Hall Saturday night. Admission will be free to all. Eight hundred seats will be reserved on the stage, 400 for the Republicans and 400 for the Democrats. These tickets will be issued by the respective committees. In addition the balcony will be reserved for ladies and escorts. The rest of the house will be filled with a pell-mell rush.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT SITUATION.

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—A "mass convention" of Lake County Republicans was called to meet here Saturday to select delegates to the bolters' convention at Elgin, but there was no response to the call. No convention was held and no delegates were appointed. The Republicans of Lake County will stand by Hopkins.

DE KALB, Ill., Oct. 5.—There are no indications that the Boone and McHenry County bolters against Hopkins for Congress are receiving the least encouragement in De Kalb County. No one can be found who expects to attend their convention at Elgin tomorrow.

GENEVA, Ill., Oct. 5.—As far as can be ascertained there are very few Republicans in Kane County who will join in the anti-Hopkins bolt at Elgin tomorrow. Crosby of Elgin appears to be almost alone in this movement as far as this county is concerned.

SANDWICH, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There has been no movement here to appoint delegates to the bolting convention Tuesday. It appears to have been ignored in this end of the county.

A MOST UNHOLY ALLIANCE.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 4.—George W. Calderwood, who has been a worker in the temperance cause for many years, made a speech at Bush Grove, O., recently, in which he said:

"I owned a Prohibition printing-office in Columbus, O. My paper, the *American Prohibitionist*, was printed there. The office was Prohibition headquarters.

I know what it costs to be a working Prohibitionist. There is no money in it, I assure you, although some of the papers claim that I have made at least $5,000 a year ever since I began lecturing. Well, if I have made any money out of my lectures it was not on the subject of Prohibition. I kept strict account of 368 of my Prohibition meetings, where a collection was my pay, and the grand total for all was $669.76, or an average of $1.82 per meeting.

If the party Prohibitionists are honest, why do they permit their leader to affiliate with the Democratic party? Who does not know that the Democratic party is the best friend the saloon ever had?

If the Prohibition party is for temperance, why does it allow its leaders to ask for and receive Democratic aid? Why make the Democratic party pay its bills? Why did they ask the Democratic party to furnish it with literature against the Republicans? Why do Democratic papers want the Prohibition party vote increased?

Temperance is not, and *never was*, the object of the Prohibition party. It is a Democratic aid society. Its leaders sold out the rank and file of the party for Democratic money in 1880, in 1881, '82, '83, '84, and will do the same thing this year unless there is a revolt.

Charges covering these sales have been in public print for several months, and have never been denied.

I saw the Chairman of the Democratic Committee and the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee together in my own office. I heard their conversation relative to the sell-out.

I was hired to do the printing agreed upon. They were Prohibition documents against Republican candidates. My orders were to print and deliver them to Democratic headquarters. This I did, and got my money from the Chairman of the Democratic Committee. He also paid me for 50,000 Prohibition tickets ordered by the Chairman of the Prohibition Committee. The Prohibition Committee sold 50,000 copies of its own organ, *Alliance News*, to the Democratic Committee. The condition of that sale was that the editorials in the *News* should be severe on Republican candidates.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—This has been a great day for the Prohibitionists of Ohio, but ordinarily a small affair. A street parade in the morning with a very inferior band that accepted every opportunity to visit saloons on the line of march, and some frightful emblems, ended the day's exercises. In the evening Music-Hall was partly filled to listen to harangues by St. John and Leonard.

There was nothing new in anything they said. Of course, the Democratic party escaped without notice, while the poor Republicans were denounced roundly. St. John and Leonard both devoted a good deal of time to the newspapers they didn't like. Occasionally they were applauded, but generally the meeting was a flat failure.

MR. FLEMING SHOULD BE SATISFIED NOW.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—The repeated publication of the name of Judge W. B. Fleming with that of a person appointed to a Judgeship who was pronounced unfit for the place by his indorsers, and the severe letter denouncing such a course, imputed to the President, caused a number of Mr. Fleming's friends to take active steps in the matter and has brought forth the following autograph letter from the President, which was received today by a friend of Judge Fleming:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—*Henry J. Tilford, President Kentucky Cattle Raising Company, Louisville, Ky.*—DEAR SIR: While Mr. Fleming was a candidate for the United States District-Attorneyship I was pleased with the manner in which he demeaned himself, and when the place was given to another he behaved decently and seemed to think that notwithstanding his disappointment the country and the Democratic party would survive. When I was prepared to appoint an Associate Judge in New Mexico I sent for Mr. Fleming and offered him the place, which he accepted.

I have never had any occasion to complain of his indorsements, and am very sorry he could not continue in the office to which he was appointed. The fact is, he won his appointment by his own good conduct and upon his merits as they were estimated after a number of personal interviews, fortified by plenty of indorsements by his neighbors and professional brethren, none of which have ever been withdrawn. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE WILL COUNTY JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Will County Convention called to select delegates to the Supreme Judicial Convention at Chicago to nominate a candidate to fill the late Judge Dickey's place, and the Circuit Judicial Convention at Morris to nominate a candidate to fill the late Judge McRoberts' place, met in this city and instructed the delegates to vote for Dorrance Dibell for Circuit Judge. For the Supreme Judicial Convention at Chicago the following delegates were selected: S. W. Munn, H. H. Stassen, J. B. Fithian, J. W. Johnson, A. O. Marshall, Robert Clow, T. H. Hutchins, E. C. Hagar, J. O. Kane, W. W. Gifford, G. H. Munroe, and S. W. Jones, and were instructed to vote for James K. Edsall for Supreme Judge. The convention was a representative and harmonious one.

A CIVIL-SERVICE GRAND JURY.

TUCSON, Ari., Oct. 5.—The United States grand jury has been in session one week and is creating much excitement in ferreting out matters of public interest. It is now investigating political assessments under the Civil-Service act. The grand jury today requested the court to appoint a United States Attorney in place of United States Attorney Seabriskie to advise them in matters of importance. The court made the appointment at once. Intense interest is felt in the result.

HE HAD TO GO QUICK.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Deputy Collector of Customs Charles W. Grant of this port today received a letter from Collector Bancroft stating that his resignation would be accepted, and, in case he did not tender it, could consider himself removed. He did not send in his resignation but turned over the office to John O'Donnell, a Democrat, who received the appointment today. Grant is supposed to be a very offensive partisan in the eyes of Bancroft, though not so considered here.

INDORSED AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 5.—The Young Men's Democratic Association of Texas has indorsed Prof. T. J. Girardeau of Houston to the President, requesting his appointment as a member of the United States Civil-Service Commission.

AUDACIOUS BLOOMFIELD.

HIS CAREER IN THE FAR WEST IN ENTERING PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The Commissioner of the Land-Office has been informed that the operations of R. C. Bloomfield, an Englishman, manager of the Arkansas Land & Cattle Company, recently convicted at Denver for procuring fraudulent entries upon public lands, were of the most audacious character. All of the cowboys in his employ were forced to make entries in his behalf, and then he set up "paper men," or, in other words, made entries in the names of persons who had no existence. His conviction, it is believed, will have a wholesome effect on others who have been guilty of like practices.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Some two years ago an agent of the Government Land-Office filed a complaint against R. C. Bloomfield, manager of the Arkansas Land & Cattle Company, an English syndicate, charging him and a confederate named Pinckney with obtaining Government land by means of fictitious entries in the names of mythical people and afterwards securing these lands by a transfer to themselves. The men were arrested and bailed, and by means of various pretexts the case was postponed until a few days ago the matter was reached in the United States Court at Pueblo, and then it was learned that Pinckney had forfeited his bond and fled. Bloomfield, however, faced the music and fought the case through, but the evidence was so clear that his conviction followed with a sentence of $1,000 fine and three months' imprisonment. Having the choice of county jails in which to be confined, Bloomfield selected the Arapahoe County Jail, this city. No argument for a new trial was made before sentence was imposed, but a strong plea for leniency was put in by his counsel. It is thought that he will serve his sentence and pay his fine. Some months ago Bloomfield was the defendant in the cattle-stealing case brought by the owner of a ranch in Bent County named Mann, whose cattle drifted southward and were taken up and rebranded by Bloomfield. In that case also Bloomfield was beaten and compelled by the court to pay for some 2,000 head. In this latter case there has been talk of bringing a criminal action also, but Mr. Mann has not yet moved in that direction.

IT WOULDN'T WORK.

ATTEMPTED SUBORNATION OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS—HE DIDN'T HOLD UP HIS END OF THE STORY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A dramatic and sensational incident occurred in the Criminal Court today. Alvin O. Royse, the son of W. T. Royse, a prominent citizen, was convicted Saturday of having stolen a pocketbook containing $164, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. Maj. Gordon, the senior counsel for the defense, accompanied by the father, brother, and several friends of the young man, walked into court, and in a way that electrified the spectators appealed to the Judge to release the prisoner at once, because the money supposed to have been stolen had been found in the coat-tail pocket of Bogarding, the man who claimed to have been robbed. "You see how it is. This shows his innocence," cried out Col. Royse, the father. The Judge instructed the prosecutor to make inquiry into the matter, and close questioning of Bogarding resulted in his finally making the confession that the relatives of Royse, his father and brother, who had assisted in defending him, had returned the stolen money upon condition that he should declare that he had never been robbed. Bogarding's confession was embodied in an affidavit, and the Royses were at once placed under bond for suborning witnesses and for perjury. Borgarding lent himself to the scheme because by so doing his pecuniary loss was made good to him, and the Royses guaranteed to protect him from trouble with the court. The affair produced a great sensation.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

SETTLING THE HALF-BREEDS' CLAIM—A FAMOUS CUBAN SHOT.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 5.—The Dominion Commissioners appointed to settle the half-breed claims in the Northwest have finished their labors. The total claims adjusted amount to $200,000.

Mr. A. P. Low of the Geological Museum has returned from Lake Mistassini, where he completed the survey of that sheet of water. Instead of the lake being of greater proportions than Lake Superior, he found that it was only 125 miles in length and from fifteen to twenty miles in width.

HAVANA, Oct. 5.—Donato Vergez, the last of the Sanchez party, has been shot.

A WAR BRIGADIER ASSAULTED.

HE INCURS THE DISPLEASURE OF A CONTRACTOR, WHO GIVES HIM A SEVERE POUNDING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Gen. A. J. Smith, a Union Brigadier in the late War and now Auditor of the city, was assaulted and badly beaten today by an irate contractor named J. C. Murphy. The latter has had a bill of $600 in the Auditor's office for the last three months, and today he went to the Auditor's office and demanded that his bill be audited. Gen. Smith tried to pacify him, but without effect, and then tried to put him out. Murphy seized the General by the throat and jammed his head through a glass door and pounded him until he was almost senseless. Murphy was arrested.

A SON IS ALSO ACCUSED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 5.—Dr. W. A. Culbreath, brother of Mr. Culbreath who was murdered by masked men at Edgefield, has sworn out warrants for the arrest of twenty-four persons implicated in the so-called lynching, including Memphis Culbreath, a son of the murdered man.

OUR BOYS DIDN'T TRY.

The New Yorks Beat the Champions Yesterday at the Exhibition Game.

Today's Contest with Philadelphia—Base-Ball Notes—The One Hundred Mile Bicycle Race.

Speeding at Latonia Park—A Day of Surprises at Brighton Beach—Sporting Notes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The champion Chicagos were cleverly defeated by the New Yorks today by the score of 7 to 5. The weather was wintry, but nevertheless 3,500 people paid to see the game. Each member of the winning team was to get $10. The purse of $800 was equally divided between the two clubs. The Chicagos went first to bat. They found Welsh and Deasley as the battery. Clarkson and Flint guarded the points for the champions. Ryan, a new discovery, played short. Smiling Mickey was at his best, and the Chicagos found him a terror from first to last. Clarkson, however, was hit freely. The game on the whole was an excellent exhibition of ball-playing. Gore's marvelous running left-handed catch, after a jump, of Richardson's terrific line-hit to right centre-field was the sensation. The crowd cheered the play so lustily that Gore was compelled to doff his cap a dozen times. Conroy also made a wonderful left-handed catch of a furious line-hit by Dalrymple and set the crowd in an uproar. The field play of the Chicagos was perfect with the exception of a fumble and wide throw by Ryan and an overthrow by Flint. Flint's error was costly. The Chicagos were quickly flanked in their half of the first inning, but the giants scored three. No more blood was drawn until the fourth, when the Chicagos scored one. The New Yorks added to their lead in this inning by scoring two. The giants scored another run in the sixth inning. The Chicagos came within an ace of winning the game in the seventh inning, but missed it. They had another chance to win in the next inning, but lost it again. The New York players were loudly cheered when they stepped out to receive their $10 each from Manager Barbour. Pfeffer was presented with a beautiful stand of flowers by old admirers when he came to the bat the first time. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	*	—7
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	—5

Base-hits—Chicago, 9; New York, 13. Errors—Chicago, 5; New York, 13.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—The exhibition game of base-ball between the Louisvilles and Pittsburgs was called at the end of the fifth inning on account of darkness. Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—The exhibition game today between the Cincinnatis and the St. Louis Browns resulted as follows: Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 0.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Philadelphia beat St. Louis today. Krehmeyer, formerly of the Browns and Louisvilles, and McSorley, a Northwestern and Southern League player, were given trials by the home team. Both are St. Louis men and both did very poorly, particularly Krehmeyer, who caught the poorest game ever seen on the grounds. The Philadelphians won the contest without any difficulty, although neither pitcher was hit effectively and neither side earned a run. It was very cold and the players all wore their cardigan jackets. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	*	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—St. Louis, 17; Philadelphia, 6. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Farrar. Passed balls—Krehmeyer, 4; Cusick, 1. First base on balls—Off Ferguson, 2; off Healy, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Ferguson, 8; by Healy, 2. Umpire—Gaffney.

GAMES ABANDONED.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—Until noon today it was intended that the postponed Detroit-Providence championship game would be played in Toledo this afternoon. The weather, however, was such as to compel the abandonment of the game. Dan O'Leary, who had charge of the arrangements of this game, is now endeavoring to have one of the Boston-Detroit games played in Toledo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The Philadelphias and Maroons were to have played off two postponed games this afternoon, but at the conclusion of the first it was raining so heavily and the afternoon was so dark that the second game was declared off.

MINOR GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 9; Brooklyn, 1. The Athletics secure the fourth place in the American Association championship, and Brooklyn ties Louisville for the fifth.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 4; Nationals, 2.

RACES AT LATONIA PARK.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—The weather Sunday was good and the track at Latonia Park was drying rapidly, but during the night there was some rain. This morning was cold and windy, but drying. The prospects for a good meeting are encouraging. The attendance at the opening today was large.

First race, purse $350, seven furlongs—Starters: Berlin, Wanda, Josh Billings, Pink Cottage, Walter A., Lady of the Lake, Lord Clifden, Lady Reber, Dudley Oaks, Venista, Editor, and Grey Cloud. Betting: Pink Cottage, $50; Editor, $35; Dudley Oaks, $30; Grey Cloud, $10; field, $30. Lord Clifden, Berlin, Josh Billings, and Dudley Oaks were the first to show; a good start. In a short distance Grey Cloud took the lead, Editor second, and Lady of the Lake third. No change to well up into the stretch, where Editor went to the front and won handily by one length, Lady of the Lake second, one length in front of Grey Cloud, third. Time, 1:33. Mutuals paid $14.25.

Second race, purse $350, one mile—Starters: Trollope, McBowling, Revoke, Mocking Bird, Kensington, Sayre, Biddy Bowling, Irish Lass, Gold Ban, and Wizard. Betting: McBowling, $150; Revoke, $60; Sayre, $40; Irish Lass, $40; field, $60. Irish Lass took the lead, increasing it as she went, and was never headed, winning by five lengths; McBowling, who was in front of the bunch all the way, second, one length in front of Mocking Bird, third. Time, 1:48. No mutuals sold on the winner. McBowling, $7.10. The winner was bought in by the owner at an advance of $400.

Third race, purse $400, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Xallapa, Faith Thompson, Trance, Endover, Porter Ashe, Hetty S., O'Fallon, Adrian, John Colter, Moonshine, and Sir Joseph. Betting: O'Fallon, $100; Porter Ashe, $35; Sir Joseph, $15; field, $40. O'Fallon took the lead and was soon joined by Sir Joseph and Porter Ashe. There was no change to the end. O'Fallon won easily by two lengths, Sir Joseph second, one length in front of Porter Ashe, third. Time, 1:20. Mutuals paid $9.50.

Fourth race, Tobacco Stake, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Maggie M., Littlefellow, Elsie B., Clatter, Guydette, Viper, and Mira. Nonstarter: Kalata. Betting: Elsie B., $75; Guydette, $50; Littlefellow, $25; field, $30. Mira at once took the lead, Clatter, Elsie B., Guydette, and Littlefellow even. At the half-mile pole Littlefellow took second place, one length in front of the field. Mira was never headed and won handily by one length, Littlefellow second, three lengths in front of Guydette, third. Time, 1:57. No mutuals.

Fifth race, the Merchants' Stake, one and one-quarter miles—Starters: Slipalong, Freeland, Conkling, Glendelia, Chance, Loftin, Powhatan, and Vallisia. Betting: Freedland, barred; Conkling, $60; Vallisia, $35; Slipalong, $30; field, $50. Loftin led, followed by Conkling, Slipalong, Powhatan, Vallisia, and Freeland. Loftin held his lead for almost one mile, where Freeland went to the front, followed by Conkling. Freeland was not headed and won easily, Conkling second, Loftin a poor third. Time, 2:13¼. No mutuals sold.

The following are the entries, weights, and betting for tomorrow's Latonia races:

First race, purse $300, one mile—Bangle (84 pounds), $10; Doubt (104), $30; Playfellow (86), $10; Gallatin (90), $10; McBowling (110), $50; Mocking Bird (97), $10.

Second race, purse $300, one and one-sixteenth miles—Hermine (85 pounds), $20; Philip S. (108), $75; Madison (110), $15; Matinée (110), $40; Nodaway (93), $10.

Third race, purse $500, one and one-eighth miles—Athlone (102 pounds), $7; Emma Manley (98), $15; Lady Wayward (106), $45; Chance (100), $7; Monogram (120), $50; Kosciusko (113), $25.

Fourth race, the Kimball Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Bowler (107 pounds), $10; Grimaldi (110) and Phil Lee (110), $20; Sis Himyar (112), $75; Silver Cloud (110), $70; Fabius (102), $2; Felicitor (105), $2; Waddell Bryant (113), $25.

Fifth race, purse $300, one and one-quarter miles, over five hurdles—Judge Jackson (140 pounds), $10; King Dutchman (145), $6; Guy (155), $30; Athelstane (138), Walter A (130). No betting.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—This was a day of changes and surprises at Brighton Beach. The favorits ruled autocratic in some of the races and disappointed their backers sorely in others. The track was lumpy but not sticky.

First race, for maiden 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Laura Garrison, Unique, Bell Ringer, Alamo, Dynamite, Grace C., Dahalda, I. H. D., Starling, Peekskill, and Lizzie D.

Won by Laura Garrison in a canter by three lengths, Grace C. second, I. H. D. third. Time, 1:07.

Second race, for maidens of all ages, selling race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Spartacus, Lancet, Emma Gillette, Winston, Rose D., Hop Sing, Frank Newsome, Petrella, Renick, Rushbrook, Glendon, John Mullin, and Burgundia. Rushbrook won by a head, Winston second, Emma Gillette third. Time, 1:20¼.

Third race, for non-winners, seven-eighths of a mile—Starters: Hanap, Petersburg, Pat Denis, King B., Harry Rose, King Tom, Gen. Keifer, Pilot, Battledore, Joe Murray, Hazard, Vascillator, Manitoba, Thunderbolt, and Nonage. Pilot won by a half length, Nonage second, Joe Murray third. Time, 1:34¼.

Fourth race, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, winning penalties, one mile—Starters: Mineral, Bay Rebel, Error, Bill Sterrett, Weasel, Lizzie Flynn, and Tom Martin. Tom Martin won by half a length, Weasel second, Bay Rebel third. Time, 1:46¼.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds, selling race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Ripplette, Bahama, Ernest, Strabismus, Jim Nave, Diamond, Braton, King George, Hot Box, Rico, and Lucy Lewis. King George won by half a length, Strabismus second, Lucy Lewis third. Time, 2:00¾.

TODAY'S RACES AT LATONIA AND JEROME PARK.

Entries and weights for today's races, together with pools as sold last evening by Riley & Co., are as follows:

At Jerome Park:

First race, three-fourths of a mile—Ferg Kyle (111 pounds), $15; Lady Loud (101), $5; Pericles (108), $80; Lulu (80), $15; Restless (80), $10; Saluda (80), $30; Harefoot (106), $10; Theresa (96), $5; Pontico (83), $32; Refrain (101), $13; Endymion (101), $6; Valiant (101), $20; Buckstone (111), $31; Cricket (103), $15; Florence (103), $11; Strathspey (118), $96; Mammonist (108), $12; Hinda (101), $6; Tenfellow (101), $6; Three Cheers (103), $16; Tallevrand (108), $8.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, selling—Petticoat (96 pounds), $35; Richfield (110), $22; Restless (107), $65; Rock and Rye (110), $17; Bandala (112), $10.

Third race, one mile, handicap—Pontiac (124 pounds), $75; Wallflower (109), $40; Crysty's Bonanza (106), $11; Stonebuck (103), $23; Florence E. (93), $40; Col. Clark (92), $21; Bella (90), $20.

Fourth race, one and one-half miles, handicap—Bob Miles (115 pounds), $25; Sam Brown (112), $31; Heel and Toe, (106), $42; Favor (104), $36; Tolu (97), $11; Tony Foster (96), $17.

Fifth race, one and one-fourth miles, selling—Tabitha (94 pounds), $50; Mary Hamilton (94), $40; Saltpetre (103), $26; Sovereign Pat (103), $61; Bonnie S. (98), $40; Chanticleer (90), $10; Sapphire (90), $17; Easter (86), $21; Wandering (97), $77; Endymion (103), $10.

Sixth race, steeple-chase, handicap, short course—Entries received at 2 p. m. today.

At Latonia:

First race, one mile, selling—Bangle (84 pounds), $10; Doubt (104), $10; Playfellow (86), $6; Gallatin (90), $5; McBowling (110), $26; Mocking Bird (97), $7.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Hermine (85 pounds), $10; Philip S. (108), $24; Madison (108), $6; Matinée (110), $28; Nodaway (93), $8.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles, handicap—Athlone (102), $10; Emma Manley (98), $11; Lady Wayward (106), $40; Chance (100), $5; Monogram (120), $22; Kosciusko (113), $15.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, Kimball Stakes—Miss Bowler (107 pounds), $9; Grimaldi (110), $15; Phil Lee (112), $8; Sis Himyar (112), $54; Felicitor (105), $5; Silver Cloud (110), $26; John Morris (107), $10; Waddell Bryant (113), $25.

Fifth race, one and a quarter miles, handicap hurdle—Judge Jackson (140 pounds), $10; King Dutchman (145), $6; Guy (155), $30; Athelstane (138), $3; Walter A. (130), $5.

AT THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The trotting races at the fair-grounds track today, although in the high classes, brought out a number of good goers, and attracted much attention. The track was heavy from late rains. Summary:

Three-minute class, mile heats, three in five, purse $1,000, divided:

Dick Stauffer	1	1	1
Royal Mont	2	3	2
Prince Edward	3	2	3
Euclid	4	4	4

Time—2:27¼; 2:31¼; 2:29¼.

Class 2:30, mile heats; purse $1,500, divided:

Kitty Kilburn	1	1	1
Lizzie Wilkes	2	4	3
Harry C.	4	3	4
Reference	8	7	2
Gladys	10	2	5
Wooley Jim	5	6	6
Cadmus Hambletonian	3	11	8

Time—2:26¼; 2:28; 2:27¼.

Kitty Kilburn cut no figure in the pools, but she won the race in straight heats without being heated.

GEORGE'S LATEST TROUBLE.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The series of foot races between George and Cummings has resulted in a quarrel between the former and his backers. The quarrel began before the last race and it was renewed today during the division of $4,500 of gate money which had been awarded to George. His backers claimed that this amount and more had been swallowed by training and traveling expenses. George stoutly resisted this claim, but it was only with great difficulty that he finally obtained a small share of the receipts. It is reported that before the last race George's trainers telegraphed to his friends that it was impossible for George to win, and that the trainers themselves backed Cummings, but the story is considered fishy.

THE NATIONAL BILLIARD ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The seventh annual meeting of the National Billiard Association was held here today. The Treasurer's report was read. The officers elected were: President, H. W. Collender, New York; Vice-Presidents, James Palmer, Philadelphia, A. F. Troescher, New York, J. L. Walker, New Orleans, and C. E. Mussey, Chicago; Treasurer, Christian Bird, Philadelphia; Secretary, John Creahan, Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, William L. Rockhill, Philadelphia; Secretary for New York, James Byrnes; for Chicago, W. P. Mussey; for Pittsburg, W. M. Dodd.

Dudley Kavanagh, the ex-champion billiardist, was made an honorary member. It was announced that previous to participating in the Chicago tournament Schaefer and Sexton would play an exhibition game in Philadelphia for the benefit of the association.

THE 100-MILE BICYCLE RACE.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—The start in the 100-mile road race of the Boston Bicycle Club was made this morning by five riders, whose time on the completion of fifty miles was as follows: George Weber of New Jersey, 3:10:30; F. T. Ives of Meriden, 3:11:15; D. A. McCurdy of Lynn, 3:15; W. A. Rhodes of Dorchester, 3:36; Theodore Rothe of Cambridge, 3:41. There was a good wind, which somewhat aided the riders.

The race was won by George Weber in 6 hours and 57 minutes, beating the world's record by 14 minutes and the best American record by 1 hour and 29 minutes. After Weber Ives came in second in 7:05:10; McCurdy third, five seconds later.

KNOCKED OUT IN THE SIXTH ROUND.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A prize-fight took place this morning between John Sheridan of Chicago and Thomas Gillespie of Philadelphia on the bank of the Seneca River, near this city. Six rounds were fought. Sheridan was knocked senseless in the last round, and the fight was given to Gillespie. Both of the contestants were badly punished. Only fifteen persons were present, very little interest being manifested by sporting-men in the affair.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Chicago team will return from its trip to Louisville this morning, and this afternoon will cross bats with the Philadelphis for the first game in its last series of the season. McCormick and Kelly will form the battery for the home team, and game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock.

The Chicago Billiard-Room Keepers' Association was to have held its regular monthly meeting at No. 47 State street last evening, but owing to the unexpected illness of Secretary Miller, who has charge of the association books, the meeting adjourned without transacting any business until next Monday evening.

Tomorrow evening at the residence of her parents, at No. 245 Superior street, Nellie, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Foley, will be united in marriage to George F. Slosson. The champion and his wife will enjoy a brief wedding trip to St. Louis and Kansas City, and will then return to Chicago, Slosson being desirous of at once going into uninterrupted practice for the great three-cornered balk-line tournament of next month with Schaefer and Vignaux.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A trotting matinée will be held at the State Fair Grounds Thursday afternoon. Lord Nelson, the Moorhead horse, will endeavor to lower the 3-year-old record, now held by Eagle Bird, of 2:25¼. Fanny Witherspoon will endeavor to travel three miles in less than 7:21¼, the time made by Huntress three years ago, and never beaten. Jack Woodmansee will drive her.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—On account of the rain the races at Beech Grove Park have been postponed until Oct. 20 and 21, when the purses will be doubled. Among other contests will be a $100 trot and a $100 pace, the 20th.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 5.—Indianapolis, the great trotting stallion of W. H. Wilson, was shipped from Peoria, Ill., and by mistake was brought to Lexington instead of Cynthiana. Arriving here Saturday he was led to Cynthiana, a distance of twenty-six miles. The exposure brought on inflammation, and he died this afternoon.

CUT HIS OWN THROAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—August Hoose of New York, a guest at Meyer's Hotel, rushed into the hotel barroom this morning with the blood streaming from a gash in his throat, and excitedly demanded the location of the Potomac River, as he wished to drown himself. He was secured and taken to the Providence Hospital, where it is thought he will recover.

NEW YORK.

Jay Gould and His Relations to the Firm of William Heath & Co.

He Denies that He Has Anything Whatever to Do with Wall Street Now.

A Trusted Bookkeeper Found to Be $20,000 Short in His Accounts—Gotham Gleanings.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Through his various Wall street literary bureaus Jay Gould sent out word early this morning to members of the Stock Exchange denying that he had been arranging a plan to help William Heath & Co. out of their financial difficulties. He was desirous that the street should not get the idea that he had any anxiety in the matter. The conference of Gould with Heath was well known and discussed at the Windsor yesterday, and his statement that he had not seen Heath only provoked smiles. Along with his denial of his part in the scheme to aid Heath he sent out to the street this further bit of amusing financial intelligence: "I am doing nothing in the market, and can only tell whether prices are weak or strong by looking at the tape." A report had been given wide circulation in the street to the effect that Gould was ready to start on a long trip West for the purpose of inspecting certain of his railroad properties. His special car was ordered to be ready for him this morning, but for reasons that are believed to relate closely to the affairs of Heath & Co. he did not start. A number of men known to be largely interested in the Heath-Smith tangle were locked up in Gould's office this afternoon, presumably with a view to the further formulation of the scheme which it is known Heath's friends hope for. From the Gould offices continued to flow mysterious hints of legal proceedings about to be begun to involve C. F. Woerishoffer in a liability for the losses made on the much-talked-about joint account carried by Woerishoffer and Henry N. Smith, the half of which was settled by Mr. Woerishoffer last July, when he obtained a written release signed both by Smith and Smith's broker, Heath, from all further responsibility. Mr. Washington E. Conner said that suits would certainly be brought against Woerishoffer. The papers he intimated were already being drawn. It is evident that the Gould people are determined, if possible, to bring Woerishoffer into the tangle in one way or another.

Insinuations have been sent abroad that Mr. Heath is in danger of being proceeded against criminally. People intimate with Gould have the most to say on this point, but nobody in Wall street seriously believes that Jay Gould would ever dare openly to push affairs in such a direction.

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR A SUCCESS.

The second public trial of the Daft electric motor was made this evening on the Ninth Avenue Elevated Road between 10 and 12 o'clock. There were fifty or more persons present, representing mostly the railroad and telegraph interests. The first trip up from Fourteenth to Fifty-third street was made in six and a quarter minutes, a trifle less than the regular schedule time of the road, and the return time was exactly six minutes. The behavior of the motor was much more quiet and conservative than on the previous occasion, when Jay Gould and Russell Sage were among the passengers. Mr. Ballou, the well-known banker, was warm in his admiration of the new mode of propulsion, and he and Mr. Field (a son of Cyrus W. Field) agreed that "steam must go." Mr. Daft was cordially congratulated.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

The explosion at Flood Rock at Hell Gate, which was set for Wednesday, has been postponed to the end of the week, no day being yet fixed. The preparations for the event have not yet been completed.

Henry Bierderbick, one of the gallant survivors of the Greely Artic Expedition, has been an inmate of the New York Hospital since Aug. 7, suffering from typhoid-fever. He has had five relapses, but the house physician said this evening that he was much better, and would probably recover unless another serious relapse occurred, which was not anticipated. He was one of the seven men who survived the terrors of the four winters in the Arctic, and were rescued in a starving condition at Cape Sabine by the relief expedition of 1884.

While Frederick Fisher, confidential clerk and bookkeeper, was off on his vacation his employers, August Blenheim & Bauer, clothiers at No. 552 Broadway, looked over his accounts. They discovered a shortage that was reported today at $40,000. The firm said that the amount was exaggerated, and probably would not reach half that sum. They telegraphed to Fisher to return at once, but he failed to come, and the indications are that he does not mean to. The money has all been taken within a few weeks. He had been with the firm some years. Fisher is about 33 years old, and lived with his parents at No. 953 Second avenue. The young man probably spent the money on a woman he was intimate with.

For some time past Mr. Herbert McPherson, a well-to-do resident of Brooklyn, lived at No. 52 Clifton place. He has been seriously ill, and his sufferings, it is supposed, have undermined his reason. Early tonight, while he was temporarily alone, he shot himself through the head with a large revolver and died almost immediately. He was 61 years old.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

A FARMER SWINDLED OUT OF $1,500 BY CONFIDENCE-MEN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The swindling of George Wright, the Exeter farmer, who is 84 years old, out of $1,500 was the theme of general conversation today. It appears that Mr. Wright went to a fair in Willimantic last week and there met a well-dressed gent who pretended to know him but had forgotten his name—the same old, old game. He told Mr. Wright he was looking for a farm to buy for a wealthy friend of his who lived out West, and asked if he knew of any for sale. Mr. Wright remarked that he would like to dispose of his, and the two conversed about the proposed purchase. They both went over to the farm, when a stranger came along and said he wanted to buy a farm also. He said he had just come from Texas with cattle, which he had sold, and he showed considerable money and offered to bet that he could show more money than the two. Mr. Wright took the $1,500 from a bank, and, on his way back, let the young man have it to keep for a few minutes. The young man then said he had to go away and that he would return that night. He nor the $1,500 has since been seen.

THOROUGHLY IN EARNEST.

MONTREAL DOING ALL IN HER POWER TO ALLEVIATE THE TERRORS OF THE SMALL-POX PLAGUE.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 5.—The civic Board of Health today received permission from the Provincial Board to take possession of the Exhibition Building as a small-pox hospital. Complaint has been made at the Health Office that an undertaker in the East End, who has contracted to remove bodies, is in the habit of collecting bodies in a certain place until he has a convenient load. Detectives have been set to watch him.

A movement is on foot among the property-holders of the East End to form an organization, the object of which is to refuse to rent houses or stores to persons whose households have not been vaccinated. The Mayor will propose at the next meeting of the City Council that a troop of cavalry be kept on duty until all trouble is over, and that a permanent corps of mounted police be appointed. At a meeting of cigar manufacturers tonight it was decided to employ no one not vaccinated since July 1. Everything is quiet tonight. Volunteers are still guarding the exhibition grounds.

EVANSTON.

But little business came before the Village Board of Trustees at the regular meeting last night. A bill for $50—Officer Dougherty's funeral expenses—was ordered paid.

Superintendent Patrick of the water-works reported that last month nearly 21,000,000 gallons of water were pumped, and that coal per million gallons cost $5.10.

Village-Treasurer Foster reported for September as follows: Receipts, $2,420; disbursements, $3,896; cash balance, $1,073.

GIRLS IN COLLEGES.

No less than 18,061 young women are at college in this country.

CANADA'S FALL VISITOR.

How the Small-Pox Is Making Itself Felt in the Dominion.

Quebec's Experience — Figures from Montreal and Suburbs—A Patient in the Streets.

Priests Urge the People to Be Vaccinated —Praying Against the Plague— The Cholera.

QUEBEC, Oct. 5.—A barge arrived here from Montreal Saturday with a case of small-pox on board. Yesterday the Captain went ashore at Cape Blanc for the purpose of attending mass, but the populace compelled him to return to the barge and move into the middle of the river. The barge has been placed in quarantine and the patient removed to the small-pox hospital. Another case from Montreal, that of a nurse-girl, has also been removed to the hospital. A child of 15 months, whom the girl was nursing and who had not been vaccinated, has been isolated. A few weeks ago a woman took her child, who was suffering from small-pox, to Cape St. Ignace, forty-five miles east of Quebec, in which place there are no less than sixteen houses with small-pox in each. It is said that there are forty or fifty cases in the parish.

The Municipal Council have enforced compulsory vaccination and named a health officer.

The Intercolonial Railway authorities are asked to cancel all trains for Cape St. Ignace. Reports of heavy frosts and snow have been received from the outlying parishes, which, it is feared, may facilitate the spread of the disease.

THE DISEASE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 5.—The returns of the health office show that there were thirty-seven deaths from small-pox in the city Saturday, three in St. Jean Baptiste, two in St. Henri, two in Cote St. Louis, and one in St. Cunegonde. Yesterday there were fifty-seven in the city, two in St. Jean Baptiste, one in Cote St. Louis, and three in St. Cunegonde.

J. B. Lehrmiere was fined $10 by the Recorder for insulting placarders while in the performance of their duty.

Bruneau, who ran into the Central station a few days ago and said that some one was trying to kill him, and who was afterward taken to the hospital, jumped through a window of the hospital last night, and ran through the streets with only his night clothes on. He ran into a passage door of a residence. The inmates becoming aroused, went out and gave him a beating. A constable soon arrived and produced a light, when to their horror they saw that the man was suffering from the small-pox, and that their hands were covered with blood from the pits on his face. The medical health officer was telephoned for, and Bruneau was carried back to the hospital.

THE CLERGY AND THE PLAGUE.

Reference was made to the small-pox epidemic in several of the Catholic churches of this city yesterday. The priests earnestly entreated the people to submit to the counsels of the medical authorities and vaccinate at once. At St. James' Church Father Filiatrault delivered a forcible address. He said that although he had attended hundreds of small-pox patients during the last fourteen years he had never contracted the disease. He believed it was owing to having been vaccinated. The address made a great impression on the congregation, which is the aristocratic French congregation of the city. Hundreds expressed the intention of getting vaccinated at once.

A heavy rain-storm prevented the outdoor procession of the Catholic congregations to invoke the intercession of the Virgin Mary to stay the progress of the epidemic. The procession took place inside the French parish church on Notre Dame street, which was crowded, fully 10,000 people being present. The statue of the Virgin, which was carried in the procession, is a very old relic belonging to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and was brought from France early in the eighteenth century, and has been used for 150 years in times of special prayers or special returning of thanks for mercies vouchsafed. The procession was preceded by the beadle of the church, with several assistants, all in their Swiss uniform.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE DISEASE.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 5.—General-Manager Hobart of the Central Vermont Railroad said in an interview today that nothing was being neglected on the part of the railroad that would render travel to and from Montreal as safe as possible. No passenger cars of any kind coming from Boston, or New York, or intermediate points are allowed to go further than this place, passengers and baggage being transferred to special trains which run only between St. Albans and Montreal, and which are thoroughly disinfected and cleansed every day. Medical inspectors are aboard every train coming from Montreal, and no passengers are allowed to go south from this place unless they have been vaccinated. A building has been erected here where all baggage, concerning which there is the slightest doubt, is fumigated. In spite of the close proximity to the infected city and the constant stream of travel therefrom, the strict measures adopted have been thus far successful, and no cases of the disease have yet appeared in this vicinity or in the State.

PRECAUTIONS AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Buffalo's exposed position on the Canadian frontier to the invasion of small-pox has caused the local authorities to institute a system of unusual precautions. A quarantine inspection is maintained at the international bridge, the point at which much through travel from Montreal enters Buffalo. The Common Council today requested the Board of Health to ask the National Government to establish here a quarantine and sanitary corps for the inspection of all incoming trains from points in Canada afflicted with small-pox.

THE CHOLERA ABROAD.

ROME, Oct. 5.—There were 172 new cases of cholera and fifty-six deaths from the disease reported in Palermo yesterday.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—In Spain today 228 new cases of cholera and 125 deaths have been reported.

DOLLY MADISON.

HOW SHE GOT HER HUSBAND.

"Carp" in Cleveland *Leader:* Dolly Madison, the brilliant and beautiful wife of the fourth President, rather imposed upon Mr. Madison during their courtship, and the blind god of love made him believe her to be much more intellectual than she really was. He was in doubt, however, and determined to test her. To do so he sent her a semi-philosophical book to read just as he was about to leave for Virginia, and asked her to send him a written opinion of its merits after she had read it. Madison, by the way, was at this time a member of Congress at Philadelphia, and he was boarding at the home of his sweetheart, who was then a buxom young widow, with her husband hardly cold in the grave.

As soon as he had left for Virginia, the sly Dolly took the book to Col. Aaron Burr. She told him of her predicament, and got him to write the letter for her. Of course, it was a masterpiece, as Burr was one of the most cultured and scholarly men of his age. She then mailed the letter to Madison at Montpelier. He was delighted with the wonderful intelligence it exhibited, and he proposed instantly upon his return to Philadelphia. She made an able wife and entertained as well, if not better, than any other President's wife since that time. The fashionable world went wild over her beautiful dresses, and her turbans alone cost over $4,000 a year.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Bobbie Woolheater, the 6-year-old son of John Woolheater of Walton, was playing about the steam-mill of Luckey Brothers when he was missed by the men working in the mill. He was found fastened between the belt and the shafting near the engine-house, where he was being whirled around with great velocity, striking the ground every time the shaft revolved. He was taken out, and although every bone in his legs and arms were broken and his skull crushed in, he was still alive. He died a few minutes later, however.

A BOY SHOT AND KILLED.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—An atrocious affair took place at Wilsontown, a suburb of West Conshohocken. Henry Heffelfinger, 65 years old, is a bachelor and lives alone. A gang of boys was tantalizing him this morning when Heffelfinger ordered them away. Not being obeyed, he fired a double-barreled shotgun into the crowd. John Smith, aged 18, received the load through his head. Heffelfinger is in jail.

A SIN-SICK SOUL.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO PREFERRED DEATH TO A LIFE OF SHAME—TOUCHING LETTER TO HER MOTHER.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 5.—Lucille Kirby, the daughter of a wealthy cattleman of Austin, married in January, 1882, at the age of 14, F. W. Carpenter, also a wealthy stockman of North Texas. Her father opposed the suit of Carpenter, and the wedding was secret at Muskogee, I. T. After a honeymoon of three weeks Carpenter had to leave her to attend to some business. On his unexpectedly early return he was horrified to discover that the conduct of his child-wife had not been unexceptionable. A reconciliation followed, however, but a subsequent absence only provoked a similar and more positively proven instance of infidelity, so the husband claims. He sternly refused to overlook the offense. He proposed to give her a sum of money and each go their separate ways, but other counsels prevailed and he took her back to her parents, told his story, and, providing her amply with means, left her. It is said that she did not long remain at home and has since been heard of at Denison, Sherman, Dallas, and elsewhere, wandering from place to place with varying fortunes. Meantime her husband began proceedings for a divorce. He expected from the nature of the testimony advanced in his plea that there would be no opposition, but his wife came to Fort Worth when the papers were filed July 5, and Sept. 17 the wife made rejoinder, specifically denying the allegation and advancing charges against her husband, who has for some time made Harrold his headquarters and did not meet her here. She has been living of late weeks at various hotels in the city, and much scandalous talk has resulted from her questionable habits and associations. Interrogatories were meantime being prepared to offset her rejoinder. She was generally lively and full of good spirits. Friday she went with a number of other to a picnic on the banks of the Trinity. On her return she was handed a letter which seemed to greatly distress her, and later she became so ill that a physician was sent for. She had then taken morphine, but the remedies prescribed saved her life. Saturday, after writing a letter to her mother, she seems to have again resorted to morphine, of which she had purchased, it is learned, 45 cents' worth at different drug stores in small quantities. She died at 2 o'clock this morning. Justice Finn impaneled a Coroner's jury, and after taking evidence a verdict was rendered in accordance with the known facts. The following letter was found in the girl's trunk:

OCT. 2, 1885.—*Dear Mamma:* Forgive me for what I will have done ere this reaches you. It is such a hard matter for me to get along in the world. Every attempt I make to do right only takes me further from the beaten track. I do not believe it is a crime to kill one's self when one is so unhappy. I have fought against this for three years, but I will fight against it no longer. Better to be dead and forgotten than living in shame and dishonor. I had rather die by my own hand than live a life of shame. Forget me, mamma, your poor, wayward daughter. I have caused you so much trouble. It is sad to die so young. LUCILLE.

OBITUARY.

DR. THOMAS C. DURANT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Thomas C. Durant, principal owner and general manager of the Adirondack Railway, died at North Creek at 3:30 o'clock this morning. He was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels Tuesday last, and this developed into peritonitis, which caused his death.

[Thomas C. Durant was born in Lee, Berkshire County, Mass., in 1820. His father, Thomas Durant, was a merchant and manufacturer, and his grandfather, William Durant, was an officer of the Revolutionary War and a member of the Boston Committee of Safety. At an early age he selected medicine and surgery as the field in which he might employ his natural and acquired talents advantageously, and he accordingly entered the Albany Medical College and was graduated therefrom with full honors at the age of 20. After practicing his profession but three years he became a partner in the firm of Durant, Lathrop & Co. of Albany. Mr. Durant had special charge of the New York branch of this house and shipped very largely to all the principal European ports. The knowledge of the resources of the great West, obtained in the course of his mercantile career, made him an earnest advocate of internal improvements and induced him to turn his attention to railway matters. He assisted very materially in promoting the interests of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and was the principal contractor in constructing the Bureau Valley, the Chicago & Rock Island, and the Mississippi & Missouri Railroads. Some years previous to the organization of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the charter passed by Congress in 1862, Mr. Durant, in connection with parties with whom he was engaged in constructing railroads in Illinois and Iowa, caused preliminary surveys to be made up the Platte Valley, and in 1863 he, at his own expense, sent several corps of engineers to examine the country and make surveys of the route commencing at Omaha and other points on the Missouri River, and embracing the line through Cheyenne Pass and Bridges' Pass into the basin of the Great Salt Lake. Mr. Durant also at the same time sent out a geologist for the purpose of ascertaining the mineral resources of the country. In 1863 he was active in the procuring of the subscription of $2,000,000 of stock, which was required by the act of Congress before the company could be fully organized. Having, from the surveys and examinations previously made, obtained a knowledge of the obstacles to be surmounted in constructing the railroad, he devoted the winter 1863–'64 to obtaining important amendments to the charter, which doubled the landgrant and made the company's mortgage bonds a first lien upon the road, and, during the year perfected the financial organization under which the work was carried on to completion. Immediately after laying the last rail upon the Union Pacific Railroad Mr. Durant retired from its active management, and shortly after began the construction of the Adirondack Railway, of which he was until his death the actual President and General Manager.]

A. H. BODMAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Albert H. Bodman were held yesterday afternoon. Brief services were held at his late home at Pacific Junction, conducted by the Rev. Father De Laney of St. Sylvester's Parish. The remains were then borne to the Church of St. Sylvester, where a large number of the friends of the deceased were gathered. Several beautiful floral pieces rested on the casket, among them a cross of white flowers presented by the teachers and directors of the high school of which the deceased was a trustee. After a brief sermon by the pastor the remains were taken to the St. Boniface Cemetery and interred. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Sebock, Young, Rodgers, Williams, Murch, and Simons.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SEXES.

DAKOTA VS. MASSACHUSETTS.

For twenty years the women of America have been talking about equal rights, but the time has now come when they ought to talk about equal distribution. There is a woman famine in Dakota. One confident matrimonial agent of that Territory advertises that he will accommodate 10,000 girls with husbands on ninety days' notice, and he has furnished a solitary statistic which ought to send a thrill through every Eastern spinster's heart, and it is to the effect that in Dakota there are only four unmarried girls in a population of 12,000.

Against this appalling female drouth we have to put the other fact that there are 50,000 more women than men in Massachusetts, and the average and practical mind immediately reverts to equalization. It is very obvious that the female sex collectively do not abhor a vacuum or a warm wave of women would begin to move from Massachusetts to Dakota. The subject is one that ought to command the attention of Lillie Devereux Blake, who might with much advantage give some of the time now devoted to moving audiences to moving superfluous women. The piteous appeals of Dakota should not go unheard. Let every father who cannot plant a tree plant a daughter in that arid land.—*Ex.*

BEECHER'S REGIMENT GOING TO ENGLAND.

New York *Sun:* The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher is Chaplain, has under consideration a visit to England next summer. The report of the committee which has the matter in charge has not yet been made, but the prospect of a favorable decision is said to have already influenced recruiting. It is believed that when the journey is definitly determined upon the ranks will fill up very fast, and that at least 700 men will be taken across the Atlantic.

Perhaps this estimate is not exaggerated. The men would go at excursion rates, and a cheap trip to England will attract many who, when on pleasure bent, have, like John Gilpin, a frugal mind. What may be the value of the journey in a military point of view is not explained, and perhaps has not been thought of. But the double advantage of going to Europe at a cheap rate and in military guise will no doubt attract many recruits, who will struggle hard to get beyond the domain of the awkward squad in season for street parades in the Old World.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that the prospective treat will be equally great for the British public. They might be interested in a visit of the New York and Chicago nines, or of the Puritan, as being something exceptionally good of their respective kinds. But soldiers are not wholly unfamiliar objects to them, and they have frequently seen regiments equal in celebrity and in military experience even to the Brooklyn militia.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Movement on Foot to Place Judge Tuley on the Supreme Bench.

The Monear-Doerner Contest Discussed in the Council—The Young Democracy.

The Mayoralty Contest—Preparations for a Vote on the New Election Law.

It was reported yesterday that a quiet movement was on foot among certain prominent Democratic lawyers to have Judge M. F. Tuley become a candidate for the Supreme Bench vacancy and that his consent to run had been got on one condition. This was that he be nominated as a non-partisan. If the issue was to be made a straight party one he had peremptorily refused to allow the use of his name at all. This met with the views of those who favored his nomination, though they were all Democrats and were considering his candidacy mainly from a party view. Among those who were foremost in the scheme were said to be M. W. Fuller, W. C. Goudy, and Postmaster Judd. These practically make up President Cleveland's Chicago cabinet, and it was hinted that the desire to have Judge Tuley go up higher was only part of the plan to "down" the gang and purify the Cook County Democracy. The bringing of matters about so that the race could be made on an independent non-partisan issue was merely a matter of political strategy, as the odds were admitted to be decidedly against a straight Democratic candidate. It was also agreed that the success of the plan would depend largely on the Republican nomination.

Mr. M. W. Fuller was credited with most of the work in feeling the public pulse to see how responsive it would beat to Judge Tuley's candidacy, and to him a TRIBUNE reporter went in quest of facts. "What do I know about a movement to nominate Judge Tuley for the Supreme bench?" he said. "Nothing. It's too early yet for such a movement. Who can tell what on earth the Republican Convention will do? Yes, I have talked with some lawyers about Judge Tuley's eminent qualifications for the place, and some of them have talked with me. There's no disputing that. You know it's pretty hard to get any one in either party who is willing to take the place. Now, if things should so come about that Judge Tuley could be induced to go on the Supreme bench, don't you think it would be a good thing? I do. But, as I said, I don't know anything about a movement to make him a candidate. We'll have to wait and see what develops."

Inquiry in other quarters showed that the matter had been pretty thoroughly canvassed in a quiet way. Since there was a general agreement that Judge Tuley's prospective candidacy hinged largely on the action of the Republican Judicial Convention it was not intended that the subject should receive public discussion for a fortnight yet. The fact that the constitutionality of the new Election law was certain to play an important part in the campaign was not overlooked. It was said Judge Tuley's share in drafting the general City Incorporation act of the State would probably afford some guide to his views on the new law, since Mr. Goudy and several other well-known lawyers believed the validity of the new Election law would be sustained on similar grounds to those on which the legality of the general Incorporation act was decided.

In connection with the Supreme Conrt vacancy there has been confusion and doubt among Republicans as to when and where their Judicial Convention would be held. Some time ago a call was issued by A. M. Pence as Chairman of the Seventh District Committee fixing the ratio of representation for the different counties in the district, and naming Chicago as the place, without setting any date. The Cook County delegates were to be chosen by the regular County Convention. "I signed the call as Chairman," said Mr. Pence yesterday, "because there was no other committee in existence. It's so long ago that most people have probably forgotten all about the last Judicial Convention. I was Chairman of the old committee. The late Col. Ricaby was President of the convention, and was to have appointed the new committee. But he died without doing so, and of course the old body holds over till its successor is chosen. We haven't fixed any date for the Judicial Convention because we were waiting for the county gathering. As soon as that is called we will fix the date, which will probably be the day following." Mr. Pence said further that the interest taken by Republicans in the counties outside of Cook was encouraging. The special election in Will to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge McRoberts of the Circuit Court insured a good vote there, while the Congressional election in Lake also promised to be of advantage to the Republicans.

THE MONEAR-DOERNER CONTEST.

At the Council meeting last night Ald. Young gave a history of the Monear-Doerner contest, saying that the former had complied with the law and had a right to be heard. He had entered a demurrer in the mandamus proceedings in order to gain time, and offered the following:

Ordered, That the package or packages of ballots, which have been returned to the City Clerk, as required by law, and which contain the ballots cast for Alderman in the Sixth Ward of the City of Chicago at the election held in said city April 7, 1885, be produced by said City Clerk and opened in the presence of the Committee on Elections and of the City Clerk, and to have said ballots counted before the next regular meeting of this Council; and that the said committee report its action in the matter of opening of the package or packages and counting of said ballots at the next regular meeting of this Council.

Ald. Sheridan said the court had issued no order directing the Council to proceed to canvass the votes. It seemed to him the Council had made "reasonable haste." The contestant had refused to let the Council proceed in its own way. As the matter had been taken into the courts and there was a question as to the authority of a committee to take testimony, the orders should go to the Committee on Elections for further information.

Ald. Campbell thought the thing ought to be settled. Ald. Colvin agreed with him. It should be voted up or down. Some one ought to be designated to represent them in court.

Ald. Hildreth didn't think it was safe to pass any order "that would in any way whatsoever conflict with any proceedings that were instituted in court."

Ald. Campbell said the Council should proceed, and not wait until the court said they were derelict. They had a duty to perform, and should do it.

A motion to suspend the rules to pass was lost, those voting against it being Whelan, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan, Mahony, Gaynor, McNurney, Revere, Ryan, Schack, Eisfeldt, and Sweeney. It went to the Committee on Elections.

Ald. Young offered the following:

Ordered, That the contestants in the matter of Monear against Doerner be directed by the City Clerk to furnish to this Council a stipulation agreeing as to the time and place, when, and where the testimony in said cause is to be taken, at the next regular meeting of this Council, in default of which this Council at its next regular meeting shall fix such time and place; further, that after the taking of such testimony reduced to writing the same shall be filed forthwith with the City Clerk, who shall immediately lay the same before the City Council, and the Council shall, without delay, refer the same to some appropriate committee to investigate and report upon.

Ald. Young defended the order, and read the law to show that it was perfectly proper. As between the men he preferred Doerner, but he wanted to keep his oath of office. Ald. Campbell said the first step under the law was a recount of the ballots; testimony was next in order, if fraud was claimed. He accused Young of trying to deceive the Council.

A motion to suspend the rules was lost, those voting in the negative being Whelan, Sanders, Appleton, Burke, Sheridan (Fifth), Cullerton, Hildreth, Lawler, Sheridan (Eighth), Mahony, Gaynor, McNurney, Campbell, Colvin.

The order followed the other one.

Ald. Sweeney submitted an order directing the Corporation-Counsel to defend the Aldermen in the mandamus proceeding. Ald. Wethereil said it was a bad precedent to hinder a contest. The delays indicated weakness in the case of the man who held the seat. He was sorry the matter had taken a partisan and largely personal shape.

Ald. Doerner said his vote was a fair, square, and honest one. He had offered to abide by a recount, but Monear's attorney refused, and he (Doerner) proposed that there should not be a recount "for information" until Monear showed proof that fraud had been committed. The delay was due to the conflicting opinions as to the power of the Council to summon witnesses.

Ald. Campbell remarked that there was nothing to defend. The Council had a duty to perform under the law and should do it. He also objected to spending the city's money to defend the Council in doing wrong. It had been reported on the streets that the contest would never be settled until that for the Mayoralty was decided. Appearances indicated that. It might turn out that Harrison didn't have as many votes as were returned for him.

Ald. Cullerton retorted that Mr. Forch, one of the counsel for Judge Smith, objected to the counting of the ballots at the first meeting of the Committee on Elections. He was in favor of counting the Aldermanic ballots provided Monear and Doerner would stipulate to abide by the result.

A substitute of Ald. Young directing the Corporation-Counsel to "represent" the Alderman in the case was adopted.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

The Young Democrats managed to attract a great deal of attention to themselves yesterday. The rival candidates to succeed Henry F. Donovan as President were disquieted by the talk that all the breaches had been healed and the ruling powers had decided to heal all the breaches which Donovan's resignation created by forcing Congressman Ward to accept the place. The Congressman told them all that it wasn't true, that his refusal to be considered a candidate for the place was positive and final, and that they should govern their actions accordingly. "It would be a personal compliment," he said to a TRIBUNE reporter, "which I appreciate. But that doesn't alter the situation. Practically I will be away eight months of the year. The organization wants an active, aggressive man at its head who will be on the ground all the time. It's success depends on that, and when they come to think the matter over I don't believe they'll insist on me." A West Side supporter of the Congressman gave an additional reason. Ward, he said, was satisfied that sooner or later the Young Democracy would buck its head squarely against the old committee and some one would get hurt. Ward was identified with the old committee, and he would like to keep the friendship of its members, so he was not anxious to become too prominent in the councils of the Young Democracy.

Ex-Representative James A. Taylor of the County Clerk's office has succeeded in making considerable noise because of his refusal to be "coerced" into supporting James R. Doolittle Jr., the recognized Donovan candidate. Taylor favors Paulson, and yesterday afternoon when some of the Federal employés who are supporting Doolittle happened in the County Building there was a noisy dispute, in which Taylor did most of the talking without apparent effect. The upshot of the contending claims will probably be that by the time the committee meets tomorrow night the sentiment in favor of Congressman Ward as a compromise will have gained strength and the depth of his unwillingness to take the Presidency may be sounded.

While the Young Democracy has been splitting itself open an effort has been making to put new life into the Cook County Club, and this it is claimed has been fairly successful. There will be a meeting of the club tonight, and Commissioner Mike Wasserman is authority for the statement that ninety-seven young men have been roped into the organization, their formal induction into the joint expense account of the club having been arranged for this evening.

THE CONTEST PROGRAM.

"There's nothing new in our case," said Lawyer A. C. Story of Mr. Harrison's counsel, "and I'm tired saying so. There won't be anything new till Wednesday. I guess then we'll have something to interest you—maybe a surprise. But it won't be ready before Wednesday."

A sarcastic Democrat who passes a portion of his time in the City-Hall said there was really something new. Mr. Harrison had taken a new tack, and his legal advisers hadn't much time to hunt up further technicalities. The Harrisonian phalanx was busy now sounding the praises of Judge Smith as a judicial officer and urging what a pity it would be to take him from the bench. They wanted him to be renominated for the Superior Court, or, better still, make the race for the Supreme bench. In the latter event they would be willing to take the contract of preventing the nomination of any Democrat to oppose him. This scheme was also said to have the support of Judge Prendergast's friends, who thought by making the County Judge a candidate for the Superior Court a mixed judicial ticket could be arranged which would do away with all partisan contest. As a further inducement for the Republicans to follow this course it was held out that if Judge Prendergast were promoted to the Superior Court a Republican Governor would be enabled to appoint a Republican County Judge in whose hands the enforcement of the new election law, if it were adopted, would lie. The only trouble the City-Hall observer had found was the disposition shown by the Republicans to shape their judicial nominations without any reference to the convenience of either Mayor Harrison or Judge Prendergast.

SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Club of the Second Ward met at No. 456 State street. The only matter of importance that was brought before the meeting was a motion to ratify the action of the Republican County Central Committee in indorsing and accepting the Crawford primary law. The motion was passed by a unanimous vote. As there is a strong desire on the part of the members of the club to have a full meeting before the ward primaries are held, a motion was adopted to hold an adjourned meeting next Saturday evening. The club then adjourned to meet at that time in the same place.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

The friends of the new Election law propose to take measures to insure the people a chance to vote on its adoption or rejection in November. Tomorrow morning Mr. A. M. Pence will move in the County Court for an order directing the County Clerk to prepare the necessary blank returns and tally sheets with appropriate headings for the uses of the judges of election in connection with the submission of the new law in pursuance of the act. Judge Prendergast has accordingly given notice to the attorneys who appeared before the Supreme Court upon the question of the constitutionality of the law to be in the County Court tomorrow morning. As the case is at present, Judge Prendergast's order for the submission of the law stands. When the attempt was making to get a decision from the Supreme Court by the fictitious cases the Judge had refused to go further and give the County Clerk the necessary order for preparing the blanks, etc. The only genuine case which went before the Supreme Court was that asking for a mandamus compelling the County Judge to issue the necessary orders on the Clerk. Whether the Judge will continue to uphold this position is of course unknown. But the friends of the new law are firm in their determination to have it voted on this fall, and say this cannot be prevented, since the statutes do not allow an election to be defeated by the failure of any officer to perform the duties which are laid upon him.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The six contests of the election of South Town constables have been set by Judge Prendergast for today. From the amount of evidence that has been prepared with which to overwhelm the court it is believed that the cases will consume the remainder of the week.

Ald. Young, on behalf of himself and the other Aldermen, has filed a demurrer to Monear's contest bill in the Sixth Ward, giving various reasons why they should not be made defendants.

The Eleventh Ward Young Democracy held a special meeting last evening at No. 496 West Madison street, to consider the matter of precinct organization. Nine precincts out of the fifteen of the Eleventh Ward are already organized and it is believed others will be by the next regular meeting Friday night. Informally the question of the Presidency of the Young Democracy was discussed. Aside from Mr. D. M. Kirton James R. Doolittle Jr. seemed to be the favorit.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. George W. Smith is being urged by his many friends to permit his name to be used before the Republican Convention for the position of County Commissioner. To those who know him 'tis needless to say a word as to his fitness. To those who do not I desire to say in his behalf that he possesses all the qualifications necessary to make an active and useful member of the board, should the convention have the wisdom to nominate him and he be elected. He has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks, and has never sought nor held an office of a political character. The taxpayers can be assured that if men of his calibre are elected to the board they will have an earnest and active advocate of reform in him—one who will oppose the extravagant and needless expenditures that have characterized the past administration. As a business-man he yields the palm to no one in his line, and I trust the convention may have the good sense to nominate him to fill one of the vacancies. TWELFTH-WARDER.

A GIRL BRUTALLY BEATEN.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 5.—A report comes from Clay Court-House of the inhuman beating last Thursday morning of a young woman named Nancy Hoover by fifteen masked men. About 1 o'clock the mob, all armed, aroused Mr. Hoover and told him they had come for his daughter. He protested, but the girl was taken from bed and carried half a mile into the woods, bound to a tree, and whipped terribly with hickory withes. She pleaded with her tormentors in a most heartrending manner, but they were obdurate, and when left alone she was senseless. The mob is thought to have been the friends and relatives of a married woman who suspected Miss Hoover of intimacy with her husband, but this is not confirmed.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

How a Committee Would Solve the Problem of Drainage and Water Supply.

An Ordinance That Will Bother the Vesselmen—Another Medal for Policemen.

The Twelfth Street Viaduct—The Mortality Report—Complaint About a Nuisance.

The Council met last evening, Ald. Lawler in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that he would provide a fund for a gold medal similar to that established by Judge Tree, so that the bravest man in both the Police and the Fire Departments could receive recognition.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel saying it was legal to allow a rebate of 1 per cent on special assessments for prompt payment. An ordinance authorizing the City Collector to make the rebate prior to turning over the delinquent lists was passed.

The Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion that an "improved street" was one on which any money had been expended by the city. Ordinances were passed for the improvement of the roadway in Aldine square; Paulina street, from Madison to Jackson; Morgan street, from Washington to Randolph; Twenty-fourth, from Harrison to State.

An order was passed directing the Controller to advertise for proposals for leasing for fifty or ninety-nine years the lot, 58x100, on the southwest corner of Adams and Franklin streets. Ald. Cullerton presented an ordinance authorizing the Sectional Electric Underground Company to place their wires under the sidewalks, in order that the improved streets may not be torn up. Referred to the Committee on Fire and Water. Ald. Cullerton presented an ordinance prohibiting the erection of booths or the location of stands for the sale of fruit, books, etc., on the sidewalks, the Mayor, however, to give permits for such purpose if the occupants of the abutting buildings consent, but not for stands in the business district between 6 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division. An ordinance was passed turning over Union and Jefferson Parks to the West Park Commissioners provided they would improve and repair them to the satisfaction of the abutting property-owners.

An ordinance was passed declaring it to be unlawful to open any bridge between 6 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m., except Sundays.

Ald. Lyke handed in an order directing the Commissioner of Public Works to expend as much of the $20,000 appropriated as might be necessary to place all sidewalks in a safe condition, provided the cost of the repairs did not exceed 10 per cent of the original cost. He had read a communication from City-Attorney Washburne stating that there were pending against the city 178 personal injury and damage suits. In many of them the city could interpose no defense upon the condition of the sidewalks, the only question left for the jury to decide being the amount of damages to be paid for the injury received. He was informed that the fund was as yet practically untouched and that the commission was desirous of expending it. If it were judiciously expended before the coming winter the defective sidewalks could almost entirely be repaired, thereby saving the city from hundreds of suits and judgments which would otherwise be commenced and obtained between this time and next summer. The order was passed.

The Council then discussed the Monear contest. What was done appears under the head of "Local Politics."

Ald. Whelan turned over the "barrel-houses" which sell five-cent whisky. Most of the depravity and crime in the city originated in these places, as the stuff they sold made men crazy. He offered an order, which was passed, directing the Superintendent of Police to report at the next meeting the names of all persons holding licenses as saloonkeepers against whom complaints had been made for violations of the ordinances.

The Special Committee on Survey and Drainage submitted the following report:

The subject is of immediate importance, and the inhabitants of Chicago will not, we fully believe, be satisfied with anything less than a thorough examination of the whole subject by a constituted board acting under municipal authority. No time should be lost, as the work of such a board, to be properly done, will require the greater part of the time between this and the session of the Legislature in 1886, at which application should be made for any additional powers that may be required to carry out a system of drainage and water supply adapted to a metropolitan and suburban district. We therefore recommend the formation of a drainage and water supply commission to be composed of three members who shall be experts in engineering and sanitary matters, two of whom shall be selected by the City Council and one by the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works, whose duty it shall be to examine the whole subject of main drainage, sewerage, and water supply, and report to the City Council on or before Nov. 15, 1886. The commission should consider all the plans brought to its attention, make such examinations and investigations as may be required, and collect all information bearing on the problem of sewerage disposal and its application to our present and future needs; the necessity for increasing our water supply and protecting it from contamination; the deplorable condition of our interior channels for drainage and sewerage disposal; the relation of any system proposed to adjacent districts in a sanitary and economic aspect; the interest which the State and the Nation may have in any disposal by way of the Illinois River; and any other matter that may relate to the main object of inquiry. They should report on the whole matter committed to them in the fullest and most comprehensive manner, with maps, plans, and diagrams complete, and estimates of the prime cost and annual requirements for the maintenance of the system proposed. As the subject requires the best of ability and will occupy a large portion of the time of the engineers the expense should not be less than $20,000. They should be empowered to employ all aid required to make the needed surveys and investigations and mature and publish their report.

The document was laid over, and will probably be reached Friday night, to which time the Council adjourned for the purpose of considering reports of committees.

THE TWELFTH-STREET VIADUCT.

A conference took place at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works yesterday in regard to the proposed viaduct over the railroad tracks on Twelfth street, near Pacific avenue. There were present Mayor Harrison, Commissioner Cregier, President Holmes of the South Side Railway Company, President Newell of the Lake Shore, Mr. Parker of the Rock Island, and City-Engineer Artingstall. The city authorities wanted the steam companies to lower their tracks five feet, but the railroad people considered this impracticable on account of the expense. No serious objection, however, was raised to the two and a half feet provided for in the plan. Since its preparation the plan has been changed somewhat. Originally the east approach commenced within forty feet of Fourth avenue. It is now proposed to stop short at Clark street, either in the center of the street or on the east side, depending upon the damage which may be done to contiguous property. The object of this is to avoid tearing away any of the work if, as is supposed will be the case, the viaduct is ultimately extended to State street or beyond. The approaches will not have solid walls, but the supports will be wooden posts, the desire being to give access to the buildings from the sidewalks. Owing to the change it was necessary to make new estimates of the cost. It appears that the appropriation for the viaduct is only $30,000. The expense will be at least $70,000. No conclusion was reached by the conference as to how much of the cost the railroads would pay, nor was any action of any kind taken.

THE CITY HALL.

There were seven saloon licenses issued yesterday, making 3,370 since Aug. 1, against 3,394 a year ago.

There were 209 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of 41 from the preceding one. Of the decedents 99 were under 5 years of age—66 of them under 1 year. Diphtheria carried off 16, scarlet-fever 9, typhoid-fever 10, consumption 18, convulsions 11, heart-disease 7, pneumonia 6, old age 3, and accidents 9. There were 18 deaths in the Fifth Ward, 27 in the Sixth, and 38 in the Fourteenth. The annual rate per 1,000 of population was only 17.41.

The evening schools opened last night. There are four in the North Division—Huron Street, Franklin, La Salle, and Newberry; five in the South Division—Jones, Keith, Wallace Street, Newsboys' Home, and Ward; and twelve in the West Division—Scammon, Polk Street, Garfield, Walsh, Throop, Pickard, Hayes, Wells, Division and Cleaver Streets, Burr, and Montefiore. The evening high school is at the Scammon.

Superintendent Kirkland examined the three-story brick building at No. 318 South Desplaines street yesterday and found it unsafe and in a dangerous condition, liable to fall at any time. It is occupied by several families. The owner, M. Macken, was notified to take it down or put it in safe condition within five days or subject himself to a fine for violating the building ordinance.

The attorney of Peter Hansbrough, bailiff of the North Side Police Court, appeared before Judge Williamson yesterday morning with certificates from two physicians stating that Hansbrough was too sick to make a report. So he was given another week to present an account of what became of the executions placed in his hands for collection.

A delegation of property owners called on Commissioner De Wolf yesterday and asked him to fill up an old quarry hole near Eighteenth and Wood streets. Several children have been drowned in it, and it is a receptacle for dead animals—a nuisance. Superintendent McGann will put up a protection so that no one can fall in, and find out who is responsible for the present condition of the place. The property owners also complained about the smoke coming from the adjacent lime kilns, and Inspector Merki was instructed to make an investigation.

The Committee on Health decided to recommend the passage of the ordinance prohibiting cruelty to animals. The penalty for abusing, overloading, or badly feeding them is from $5 to $100.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

At yesterday's meeting the County Agent submitted his annual report. It showed that 5,380 families were given aid for the year ending Aug. 31. Of these, 3,519 families were resident on the West Side, 886 on the North Side, and 995 on the South Side. The number of children receiving aid was 13,250. Total number of individuals receiving aid from the agent, 18,630. Transportation orders issued, 915; dispensary orders, 1,813; fuel orders, 367; number of insane cases tried at the expense of the county, 479; number of persons sent to the Infirmary, 928; to the hospital, 598. The total expenses of the office for the year amounted to $136,124.

W. H. Colvin sent in a bid offering $50,000 for the block of the old Reform School property bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third streets and Ellis and Lake avenues. Referred.

The Superintendent of County Schools in his annual report showed that there are in the county outside the city 110 graded schools, in which 613 teachers are employed, and 159 ungraded schools. His receipts for the year amounted to $195,091, against expenditures of $193,888. Adjourned.

The following are some of the larger items of expense in the County Agent's report: Bread, flour, and meats, $64,502; fuel, $30,387; pay-roll, $23,580; soap, $2,020; shoes, $2,319; passes for transportation, $5,035.

TRYING TO SAVE ANDY JOHNSON.

AN INADEQUATE PRESCRIPTION.

"Did you ever hear how John Covode once undertook to save the country with ten gallons of whisky?" asked a veteran politician of a Pittsburg *Dispatch* reporter. "Well, he did, and he used to say that if he had made it twenty he would have succeeded. It was during the session of Congress after Lincoln was assassinated, when Andy Johnson first began to kick out of the Republican harness. The times were troublesome. Having gone through the tremendous struggle of four years' war, the Republican party found itself face to face with the almost equal problems of the new peace. The accidental President began to show a disposition to break with his party upon some of the most vital questions of the time. Every effort was made to hold him in line. Persuasion, petition, remonstrance, threats, coaxing, and cajoling were tried in turn. One morning, during the hight and heat of the struggle, I met John Covode on Smithfield street, in Pittsburg, striding along on his way up from the Baltimore & Ohio Depot. He was then representing this district in Congress, and evidently just arrived from Washington. His long linen duster was flapping about his gaunt figure, his cravat was awry, and his ears were speckled with cinders.

"'Why, Mr. Covode,' I exclaimed, shaking hands with him, 'what on earth brings you here, away from your seat at such a critical time as this?'

"'I want ten gallons of whisky,' he replied in his high, strident voice, gripping my shoulder with one hand while he wiped the sweat off his face with the other. 'I want the best Overholt. I want you to tell me where I can get it right away, for I want to take it back with me tonight.'

"'Why, of course I can get you the whisky,' I replied, 'and I happen to know where there is ten gallons of the best Overholt, but what do you want with it that you came clear from Washington for it?'

"'William,' he said, 'I want it to ketch Andy with. We've baited him with everything else, and it hasn't done any good. He's all wrong and getting worse every day. I just thought of the Overholt yesterday. I'll take it back with me and give it to him, and if that don't ketch him the country's going to the devil just as sure as you and I are talking, William.'

"I got him the whisky and he took it and gave it to the President. It didn't have the desired effect. Johnson went still further to the bad, although he didn't take the country with him. When I spoke of it to Covode some months afterwards in Washington he said:

"'No, it didn't work, but it wasn't the fault of the liquor. I think some sneakin' Kentucky Democrat got wind of what I was doing and went ten gallons better of Bourbon.'"

KING ALFONSO'S CONSORT.

AN UNPOPULAR AUSTRIAN WOMAN WHO HAS HIGH NOTIONS OF CASTE, ETC.

Paris Letter to London *Truth:* King Alfonso is the most popular member of his family, and he would be very popular if his wife's head were not stuffed with silly Court-of-Austrian notions and if her attachment to her mother tongue was not so great that she is never happy when conversing in any other. All that a dancing-master could teach she does to perfection. Nobody could strut with a more stately grace than she when in cumbersome regal trappings. She performs salutations, in which the whole body is put in action, in a way to cast all the other ladies of the royal family into the shade. Every one admires the manner in which, in a quadrille, she carries herself and her long trailing skirts. As her feet and hands are German she never wears the short skirts dear to the Madrelinas. But beyond what her professor of personal deportment imparted to her, she has not a single quality that could win prestige. Spaniards are very egalitaire. Every Spaniard, down to the mendicant, thinks himself a gentleman, and behaves, so far as his social relations go, like one. Now, the Queen has the stupid Austrian ideas about the sacredness of caste and the value of blazonry. Her eldest sister-in-law is too much under the direction of the unpopular Canovas, and has too great a habit of indulging in ill-natured gossip and showing off her satire, not to be hated. Prosperity has not agreed with her. Her governess, an American lady who dis-Americanized herself by marrying, at Washington, a Spanish don named L'Oriente, encouraged in her a taste for tittle-tattle which is not combined with good nature. The other infantas received the same education. As there was much that was "queer" in the royal family—in King Francisco; in Munoz, the husband of Christina; in that high-handed and unscrupulous old lady Queen Isabella and her brother-in-law Henrico and sister-in-law who married Guell-y-Rente—they grew up to respect nobody. Their sarcasms, being devoid of wit, worried without compelling admiration.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

LORENZO DIMICK ON TRIAL CHARGED WITH HAVING HOODWINKED AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—In the Circuit Court today was called the case of Lorenzo Dimick, charged with grand larceny in the second degree. An indictment was found against Dimick on the complaint of the Thames & Mersey Insurance Company. It is claimed that the schooner James F. Wade was insured for $10,000, the insurance being placed by Dimick in the Union Insurance Company. Subsequently the risk was reinsured for $7,000 in the Continental Insurance Company. After this reinsurance had been placed the boat was lost. Dimick, as is claimed, learned of the loss and transferred the insurance from the Continental to the Thames & Mersey Insurance Company. The latter company paid the loss, and hence the action against Dimick. The day was occupied in obtaining six jurors.

DROWNED AT NIAGARA FALLS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The body of James Thompson was found yesterday afternoon at Niagara Falls in the whirlpool, below the rapids. Sept. 26 James Thompson left his home at Ballston to visit a doctor in Canandaigua. He bought a ticket for Syracuse and his baggage was checked there. Mr. Thompson had been at Canandaigua some time under treatment, but left there about three months ago for his home, in perfect health. He left home to visit his old physician. He is a son of the late Judge Thompson of Saratoga County. The occasion of his visit to the Falls is not known.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE AMERICAN FAT-STOCK AND DAIRY SHOW —LICENSED INCORPORATIONS—HELD FOR MURDER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The preparations being made by the officers of the various Live-Stock Breeders' Associations for the annual meetings in Chicago during the continuance of the American Fat-Stock and Dairy Show indicate an unusually large gathering of the prominent live-stock men from all portions of the United States and Canada. The eighth annual Fat-Stock and Dairy Show will be held in the Exposition Building, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, Nov. 10, next, and closing at 10 o'clock p. m. Thursday, Nov. 19. The attendance at the last Fat-Stock Show exceeded 100,000, and there is every reason to expect a much larger attendance at the next. The prominent farmers and stockmen of the country have made arrangements to hold their annual meetings for this year at Chicago during the Fat-Stock Show, at which time and place for years past there has been a grand stock-breeders' rally, representing the most progressive and successful live-stock breeders of America. The meetings already provided for are as follows:

Nov. 10–14, Tuesday to Saturday—The twelfth annual convention of the National Butter and Cheese Association at the Grand Pacific.

Nov. 11, Wednesday—The National Norman Horse-Breeders' Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday—The Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association of America at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday—The American Shire-Horse Breeders' Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday—The Holstein-Freisian Association of America at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Nov. 12, Thursday—The National Poland-China Association at the Sherman House.

Nov. 12, Thursday—The American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association at the Sherman House at 7 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday—The American Clydesdale Association at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday—The American Aberdeen-Angus Association at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 14, Saturday—The American Berkshire Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 16, Monday—The American Southdown Breeders' Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday—The American Cotswold Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday—The Oxford Sheep Breeders' Association at the Sherman House at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday—The American Shropshire Association at the Sherman House at 10 a. m.

Nov. 17–18, Tuesday and Wednesday—The National Cattle-Growers' Convention at the Exposition Building at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Nov. 18, Wednesday—The American Short-Horn Breeders' Association at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 19, Thursday—The American Duroc Jersey Swine Association at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Decatur Red Bird Company at Decatur; for manufacturing flying targets; capital stock, $6,000; incorporators, F. C. Damm, E. C. Reece, and T. A. Powers. The Brown Brothers Manufacturing Company at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; to do a general manufacturing business; incorporators, E. L. Brown, Vincent Reifsnider, and E. F. Brown. The Citizens' Newspaper Company of Chicago; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, M. Morris, James Lyman, John T. Golden, and others.

Saturday last a man giving the name of J. J. Furlong was arrested here when receiving a letter from the post-office which had been opened by mistake by Mr. James Furlong of this city. It comes to light today that the man's real name is John Flanerty, and that he is wanted at Wyandotte, Kas., to answer to the charge of murder, from which place he broke jail and escaped.

The petition of the Hon. D. T. Littler for a temporary injunction against John McCreery, William Jayne, and George Kirk, State-House Commissioners, to prevent them from placing the eight bronze statues in the State-House dome, was today set for hearing the 8th inst.

The Executive Committee of the American Fat-Stock and Dairy Show will meet at the Sherman House, Chicago, tomorrow.

The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will hold a meeting in this city tomorrow.

WAR-BONNET'S EXPLOIT.

HE AND A FEW OF HIS BRAVES MAKE A DASH AND RESCUE SEVERAL STOLEN HORSES.

LANDER, Wyo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent shook hands with War-Bonnet today. War-Bonnet is the gallant young Arapahoe Chief who led his warriors on the trail of the horses recently stolen from his tribe, and headed them in the fight that wrested the stock from the thieves. The horses were stolen about ten days ago from the Wind River Range on the Indian Reservation, and numbered some twenty head. A well-known horse-thief "spotter," one "Stud Horse" Smith, hailing from Montana, had been on the reservation a short time previous, and it is thought that the three men who drove off the horses were his confederates. The robbers headed straight for the Rattlesnake Mountains. Taking five braves with him War-Bonnet struck the trail twenty-four hours behind the robbers, and, overtaking them, the latter poured the contents of their repeating rifles into the charging Indians, War-Bonnet receiving a flesh wound. The robbers made a last desperate stand in defense of their booty. There was a close volley poured into the on-coming braves, a confused and struggling mass of combatants, and then the robbers broke for the hills, leaving the field and the stock to War-Bonnet and his warriors. In the last struggle the Chief received another slight wound, and one of his braves had his horse killed under him. The Indians say that one of the thieves was badly wounded. It is thought that one of the thieves was the well-known "Big Horn Ben."

STRUCK A ROCK.

A FINE MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMER GOES DOWN IN SHALLOW WATER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The splendid Anchor Line steamer City of Vicksburg went down at the head of Devil's Island, seven miles above here, last evening at 7 o'clock, and is supposed to have struck a rock. Immediately after she struck, the first mate, the second clerk, and others came down in a yawl and gave the alarm, and the new transfer steamer Cape City, from here, went to the rescue, but the crew of the Grand Tower got there first and the Providence went up to her later. She struck with sufficient force to ship her calmners clean. The exact amount of damage to her hull is hard to tell. Some of the officers estimated the entire damage at $50,000 at first, but it is not so much. She had a heavy cargo, but was floated into shallow water, and now lies with her lower deck high and dry.

The place where she struck is one that has ever been a terror to pilots, as the channel divides there, and at some seasons the best route is first one side of the island and then the other, and in low water, as now, it is a very uncertain and dangerous point to pass.

A FATAL INFATUATION.

HENRY FREDERICK OF CLEVELAND GIVES UP FAMILY AND PROSPECTS TO ELOPE WITH A DASHING GIRL.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The town is all agog over the story of the elopement of Henry Frederick, a prominent politician, with a handsome young woman named Susie Fink, to whom he has been attentive for six months past. Monday last he left the city hurriedly, giving as a reason that he had to go to New York City on political business. He has not returned. He was employed at the post-office and gave the authorities no notice of his departure. Before he left he threatened to kill his wife. It now transpires that Miss Fink left the city at the same time. The pair have been traced as far as Buffalo. Frederick was a man who had the respect of the neighbors and had a large political influence.

A NEW USE FOR COURT-PLASTER.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Oct. 3.—The divorce case of Eva Watson vs. William Watson has occupied the Circuit Court the entire day. The plaintiff, who is about 19, proved against her husband a remarkable amount of cruelty, showing that he cursed her, struck her on numerous occasions, and when she was sick and delirious, in order to stop her talking when cursing and striking proved ineffectual, he shut her mouth and put court-plaster over her lips, and finally sent her to the insane asylum. The prominence of his father, who is proprietor of a foundry and a man of means, adds greatly to the interest in the case. The defendant commences his evidence Monday.

IMPROVING THE ANDRE MONUMENT.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has had the monument to André placed upon a new and larger base and it is again in an upright position. It is now surrounded by a high iron fence to save it from further molestation.—*New York World.*

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.
MCVICKER'S—Joseph Jefferson in "Rip Van Winkle."
COLUMBIA—Lester and Allen's Minstrels.
HOOLEY'S—Nat Goodwin in "The Skating-Rink."
GRAND OP-H.—Robson & Crane—"Comedy of Errors."
CHICAGO OP.-H.—Henry Lee in "The Don."
ACADEMY—McDowell Comedy Company.
STANDARD—Dan Sully's "Capital Prize."
PEOPLE'S—"The Diamond Broker."
HAVERLY'S—Minstrels.
OLYMPIC—Bessie Gray in "Princess of Trebizonde."
CRITERION—J. B. Polk in "Mixed Pickles."
LYCEUM—"The Hoop of Gold."
CHICAGO MUSEUM—"The Mikado."
ALCAZAR—Amy Gordon's Co. in the "Mikado."
EXPOSITION—Thirteenth Annual Display.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
BASE-BALL PARK—Chicago vs. Philadelphia at 3.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.
CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent Communication. The members are requested to meet at the hall Wednesday at 12:30 to attend the funeral of Brother Thomas Love. Lodge will leave the hall at 1 o'clock sharp. Carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. By order.
THOS. G. MORRIS, W. M.
JOHN F. BINSSE, Secretary.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1885.

THE cholera is decreasing in Italy.

JUSTICE MEECH let off another batch of gamblers yesterday with light fines.

THERE were 209 deaths in the city last week, a decrease of forty-one from the preceding one.

THE Dilke-Crawford scandal will, it is said, despite contrary reports, get an airing in the London courts next December.

THERE were seven saloon licenses issued yesterday, making 3,370 since Aug. 1, against 3,394 a year ago.

THE Chicago City Railway Company has issued $1,000,000 more 4½ per cent bonds to provide for improvements and extensions.

THE priests of the French Catholic Churches in Montreal urge their people to submit to medical advice and get vaccinated.

A SPECIAL meeting of the British Cabinet will be held today to decide upon the policy of the Government regarding the Eastern and Irish questions.

THE opposition of the Danes to their King daily grows more violent, and a serious crisis may be precipitated by his Majesty's arbitrary conduct at any moment.

CONFESSIONS of judgment aggregating $23,668 were entered against Merrick A. Richardson in the office of the Sheriff of Cook County yesterday. He is a wholesale hardware dealer doing business at No. 77 Lake street.

MR. GLADSTONE suggests as a settlement of the Eastern trouble that Austria, Greece, and Turkey divide Macedonia. Lord Salisbury, it is said, has decided to coöperate with Austria in order to facilitate Sir Heury Drummond Wolff's mission to the Porte and thwart Russia.

THE President yesterday appointed a lot of Postmasters in various portions of the country. Among the lucky ones in Illinois are William D. Swail at Belvidere, Charles G. Haganer at Highland, and John D. Waterman at Rockford. They succeed Republicans suspended for "offensive partisanship."

THE earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the month of September were $2,383,300, an increase over the same month last year of $36,400. The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the same time were $754,289, a decrease of $162,672; and of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, $122,898, an increase of $2,103.

FRANCIS J. DEWAS has sold to the F. J. Dewas Brewing Company 300x150 feet of improved real estate on Rice street, at the southwest corner of Hoyne avenue, for $90,000. Adlai T. Ewing has purchased from John M. Thacher 132x82⅜ feet on Cottage Grove avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-seventh street, for $25,000.

THE result of Sunday's elections in France was highly satisfactory to the Conservatives. They have gained thirty-two seats in forty-nine of the eighty-seven departments and made a second ballot necessary to decide the fate of two others. M. Gobiet, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Herve Mangon, Minister of Commerce, Cabinet officers, were among those defeated by the Conservatives.

CHICAGO elevators contained last Saturday evening 12,612,915 bushels of wheat, 871,308 bushels of corn, 108,964 bushels of oats, 174,579 bushels of rye, and 13,860 bushels of barley; total, 13,781,626 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,085,311 bushels a year ago. During the last week our stock increased 248,355 bushels, including an increase of 276,927 bushels of corn. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 45,140,901 bushels of wheat, 4,623,595 bushels of corn, 4,055,338 bushels of oats, 429,219 bushels of rye, and 405,997 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones a week ago by 923,624 in wheat and 12,307 in corn.

THE market for call loans was stronger in New York. There were large shipments of currency from this city to the country. The New York stock market was active and feverish, with an upward tendency. There was a rapid advance in Lackawanna.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active in the aggregate, and irregular. Corn was strong because supplies are kept back by the damp weather, provisions were weak in sympathy with hogs, and wheat was easier on fears that the visible supply would show a large increase. As compared with Saturday pork and meats closed 10 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, wheat ⅜ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye firm, barley weak, and flaxseeds 1 cent lower.

THE ALLEGED VIRGINIA COLORED BOLT.

As was anticipated when the announcement came that a "large convention" of colored men had met in Virginia and passed resolutions declaring their intention hereafter to act independently of the Republican party, the movement was a purely Bourbon affair, organized by Barbour, the Bourbon boss of the State, and its expenses paid by the enemies of Wise, the Republican candidate for Governor. The convention was composed of seventy-five colored men, most of whom are in sympathy with the Bourbons for valuable considerations. The body was not a representative one, for the reason that there was no regularly organized constituency behind the delegates. Some of the Bourbons themselves, as it now appears, are solicitous lest Barbour, in his anxiety to get himself elected United States Senator, may not have overdone the thing to the extent of hampering the campaign ardor among the white Democrats. The four leaders of the colored gang who called the convention in accordance with instructions from Barbour's machine have been allies of the Bourbons since 1879, having voted against the Republicans at every election since that time, and two of them hold office by Barbour's procurement. The Richmond *Whig* says of it: "The convention itself, as representative of the colored voters of Virginia, is as great a fraud as would be a similar gathering of white Straightouts and Bourbon allies pretending to represent and speak for the white voters of the State."

The real sentiments of the colored voters of Virginia were expressed in 1881, when their great State Convention met and made a statement of their grievances not only to the State, but also to the country. In their address they said, among other things:

> Those who differ with us in this supreme moment of our fate are respectfully asked if they will not aid us to refrain from efforts to baffle us in this endeavor to improve our condition as men and Virginians. *We think we can see the dawn of a brighter day. Equal laws for all, fairly administered; free suffrage and a fair count, with the necessary result of full citizenship for all; and a free education, not only extending to our children the rudiments of knowledge, but expended under a liberal administration until the highest walks of learning shall be opened wide to our aspiring youths.*

The rights which the colored men of Virginia claimed in 1881 they still claim. They have not yet been secured, nor can they be secured by an unnatural alliance between the colored men and the Bourbons. The address of Barbour's gang carries its absurdity on its very face. They declare: "We also condemn the raising of the race issue by any class of men who essay to lead the masses, because it can do nothing but prove derimental to our cause and interests." And while they were making this silly declaration at the instigation of their Bourbon leaders Fitzhugh Lee, the Bourbon candidate for Governor, was riding over the State escorted by Rebel cavalry carrying Rebel flags and banners, with inscriptions raising the race issue and the old War issues, and seeking to arouse again the old hatred of the negro and the Northern people! Even if these colored men were honest in their purpose, it could never be accomplished. The party which held the negroes in slavery, which murdered negroes at Danville because they intended to vote the Republican ticket, which has steadily and persistently denied them the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, and prevented them from exercising them, will never, so long as it has the power in its hands, serve the interests of the colored people.

The convention was a cut-and-dried trick of the Bourbons and will not deceive the colored Republicans of Virginia. It is a Bourbon investment which will not pay. As a Lynchburg dispatch to the *New York Tribune* says: "Negroes in Virginia who are Democrats for revenue only are soon spotted by the honest men of their own race and are rated accordingly." They can appreciate the action of this servile gang in seeking to betray them and their interests, and they may safely be left to take care of them. It will have no effect upon the result of the coming election.

A BAD TIME FOR BEARS.

There is this important difference between the merchandise markets and the stock markets: That in the former sales for future delivery are made generally on the basis of goods that the seller actually has on hand or has the means of producing, while in the latter operators are every day making sales of what they do not possess and cannot produce. Most commonly stocks that are sold short are borrowed for delivery, the seller waiting for a decline in the price before he actually buys. There is in addition to this the option, usually thirty or sixty days, and sales by this method may be made, after a large short interest has been accumulated in the other way, to such an extent that more than the entire capital stock of the corporation will have been sold short. This, of course, does not often happen, but the ordinary short selling is frequently carried to such extremes that the sellers are placed completely at the mercy of bona-fide holders of the security and speculators who are "long." Yesterday's market was a good illustration of the way the thing works. The shorts in Lackawanna were unmercifully squeezed, and in general the high-priced stocks were the ones that advanced. The low-priced ones did not move much because there was no short interest in them.

The failures of Soutter & Co., Heath & Co., and H. N. Smith were due to the propensity that has grown up in the last three years for selling the market short. During that period everything was in favor of the bears, and it had come to be thought that prices could never go up again. Almost the only people that made any money during that time were the bears of the speculative markets. They became the leaders; they grew rich, fat, and bold. The small fry all over the country, who had made something by the rise following the resumption of specie payments, saw their funds dropping little by little into the pockets of these operators; poor people who had investment securities held on till the decline had worn out their patience or forced them to sell, and then parted with them at prices which afforded the bears handsome profits. Large estates, savings banks, and insurance companies let go when interest or dividends ceased. Everything conspired to profit the professional operator and hurt the real holder.

While trade is not yet out of the woods, it looks as if the course of events, even in the stock market, had been permanently reversed. There has been a decided turn in the tide, and for several years to come we shall probably have such a healthy business as will give holders of good securities assurance of stability at a medium range of values, with the chances mainly in favor of higher prices. In other words, it will be a constructive instead of a destructive period. But there are always speculators who are unable to see how prices can advance. They are chronic bears, and are good for nothing on a rise. Very few operators are equally at home on the bull and the bear side of the market. It is largely a matter of temperament. The consequence is that the men who failed last week could not see that there had been any improvement in the economic condition of the country. There are many of the same sort left, and they are suffering. It is not probable that the public will get back the huge sums of money that have gone into the possession of such men as Cammack and Woerishoffer, for they are too prudent to tempt Providence to the full extent of their fortunes; but that class have had their day. Buyers will not make money as they did in 1879 and 1880, for the country has learned too much about the uncertainties of railroad property, and interest rates—which are to an important degree a regulator of values—have gone down to stay. But when we consider what a terrible "slugging" the security market almost constantly received for years, culminating in the depression of June, 1884, and then remember what a vast improvement in affairs there has been since that time, it is absurd to look for a repetition of those low figures. It is true that the prices of the present time are largely the result of manipulation, and it is a common remark that, when that manipulation is taken away, there will be a slump; but manipulation is a constant factor. There are always heavy capitalists who must and will protect their properties, and it is only when they are overwhelmed by adverse events that they are unable to do so. If the country is in an improved condition they will have the country to help them. And as manipulation of the speculative stocks for a decline hurts really good bonds, so will manipulation for a rise strengthen the investment securities. The temper of the people has changed, and holders of securities who have been so terribly clubbed in the last few years will now have a fair chance.

THE RETURN OF THE MUGWUMPS.

The Eastern mugwumps, one after the other, have come back into the Republican fold, for the time at least. What the Western mugwumps will do is of less consequence, as they are too few and far between to make their comings or goings of any special interest. In the East they all came together, hand in hand, a merry, happy band, and it need not be premised that this fall they will feel better in New York, as they march up to the polls and deposit their little votes, than they did last fall. The procession is a united and unanimous one. The *Post*, which has been the professional apologist for all the Democratic civil-service shortcomings, says that the mugwump vote will be practically solid in support of the Republican State ticket. The Secretary of the National Committee of Independents says he has yet to hear of a single Republican that voted for Cleveland who does not intend to vote against Hill. The New York *Times* is firing away at the spoils Democracy as if it had never bolted from the ranks. The *Staats-Zeitung*, whose editor was at the head of the Cleveland Electoral ticket, says: "The chances in favor of a good administration of the Governor's office, independent of corruptionists, are undeniably on the side of Davenport, and this will prove decisive with not a few voters, and probably with the mass of voters who do not go through thick and thin with their party." It need not be added that the Germans are in line following their organ. And Curtis, too! *Harper's Weekly* says the triumph of Hill would be hostile to reform; that the situation forecasts a readjustment of party relations on the issues of administrative reform; and that the Republicans have made a fine start on the road to success. *Puck* talks to the "hogs" in the following fashion: "The party in convention may 'resolute until the cows come home' for honest government, and civil-service reform, and all the cardinal virtues; but the work they have done in nominating Mr. Hill gives their professions the lie direct." Even little *Life* has to own up: "We could not so far ignore our bump of self-esteem as to try to deceive ourselves into the belief that a ticket headed by D. B. Hill is as good a one as the worst the Republicans could put in nomination." All the surrounding mugwumps, headed by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* and the Boston *Advertiser*, who cannot join the Davenport procession, stand by the roadside lustily cheering on their brethren. Why does not *Puck* give us a breezy cartoon of the pageant?

It is but natural that the mugwumps should assign some excuse for taking such a sudden departure from their new friends and leaving their P. P. C. cards. They have only been absent from their old quarters about a year, and their return was not expected so soon. They have besides a shivering suspicion that they may have to remain. To come so unexpectedly upon the old party just as it was learning how to get along without them would not be strictly *en regle*. So they tell us that the Republicans have met the expectations of the reformers by nominating a reform ticket on a reform platform, and that the only way they can support Cleveland is to help defeat the Democratic ticket. Hence the procession is coming in as Cleveland Republicans—a nice metaphysical distinction, which mugwumps probably can appreciate, but which is not intelligible to Republicans who are accustomed to hit a Democratic head wherever they see it, because they know it means spoils, irrespective of the proprietorship of the head, and because they know that the Democratic party is not going to carry out a measure which was originated by a Republican Congress and supported by four Republican Presidents, and which is opposed to the fundamental idea of Democracy. If the mugwumps were not so perverse and self-opinionated, if they were not so crammed with political omniscience that no one can tell them anything, it would be easy to convince them that in helping to defeat the Democratic party in New York this fall they will help to defeat Cleveland's party, and that in taking their present position they have put the President in a most embarrassing plight, as he will now be compelled to come out and express his sympathy for his deserted friends in New York. Mr. Dorsheimer, the editor of the New York *Star*, appointed by the Administration as District-Attorney, in the confidence of Mr. Cleveland, and the editor of the only official and inspired Cleveland organ in New York City, bears important testimony on this point. He says:

> Mr. Hill is the candidate of the party which elected Gov. Cleveland. By that party the President must be sustained, and through it his Administration must do its work. No other political organization has either the will or the power to materially aid it. If the Democrats are defeated in this State, who will profit by the defeat? None can profit by it except the Republicans. So far as it may effect the future it will encourage, build up, and strengthen them. In no way can it do otherwise than injure the President. It will have that effect or none.

Mr. Whitney, the Secretary of the Navy, who is also in the confidence of the President, says in an interview with the *Sun* reporter:

> So far as I know, I don't think President Cleveland had anything to say one way or the other about the Democratic nominations at Saratoga. It's getting to be a settled thing now that the less the President interferes in the politics of the State the better the people like it. I don't know that Mr. Cleveland manifested a preference for one candidate above another before the nominations were made. *The other day the Washington papers printed as coming from the White House a statement that President Cleveland was for Gov. Hill for Governor. I think he is for Hill. I am for Hill myself. It looks as if he was to be the next Governor of the State.*

There is no question that Cleveland will support Hill and the spoilsmen, and he has already indicated his intention to do so by increasing the number of offices for Democrats as was demanded in their platforms. But we are not going to argue with the mugwumps or ruthlesly disturb the sweet and touching confidence they have in the President. Time will accomplish that. After this fall there will be no more elections of any consequence until the next Presidential. By that time the scales will have fallen from their eyes. We welcome them home again, bag and baggage. We cannot kill the fatted calf or put gold rings on their fingers, or clothe them in shining raiment; but we will clean up the spare chamber, put fresh linen on the bed, air the apartments, give them as good a table as we have ourselves, and the run of the house. Gentlemen, make yourselves at home. No questions will be asked. Glad to see you back.

THE IOWA GREENBACK TICKET.

The nomination of a "straightout Greenback ticket" in Iowa tends to clear up matters and enable an outsider to watch the progress of the canvass without becoming hopelessly confused. Heretofore it seemed that the "Saint-Johnnies" were working for the success of the free-whisky Democratic ticket, while the Greenbackers were laboring to secure a vote of confidence in the Cleveland Administration and so sustain its efforts to demonetize silver and establish the Wall-street doctrine of a gold standard only. The Greenbackers who met at Cedar Rapids and nominated the Doty ticket have repudiated the attempt of Weaver and Gillette to sell them out to the Democracy, and announced that they will not be led into an abandonment of all their principles under the guise of a fusion. The revolt of the honest Greenbackers simplifies matters, and shows up in the light of a strong comparison the duplicity of the Saint-Johnnies, the Weavers, and the other professional decoy-ducks.

The so-called Fusion ticket is composed only of rank Democracy and Greenback treachery. Whiting, the head of the ticket, was formerly a slave-owner in Alabama. After selling his bondmen and coming North to invest the proceeds in Iowa lands, he made no change in his political doctrines, but distinguished himself as a peculiarly vicious and offensive Copperhead. A cloud of witnesses testify to his odious record during the War. He denounced Grant as a butcher, declared that Lincoln deserved the death of a snake, and on one occasion avowed that he would "as soon harbor a horse-thief as a Union soldier." One of his favorit notions during the War was to "let New England go to Hell," and to form a Northwestern Confederacy out of States that should secede from the Union. In short, Whiting was during the War an Alabama Rebel disguised as an Iowa farmer. He stands now on a platform of rank Democracy which declares in favor of legalizing and establishing grog-shops in every section of the State without regard to the will of the people of the locality, and yet the Saint John cranks and the Weaver and Gillette tricksters are laboring for his success. The Saint-Johnnies who intend to vote in favor of free whisky could not consistently object to any degree of Copperheadism; but it is refreshing to see that the honest Greenbackers refuse to hand their ballots over to the custody of the political gamblers, Weaver and Gillette.

Even though the Iowa Greenbackers indorsed the Copperheadism of Whiting they could not support him without an abandonment of all their principles respecting the currency. He is a Democratic candidate, and every ballot cast for him will be counted as a vote of confidence in the Cleveland Administration. If that Administration has one distinct, well-defined policy, it is the enforcement of the Wall street doctrines in respect to the currency. Mr. Cleveland has urged the absolute and unconditional suspension of the silver coinage, and when this is once accomplished the New-Yorkers now in charge of the Treasury Department will be found advocating the retirement of the present silver dollars. Every Greenbacker who gives a vote of aid and comfort to the Democratic party strengthens the hand of his worst enemy. In this situation it is not surprising that the political gamblers Weaver and Gillette now find themselves unable to lead all the Greenbackers into a so-called fusion, which amounts to nothing less than an abject surrender. The honest men among the Greenbackers propose to declare their sentiments openly and stand by them boldly. They are entitled to credit for refusing to repudiate their own principles in order to carry out Weaver's political gambling contracts.

HOARDING THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

The few bonds that have been retired in the last six months were all called in while Arthur was President. The policy of the present Administration has been to make no bond calls, but to increase the surplus in the Treasury as much as possible. The few bonds called in by Secretary McCulloch, but which had not been presented when Manning took control of the Treasury, have been paid, of course; but beyond this nothing has been done to reduce the debt. In fact the accrued and unpaid interest in the last six months has increased the public debt $261,636. As a result of hoarding money in the Treasury and allowing the interest on the bonds to run, the 3 per cents, which are redeemable on call, now command a higher premium than when Manning took charge of the Treasury and in concert with Jordan began to administer its affairs in the interest of Wall street. There is no possible excuse for continuing this policy any longer. The heavy surplus in the Treasury should be applied at once to the reduction of the interest-bearing debt.

According to the new-fangled debt statement the surplus in the Treasury is $63,903,100. Under the old form of statement the amount would be $188,441,852. Secretary Folger's custom was to keep a surplus of about $120,000,000 or $130,000,000, and apply all in excess of this amount to the payment of bonds. It appears, therefore, that the present Administration has increased the surplus about $50,000,000 above what was ever before considered necessary, and has not voluntarily called in or paid off a single bond. The Treasury policy for the last six months has been to appreciate the value of bonds in the hands of the holders by prolonging the time for which the Government must pay interest, and as the result the public debt has actually been increased within that time by the addition of $261,636 in accrued interest. There has not only been a total failure to decrease the debt, but it has been increased in the amount stated.

The lying and deceptive debt statement attempts to create the impression that the debt has been reduced by stating it at so much "less cash in the Treasury." The surplus is classified in the statement as though it had been used to pay off the debt; but the same figures show that the money lies idle in the Treasury while the bonds are outstanding and interest is running on them every day. The accumulation of money in the Treasury does not pay off the debt or stop the interest on the bonds, but amounts practically to a contraction of the currency. The only way to pay the debt is to call in the bonds, stop the interest, and put the money again in circulation. Jordan may think it a very cunning trick with figures to count the liabilities of the Government as so much "less cash in the Treasury," in order to create the impression that the debt has been reduced, but every person capable of analyzing his statement can see at a glance the nature of this deception. Jordan's tricky figures cannot obscure the fact that in the last six months there has been an increase instead of a decrease of the debt.

The surplus now in the Treasury is about $50,000,000 more than was formerly considered necessary. This amount represents a wholly needless contraction of the currency. Instead of hoarding this money in the Treasury it should be used to pay the bonds and be again put in circulation. It is perfectly clear now that the new form of the debt statement was devised to cover the performance of increasing the surplus and claiming a reduction of the debt without calling in a bond. The people, however, are beginning to see through the new form of the debt statement, and understand that in the last six months there has been a severe and needless contraction of the currency by hoarding $50,000,000 of idle money while the debt is actually being increased by the accumulation of interest. The life of a debt continues so long as it draws interest; and when the people come to understand the new form of the debt statement they will see that the liabilities of the Government are being increased and the currency actually contracted.

Mr. Sullivan and His Newspaper Friends.

Chicago *Evening Mail* (editorial): Mr. John Lawrence Sullivan of Boston, Mass., will be in Chicago all week. It is understood that he desires to have his compliments conveyed to the newspaper men of this city, and to inform them that he can be seen at his hotel daily, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock p. m., when he will be glad to listen to any criticisms upon his personal or professional conduct they may have to offer.

Mr. Sullivan thinks that this opportunity will be embraced by the young men of the Chicago press who have heretofore found fault with him as a man, a pugilist, and a citizen. It is his opinion that he will be able to convince the young Chicago newspaper men in the course of one brief interview that they have done him serious injury.

Articles touching on his private life, which may be written for publication, can be read to him aloud. Or he will discuss their merits section by section, allowing one round to each paragraph.

Mr. Sullivan's invitation is as delicate as it is courteous, and we have no doubt but that there will be numerous calls made upon him by the brilliant young journalists of this city. Many of them have suggestions, no doubt, as to how Mr. Sullivan should behave himself when under the influence of liquor, which they are desirous of making to him in person.

With a good surgeon and a few pounds of raw beef within reach, and a squad of policemen in the corridor prepared to burst the door in if necessary, no well-built young newspaper man of this city need fear to meet the Bostonian in joint debate.

We sincerely hope our contemporaries will see that they are represented at Mr. Sullivan's receptions. The *Mail's* reporters will be so busy during the week that they cannot avail themselves of Mr. Sullivan's kindness.

THE statement that out of the 408 convicts in the Stillwater (Minn.) Penitentiary just one is a Republican needs confirmation. We cannot accept the assertion that this one man is a Republican without further testimony.

THE New York Democrats at their recent State Convention adopted the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That with profound sorrow the Democracy of the State of New York lament the death of the inflexible patriot and invincible soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, of whose illustrious career they recognize the fitting crown and consummation in his dying invocation of peace and good-will between the heroes he led and the heroes he conquered.

This encomium on the National Union hero by his State-supremacy opponents may be considered as the homage that vice pays to virtue or hypocrisy to truth.

A few years ago, when Gen. Grant was in robust health and in the prime of his mental and physical powers, he expressed himself on political subjects as follows:

> There is not a precinct in this vast Nation where a Democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposit party. *He can claim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are eight States, and localities in some others, where Republicans have not this privilege.*

In many of his official state papers Gen. Grant expressed similar views. He denounced, at many times and in many forms of speech, political intolerance, terrorism, and crime at the South. In one of his messages to Congress he described as follows the objects of the South Carolina white Democracy:

> To deprive colored citizens of the right to a free ballot; . . . to suppress schools in which colored children are taught, and to reduce the colored people to a condition akin to slavery. . . . To effect these objects many murders and crimes of minor degree have been perpetrated, and have been left unpunished.

As an e. c. well remarks: "It is an absurdity to suppose that in the later months of Gen. Grant's life he changed his opinions on these subjects. It is shameful to use his great name and some kind expressions which he used in regard to the Rebel soldiers whom he had met in the field as in any respect giving his assent to outrages against the ballot, or as a denial that they are being constantly committed at the South."

THE special postal delivery is reported as rapidly growing in popularity, but not sufficient time has passed since its establishment to determine all its merits or defects. That old law of nature which makes a boy about as irresponsible a being as a monkey has not yet been manifested in all its brilliancy in the system's workings. When the Post-Office Department gets to sending tracers out after the youngsters the amusement will begin.

THE impudence of the Bourbons is simply appalling. It is now reported that Hill, the spoils candidate for Governor of New York, has sent an emissary to Washington to secure a letter from Cleveland expressing his satisfaction with the work of the Saratoga convention and his desire for the election of Mr. Hill to the Governorship. The President has been placed in several very embarrassing situations by his party friends and has got out of them as patiently as he could, though once or twice he has vigorously kicked. But if this bold and outspoken attempt to make a partisan of him and to indorse a policy which is the very antithesis of what he has all along announced does not make him boil over and inform Hill that he is not fit to be Governor of New York, then indeed has Samson surrendered to the Philistines.

A MAN unaccustomed to wealth came suddenly into a Fortune, and, having had no great experience with employés, engaged on probation as Gardener an immigrant whose knowledge of that branch of labor was purely Theoretical. The Gardener assumed his duties, and a few weeks later the rich man gave permission to his little Son to cultivate a small plot of his own in one corner of the garden. The boy, who, though not large, used tobacco, entered upon his work with great Enthusiasm, having an idea that by planting cigarets he could raise cigars; but he had scarcely begun his labor when the Gardener rushed upon him and dealt him a severe Blow with a hoe. His astonished employer, who had witnessed the Affair from a window, rushed out in anger and demanded the reason of this rude and violent conduct. Said the Gardener:

"You vas owner of der lant. Sehr gut! I vas gartner, unt I haf some theories. I runs der whole peesiness meinself. I vas raise only flowers. I vas haf ein grosser scheme to raise das Edelweiss mit low grount, und I vas need all der grount. Ain'd it? I vas—vat you call it—infallible. I likes not to haf der poy dig in das corner. I club him because I vas your frient. I vas ein New-Yorker Mugmumper! Ain'd it?"

The rich man promptly Bounced the crazy gardener for hitting the boy, remarking at the same Time that he wasn't raising edelweiss and that, even if he desired to raise that beautiful Flower, the soil he possessed was quite unadapted to its Culture.

The moral of this lamentable failure of the Esthetic Gardner is that you cannot make a Sow's Ear out of a silk purse, any more than you can make a silk purse out of a Sow's Ear.

KING LOUIS of Bavaria, now declared insane, maintains his aversion to all women and his love for the music of Wagner. What puzzles any one reflecting on the case of this King is that, with either of the traits mentioned, he was not declared insane years ago.

The *Civil-Service Reformer*, published at Baltimore, charges home the alliance between Senator Gorman, who secured the appointment of the notorious ballot-box stuffer Higgins, and the Administration. It says:

> The moral discredit brought upon the Government by the appointment and retention of Higgins, Mahon, and Thomas is in every quarter admitted to be traceable entirely to that acute "adviser of the Administration," Senator Gorman. The appointment of these three disreputable men, he is eager to let his henchmen know, was solely at his instigation. They were appointed in the first instance to reward this local boss for his much-vaunted and much-overestimated political services in the Presidential campaign. . . . Secretary Lamar claims to believe, in the words attributed to him, that the Senator is still "devoted to his fortunes"; that he deserves his "entire confidence"; that he would not "willingly put him under fire." The succession of criminal appointments has not been sufficient to disturb this "confidence." The loud-voiced indignation of the people of the State of Maryland has not yet been sufficient to disturb it. What, then, will break this mysterious tie of friendship between the Senator and the Administration? Will anything less than the ignominious defeat of the Senator himself?

The same paper prints the evidence to show that Mahon and Thomas, who have been given important offices, are men of the same stamp as Higgins. And yet they are retained to placate Gorman, who is in the confidence of the Administration!

THE result of disclosures of immorality in England have had one good effect. The Hon. Mrs. Jeune, who has given the labor of a lifetime to the rescue, so far as rescue was possible, of the fallen women of London, tells what she knows about the causes of their ruin and the value of their testimony in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Jeune says that it is within her positive knowledge and within that of all persons who have been engaged in labors like her own that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fallen women of London have been brought to ruin by men of their own rank and station in life. She denies that any greater proportion than 1 per cent of the crime and misery which have been so fearfully stirred up can be traced to the upper classes. This was to be taken as a matter of course, though revelations of immorality made have chiefly concerned the aristocratic. The vice of the laborer is the same in its results, but it attracts less comment than in the case of the man of prominence. Human nature is about as bad without wealth as with it.

THE liabilities of New York houses failing lately are estimated at about $4,000,000. It wouldn't be a bad idea, if they must fail, for some New York house to fail for the benefit of the Grant monument fund.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond *Whig* tells the following good story of the effect produced in one locality by the appearance of Fitzhugh Lee's Rebel cavalry escort:

> I will here relate a scene that occurred on the first parade of the cavalry escort in the County of Rockbridge. Just before the cavalcade reached Lexington, and about the time the head of the column came opposit the house of a good old Confederate Republican, his cook, who was the first to catch the signs of approach, rushed out of the kitchen, and, becoming suddenly overcome with awe and consternation, commenced to call at the top of her voice to one of the daughters of the old "Confed.," "Miss Sallie! Miss Sallie! come here, look yonder! Yonder come de war! yonder come de war! yonder come de war! Mars Ran. Tucker blowing on de brass horn!" Just then her mother, who had been here a little longer than she, approached the fence, and, looking under her specs intently at the scene, suddenly commenced to shake her head, and, turning to her daughter, said: "Hush, gal, dat ain't no sure 'nough war. Don't you see Mars Ran. Tucker and dem other follers long dare by his side! Da is only making pretend! Da was the same dat caused old Mars Joe to lose his two sons in de sure 'nough War! Da come dar and told old masse that they could whip out de whole Yankee Nation wid a few old women wid dare cap-strings and broomsticks; but old marster, he say he neber did see dem in dat War wid dem or any oder we'pons." Then the old woman, quite unmoved, retraced her steps to the kitchen. Fitz Lee was heard to whisper to the reporter for the *Dispatch* that the comments of the old lady were not of such importance as to be reported, but that he should especially note the anxiety of the people all along the line to catch a glimpse of his imposing person by climbing trees, sitting on the fences, and *hiding themselves in hollows.*

LONDON *Truth* says: "Considering the warm reception that was accorded to Lord Coleridge and his companions in America two years ago it is anything but creditable to the representatives of English law that Chief-Justice Waite should have been allowed to spend over two months in this country and leave without a single public recognition of his visit. The compliments paid to Lord Coleridge were really paid to the whole of the legal profession in England, and the commonest courtesy, one would think, required a return of this civility on the only occasion which is likely to offer itself."

THE European International Telegraph Conference adjourned a few days ago. The decisions of the convention will only come into operation the 1st of next July, but the reduction of press messages to and from Australia (from 6s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. a word) will probably take effect in January. It was stated that twenty-six cable companies own a total length of 98,450 miles, their capital being £34,459,089, with a reserve fund of £3,148,695, and gross annual revenue of £3,477,082, and their percentage of dividends as follows: Anglo-American, 3¾; American Telegraph and Cable, 5; Black Sea, 4; Brazilian Submarine, 6; Télégraphe de Paris à New York, 4; Central American Cuba Submarine, 8; Direct Spanish, nil; Direct United States, 5; Eastern, 6; Eastern and South African, 8; Eastern Extension, 7; German Norwegian, 5½; German Union, 8; Great Northern, 8; Hamburg Heligoland, nil; Mexican (no information published); Montevidean and Brazilian, nil; Platino-Brazileira 1¼; River Plate, 15; Submarine, 14; West India and Panama, nil; Western and Brazilian, nil; West Coast of America, 4.

THE annual meeting of the National Prison Association will be held this year at Detroit, commencing Oct. 17, and the unusually interesting program which has been prepared shows and doubtless will attract a large attendance from those interested in the subject of prison reform. Among the many papers to be read are those of Charles Dudley Warner on "Education as a Factor in Reformation," Maj. R. W. McClaughry, Warden at the Joliet Penitentiary, on "Prison Punishments," A. A. Brush of Sing Sing on "Prison Labor," P. J. Danerty of Trenton, N. J., on "The Piece-Price Plan of Prison Labor," Charlton T. Lewis of New York on "The English Prisons System," Charles E. Felton of the Chicago Bridewell on "Jails and Workhouses," and John P. Altgeld of Chicago on "Unnecessary Imprisonment."

IF the special-delivery system with letters is to succeed at all, it must be with a thorough understanding and appreciation in the post-offices of the spirit of the plan and an earnest effort to carry it out. The only possible object a person can have in paying 10 cents for a special-delivery stamp is to have the letter upon which that stamp is placed delivered at once. A drop-letter mailed at, say, 7:30 p. m. should be at least delivered the same evening, yet letters so mailed in the Chicago Post-Office have not reached their destination until the next morning, at about the time when a letter mailed simultaneously and bearing only a two-cent stamp would have gone to its address. With the frequent regular delivery in the business part of the city during the day there is little occasion for a special-delivery stamp on a letter which it is desired to hurry to its address; but in the evening the case is different, and if the new service is to be good for anything it must be for its effectiveness after nightfall. Excuses have to be sent for a thousand broken engagements, arrangements made for early morning work, and similar matters attended to in the evening. In this field the special delivery might be of great service, but it must be absolutely reliable. No doubt this reliability will come in time.

CURRENT NOTES.

A lot of coins, comprising English shillings, sixpences, and coppers, were found in Jumbo's stomach.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* is not so intensely hostile to Senator Hoar's demand for fair elections as it was some weeks since.

Missionaries in the Congo region are said to have discovered that a beer made of bananas is a preventive of malarial favers, and that this drink is indispensable to their health.

An eel weir near Albany receives the entire volume of the Mohawk River, and Monday night over ten barrels of eels were taken out, and the next night over five barrels. One Jumbo eel weighed thirteen and one-half pounds.

The present civil-service imbroglio is amusing. The Republicans, its friends, passed the law at the request of George W. Curtis and his following, and then in return, in a grateful manner, Mr. Curtis and friends intrusted its execution to the Democratic party, its enemy. Result: X equals nothing.—*Phila. Press.*

The Democratic papers are saying that the reason why the mugwump papers, the *Times* and the *Evening Post* in New York, have gone to the support of the Republican ticket is to get back their patronage. In other words, it is a question of balance-sheet. The very righteous are always maligned by the wicked.

The 509 Lords of England have an average income of $120,000 each, and their gross income is about $75,000,000, wrung out of the sweat, toil, and deprivation of millions of underpaid agricultural laborers, miners, and house-renters. The cry being raised in England by the oppressed masses is "The Lords will be done."

The Boston *Advertiser* (Mug.) thinks that the President's pardon of Mullen was not of sufficient importance to have been put into the Republican platform in Massachusetts. The pardon of a scoundrel who robbed 153 men of their votes by dragging them from their homes after night and plunging them into a dungeon is somewhat in the nature of an outrage.

There is still living at Manchester, Eng., a woman named Drake, who was born Sept. 27, 1785. Her husband belonged to the Twelfth Light Dragoons, and she accompanied the regiment to the field of Waterloo. She was present during the great battle, and for eight hours assisted the doctors in attending the wounded. Her mental faculties are remarkably well preserved. She can read the smallest print without glasses, and can knit and sew.

The Hon. W. Beresford, who died recently, had a fat perquisit. He received $6,000 a year for visiting the Royal Tennis Court once a year and seeing that it was still in existence. Another lucky Englishman gets $7,500 a year as Governor of Duck Pond Island, a piece of ground about as large as a good-sized dancing-house. When the Radicals get control of the Government they propose to abolish thousands of such flagrant sinecures and robberies of the taxpayers.

In Afghanistan, when two families are negotiating a marriage an omen is consulted in the following manner: Several slips of paper are cut up, and on the half of them is written "To be," and on the other half "Not to be." These pieces of paper are placed under a praying-carpet and the anxious father devoutly raises his hands in prayer to God for guidance, and expresses his submission to the all-wise decree of the Almighty in the matter of his son's or daughter's marriage. Then, putting his hand under the carpet, he draws out a paper. If on it should be written "To be," he thinks the marriage is ordained of God; if "Not to be," no overture or negotiation will be listened to. Sometimes, however, the interests of state, or the value of the dowry, or the termination of a long-standing blood feud will induce the pious Chieftain to put aside the omen as having been influenced by the powers of darkness.

PERSONALS.

It is noted in a Saratoga letter that at the two recent New York State Conventions the wealthiest woman in the world sat conspicuous during every session, and not so much because she had a remarkable appearance as that, being pointed out as the widow of the late Alexander T. Stewart, she was the subject of curious regard. Richly but plainly dressed, and showing, in her eagerness to see and hear all that was going on, no self-consciousness of being herself an exhibit, she had none of the audacity of great wealth.

Of that somewhat remarkable woman the Princess Metternich it is said that her skill with the gun is greatly admired in Bohemia, where she now is. Unlike the majority of modern Amazons, the Princess is said to be quite regardless of her personal appearance when hunting, so long as she is at her ease. Her hunting costume is described as consisting of a short gray skirt, a darker jacket, a straw hat, and a pair of boots, which, as she jestingly remarks, "makes her feet look like the feet of a young elephant." Her one anxiety is to prove herself a good shot, and her one vanity to show a good bag of game at the end of each day.

The death of Dr. Henry Fletcher Zollikoffer in Baltimore, a few days ago, brings to mind how his famous cousin, Gen. Zollikoffer, died early in the great War. The story ran thus:

> "Old Zollikoffer's dead
> And the last words he said
> Were: 'I think I see a wildcat a comin'.'
> Then up jumped Col. Fry
> And shot him in the eye
> And sent him to the happy land o' Canaan."

Miss Prescott, a Hallowell maiden, probably is the most pronounced advocate of "woman's rights" in Maine, and dresses most like a man, and her odd costume forms a figure familiar to Kennebec County people, and they long ago were done staring at her, but she makes the eyes of strangers open. She has worn the "bloomer" rig for a quarter of a century. When I saw her a few days ago she had on cranberry-colored calico trousers that reached to her ankles, a frock of the same stuff that reached her knees, and over this a short sack of the same material which came down as far as her waist and was full of pockets. On her head she had a broad-brimmed straw hat, which she took off as she came into the car, showing that her short hair was parted a little to one side. Her only ornament was a short woolen scarf, which was attached to the back of her neck and hung down in two straight ends. In the winter she wears men's woolen trousers and a man's hat. She is very keen in business transactions, and has a pleasant face, indicative of much intellectual strength. She doesn't ask odds of anybody.

I was reading in the *Blade* about aged twins and of the twelve pairs of twin boys. Now I propose to tell you of what I distinctly remember. I am now 62 years old, and when I was from 12 to 15 years old my father, Samuel L. Corning, kept the one tavern at the centre of Brookfield, Trumbull County, O., the first range of townships in the Western Reserve, next to the State line of Pennsylvania. Just at night there drove up and halted at the tavern two wagons of the Pennsylvania style, so called in those days, having broad tires, schooner-shaped bodies, and linen covers. In them were a man, his wife, and twelve pairs of twins, all boys. They wanted a place to cook their suppers, having their own provisions in the said wagons. That night the boys all slept in the

wagons, but my mother furnished the father and mother with a bed in the house. It excited the curiosity of all the people in that vicinity, as up to that time it was an unheard-of thing. 'Squire Chew kept a hat shop near the tavern, and made wool hats, good and durable, such as were made in those days. Before starting next morning he marched the twins, two and two, in front of his shop, and fitted each boy with a neat hat, and the father with one such as he (Chew) wore himself. It was tall, bell-crowned, wide-brimmed, and trimmed with fur, and a band half an inch in width of a dirty white color, but green on the under side of the brim to protect the eyes. They received other presents. Ambrose Hart, who kept the one store, gave the mother calico to make a frock for herself, and they resumed their journey for the, at that time, Far West.—*Toledo Blade.*

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Queen Victoria was much annoyed because her loyal subjects of Edinburg and Glasgow omitted to call Prince Henry "Royal Highness" in their addresses on the wedding. Glasgow even emphasized the neglect by calling Beatrice "Her Royal Highness" and Henry "His Serene Highness" in the same sentence. The Queen was so angry that she at first thought of returning the addresses "for correction," but finally contented herself with calling attention in her replies to Henry's real style.

Sophokles street, one of the most crowded thoroughfares of Athens, was the scene on a recent night of an exciting shooting affray. Gabrielidis, the editor of the *Acropolis*, was attacked by a medical student, who struck him and demanded the retraction of an article reflecting upon him in that morning's paper. The editor drew a revolver to defend himself, and shot at the student, but missed, and hit instead a French newspaper correspondent, M. Delonguy, who was passing a block away. The shot was fatal, and the Frenchman died two days after, expressing the wish that Gabrielidis might not be prosecuted. The latter surrendered himself to the police immediately after the shooting.

Thomas Stevens, who is going around the world on a bicycle, has got as far as the heart of Persia in safety. He is a quiet, persevering youth, and if he gets home in safety he will be as big a traveler in his way as Marco Polo or Goodrich's "Gilbert Go-Ahead," the Yankee clock-peddler. Stevens has no equipment outside of native good sense and grit. He is entirely ignorant of Asiatic languages and customs, but he has a knack at getting along with strangers. If he is not enthroned as a god or killed as a devil he will come out on the Pacific coast of China in good time, then trundle his machine through the smooth paths of Japan, and complete the circuit by steamer to San Francisco.

If people are led to imagine by the pictures which they are wont to see of the Shah of Persia in bejeweled fez and uniform that such splendors are displayed on state occasions only they are greatly mistaken. As to Solomon of old, treasures of this kind are accounted as nothing in the days of the Shah, as will be seen by the description of the globe which has really been constructed by his Highness' orders. The diameter of this globe is eighty centimetres; the seas are made of the finest emeralds, and the different countries are represented by diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones. Who will say that the splendors of the Arabian Nights are past while there are still countries in the East where toys are made of the value of a small State?

In a charming article in *Blackwood* entitled the "Reminiscences of an Attaché" the author tells an amusing story illustrating the passion that the French have for good cooking. Pertinent to this point a correspondent writes in an exchange that it is difficult for us Americans to realize how large a part of the Frenchman's heart is given to the subject of what he shall eat, or to appreciate the terrible responsibilities resting on the shoulders of a French chief cook. Last week M. Bourdon, who had been engaged to prepare the wedding breakfast on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Viscountess le Provost, was found dead in the pantry of the castle and in his pocket was found the following terse explanation of his suicide: "No one will help me; I die." He had had a dispute with his assistants, and they deserted him in the last hour. His professional honor could not live through the failure of a wedding breakfast, so he cut his throat and died. The only other case of this kind was the suicide of the royal cook Vatel in the last century, under similar circumstances.

Mr. Stead of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now on trial, has been several times described as the son of a London journalist. This is incorrect. He was born in 1850, and is the eldest son of the late Rev. W. Stead, a Nonconformist minister, who resided at Howden-on-Tyne, where the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* first saw the light of day. While quite young Mr. Stead was engaged as a clerk in the Russian Consulate office in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in 1871 he was appointed editor of the *Northern Echo*, a half-penny paper issued in Darlington. His writings attracted the attention of Mr. John Morley when he became M. P. for Newcastle, and he secured his services as assistant editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. At the time Mr. Morley was engaged in writing the life of Cobden, and was much away from home, leaving the entire responsibility of the *Gazette*, on some occasions for months at a time, in Mr. Stead's hands. It was therefore no surprise to the editorial world, although a great one to the outside public, when it was announced soon after the Newcastle election that Mr. Morley had resigned his editorship and that Mr. Stead was appointed to carry on his work.

SLIGHTLY WARMER,

WITH SHIFTING WINDS AND FALLING BAROMETER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, slight rise in temperature, winds, shifting to west and south, falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather, slowly-rising temperature, variable winds, shifting to south and west in the northern portion, falling barometer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, slowly-rising temperature, variable winds, generally shifting to south and west, lower barometer.

For Wednesday fair and slightly warmer weather will prevail in the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from this morning, fair weather and stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—9 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall during last 24 hrs
Alpena, Mich	30.17	33	W.	Cloudy	....
New York	30.11	34	S. W.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.21	31	....	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.08	42	N. W.	Cloudy	.04
Cairo, Ill	30.23	52	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.23	37	S.	Clear	....
Chicago, Ill	30.21	45	N. W.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O	30.12	52	N.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.10	52	N.	Cloudy	.04
Deadwood, Dak	30.24	35	N. E.	Clear	....
Boston, Mass	30.03	50	W.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo	30.23	44	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.29	39	N.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.14	42	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.33	41	N. E.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn	30.21	35	N. W.	Clear	....
Little Rock	30.10	64	S.	Clear	....
Escanaba, Mich	30.21	33	N.	Fair	....
Fort Assinaboine, Mt.					
Fort Buford, Mont	30.25	37	S. W.	Fair	....
Fort Garry, B. A	30.17	35	S.	Hazy	....
Galveston, Tex	30.10	75	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven, Mich	30.18	38	N.	Cloudy	....
Halifax, N. S	....	48	W.	Clear	....
Salt Lake					
Indianapolis, Ind	30.15	47	N. W.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.20	39	N. W.	Clear	....
Louisville, Ky	30.17	55	S. E.	Lt. rain	.12
Philadelphia, Pa	30.10	62	S.	Clear	*
Marquette, Mich	30.19	53	W.	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn	30.15	64	S. W.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.17	40	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Montreal, Que	30.00	38	N. W.	Hazy	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.23	38	....	Cloudy	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.19	64	....	Cloudy	....
North Platte, Neb	30.26	41	N.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.30	42	N.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y	30.02	42	S. W.	Cloudy	.12
Pittsburg, Pa	30.10	49	W.	Cloudy	.01
New Orleans	30.10	66	S.	Cloudy	....
El Paso, N. M	29.90	71	S.	Clear	....
Quebec, Can	29.92	36	W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.06	41	N. W.	Lt. rain	.03
Washington	30.10	54	S.	Clear	....
Shreveport, La	30.12	64	S.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	30.22	47	E.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.26	48	N. W.	Fair	.07
St. Paul, Minn	30.22	37	S.	Cloudy	....
Toledo, O	30.17	45	W.	Cloudy	....
Toronto, Can	30.12	55	W.	Hazy	....
Yankton, Dak	30.34	34	W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont	30.17	51	S. W.	Clear	....
Mackinaw	30.17	32	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Stockton	30.17	72	S. E.	Fair	....
Las Animas	30.25	45	S. E.	Clear	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6 a. m.	29.930	44.2	79.8	N W	8	.16	Th'ing.
9 a. m.	30.016	47.2	67.4	W	10		Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.088	48.7	53.2	N W	8		Cloudy.
3 p. m.	30.152	47.7	57.3	N W	4		Cloudy.
10 p. m.	30.208	42.7	74.8	N W	3		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 50.0.
Minimum thermometer, 41.6.
Mean daily barometer, 30.075.
Mean daily thermometer, 45.2.
Mean daily humidity, 69.3.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Arrived, the Gallia, from Liverpool.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—Arrived, the Harmonia, from New York.

FATAL SEA-SICKNESS.

Sea-sickness caused the death of a yachtsman off the English coast recently.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

This Afternoon's Cabinet Council at Downing Street a Most Momentous One.

The British Have Not Seized Herat—Salisbury's Manifesto—The Great Danish Crisis.

A Conservative Triumph in the French Elections—Labouchere's Royal Snubbing.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The special Cabinet council to be held tomorrow afternoon in Downing street will be one of the most momentous that has been held for years. It is expected to decide upon the policy of the Government regarding the Eastern and the Irish questions, both of which are in a most critical stage. The following day Lord Salisbury is to address an important Tory meeting at Newport, and the Premier's speech is awaited with feverish anxiety, being certain to indicate the decisions reached by the Government.

It is stated in official circles today that there is no truth in the report published by the *Novoe Vremya* of St. Petersburg, to the effect that the English had taken entire possession of Herat and ordered the inhabitants to quit the town. The only basis for such a statement is the fact that a number of English officers, in compliance with a request of the Ameer, are assisting the Afghans to strengthen the defenses of Herat.

Lord Salisbury's manifesto to the country will, according to present plans, be issued tomorrow. Its preparation has occupied the greater portion of two weeks, and that it will in a great measure reflect the views of the Throne upon the Conservative policy of the future is pretty clearly demonstrated by the fact that a special wire between Downing street and Balmoral has been kept busy for the last few days. Special precautions have been taken to prevent the premature publication of the document, but it is not believed that it will be particularly startling in character. The Tory pronunciamentos of the past have been little more than dry platitudes concerning a loyal country and a stable Government, and this one is not expected to be an exception to the general rule.

THE DANISH CRISIS.

The Danish Diet opened today, and it is probable that the session will be the most stormy that the people of Denmark have ever witnessed. The relations of the contending parties are strained to the utmost, and some violent scenes are anticipated, as an attempt will be made to force the King to comply with the vote of the Diet at the previous session, to dismiss his obnoxious Ministers. His Majesty, also, will probably be a subject of serious discussion for having levied taxes by royal decree when the Diet refused to vote the budget, and saying that he was determined to do so until the representatives of the people returned to a sense of what he conceives to be their duty. The people throughout Denmark are greatly excited at the arbitrary action of the King. Mayors all over the country refused to levy the illegal taxes, and numerous political prosecutions have resulted from demonstrations against the Government.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections throughout France yesterday for members of the Chamber of Deputies, as far as officially reported up to noon today, have created great surprise and chagrin among the members of the Cabinet and their colleagues. The Conservatives, on the other hand, are wild with enthusiasm over the fact that they succeeded in polling a much larger vote than the most sanguine anticipated, and making changes in the Cabinet necessary. The returns show that the Conservatives have won sixty seats in seventeen of the eighty-seven departments, and have also beaten two Cabinet Ministers and made a second ballot necessary to decide the fate of two others. The results of the election in Lille, Marseilles, and Paris have not yet been declared.

M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Herve Mangon, Minister of Commerce, are the Cabinet officers who have been defeated by the Conservatives. The Opportunists have lost many seats, which have been gained by either the Radicals or the Conservatives.

The elections in Paris resulted as follows: M. Brisson, the Premier, and M. Allain Targe, Minister of the Interior, head the list with 10,000 votes each. MM. Floquet, Lockroy, Barodit, Delafosse, Clémenceau, and Paul Bert received 7,000 to 9,000 votes each, and MM. de Cassagnac and Herve, editor of the *Soleil*, 6,000 each. In forty-nine departments, including the Nord, the Conservatives have gained thirty-six and lost four.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* forecasts the election of 200 Royalists and 160 Radicals, the remainder being moderate Republicans. He adds: "Clémenceau is leading the solid Radicals and becomes a political power of the first magnitude. No Republican Government is possible without him."

Midnight returns show that in eighty-one departments 165 Conservatives and 141 Republicans have been elected. The Conservatives have gained ninety-three seats and lost five. It will be necessary to have 232 second ballots.

The proprietors of the *Gaulois*, a Paris newspaper, in order to signalize the Conservative successes, illuminated the front of their office this evening. The inscription "175 Conservatives elected! Vive la France!" formed of gas-jets, was conspicuously displayed in the windows. A crowd soon assembled in front of the building and threw stones at the windows, and the police were unable to disperse the mob. Editor Meyer made an attempt to leave the building. He was warned by the Commissioner of Police to abandon the idea of leaving, but he persisted and was arrested. The staff of the *Gaulois* then made a sortie and rescued Meyer, who was severely bruised in the scuffle. Meanwhile the crowd increased and the excitement became intense. The police were reinforced and the Prefect of Police ordered them to clear the streets. After the greatest efforts the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. During the mêlée two revolvers were fired at the windows of the *Gaulois* office.

The Orleanists elected yesterday were chosen on the basis of promises of protection against American cereals and bacon.

The Berlin bourse was dull today, consequent upon the gain of the Conservatives in the French elections, which is not regarded in a favorable light on the exchange.

It is said that the loss of friends and relatives in Tonquin immensely influenced the provincial electors in favor of the reactionaries. The *Messenger de Paris* attributes the defeat of the Opportunists to their extravagance in colonial adventures, their war against religion, and their ill-treatment of the magistracy.

LABOUCHERE PROVOKES VICTORIA'S IRE.

The edict has gone forth that Labouchère is to be tabooed in court circles, and the story has it that the order comes from no less a source than the throne itself. The plucky editor of *Truth* has been a thorn in the flesh of the Queen for this long while, and the weekly issue of his journal is dreaded by the court and its retainers more than all the Radical sheets in the country combined. For two years or more there has scarcely been a number that has not in some form or other held up the Queen and her practices to public derision. Its description of the marriage of the Princess "Bee" was as fine a piece of radical sarcasm as has ever been printed in *Reynolds' Newspaper*, while the merciless way in which he has harped on the late John Brown, the Queen's penuriousness, and sundry similar matters has probably been unparalleled in the history of society papers in England. Meanwhile, remarkable as it may seem, he has been a petted guest in the mansions of the rich and the great, his presence has been eagerly sought for in the most aristocratic of London gatherings, and he has on more than one occasion been among the list of invited guests to the Queen's drawing-room receptions.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Globe* today denies that the case of Crawford against Sir Charles Dilke has been dropped. The trial, it says, will probably take place in December next.

The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British grain trade during the last week says:

Heavy gales of wind have prevailed, with rain in the south and snow in the north. A material portion of the harvest in the north of England and in Scotland remains outstanding. The sales of English wheat during the week were 72,403 quarters at 30s 6d, against 78,940 quarters at 32s 4d during the corresponding week last year. Trade in foreign wheat is slow, and values are against buyers. The off-coast trade is slow; six cargoes arrived, two cargoes were sold, four were withdrawn, and nine remained, including two of Californian and one of Oregon. The market today was dull and disappointing. English wheats were out of condition and buyers were apathetic. Flour was steady. Corn was steady; round improved, 6d. Fine barleys were dearer. Oats were dull; American grades were 3d to 6d cheaper.

Sir H. F. Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, writes denying that the Queen is worth £1,000,000, or that she has invested in ground rents in the City of London.

CABLE NOTES.

A fatal collision occurred on the Corinth & Krata Railway today. The killed and injured number fifty.

The Brunswick Diet will meet the 20th inst. to elect a Regent. Prince Albert, nephew of Emperor William, will probably be chosen.

Ras Alulai announces a great defeat of the followers of El Mahdi near Amideb. It is now believed that it will not be necessary to relieve Kassala.

The Czar and Czarina will attend the marriage of Prince Waldemar and Princess Marie d'Orleans, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, to take place the 22d inst.

An attempt was made last night to blow up with dynamite a Czechian club-house at Duc, a town in Bohemia. Fortunately no one was injured. The windows of the building were badly shattered. The outrage is supposed to have been the result of the bitter political feeling which has existed in Bohemia for some time past between the Czechs and Germans.

DR. CANISIUS' VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Dr. Theodore Canisius of Illinois, after having spent twenty years in the consular service of the Government, the last three of which he was Consul at Samoa, has returned here broken in health. He comes bringing a letter from the King of Samoa and some gifts. Dr. Canisius was an eye-witness of the recent attempt of the German Government to obtain possession of the Samoan Islands, and the letter which he brings from the present King, Malietoa, is a plea for the protection of the United States against those who seek to annex his Kingdom. King Malietoa now has about 40,000 subjects. Dr. Canisius and the British Consul were present at the time the German war-ships arrived at Samoa, erected a fort, and planted the German flag there, and they made a very energetic protest that North Germany should not seize the group of islands, and undoubtedly it was in a great measure due to the vigorous protest of these two Consuls that the German expedition of conquest stopped where it did. The gifts which Dr. Canisius brings from the King of Samoa are of the most primitive and of the simplest nature. Among them is a drinking vessel used for the preparation of the native Samoan drink, kawa.

BRITISH POLITICS—TORIES BLAMING THE LIBERALS FOR DEPRIVING THE SHOP BOYS OF THE FRANCHISE—LIBERALS TRUMP THIS PLAY.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Preparations for the elections are in full swing. The Tories have cunningly taken up the question of granting the franchise to shop assistants, who claim a right to vote under the provisions of the recent bill. The revising courts have, notwithstanding a great deal of pressure in its favor, disallowed the claim, and the whole body politic is taking sides on this latest phase of the extension of the voting power. An enormous meeting, the Lord Mayor presiding, was held at St. James' Hall in Piccadilly tonight for the purpose of helping the shop assistants to the attainment of their desires. Speeches were made by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and other prominent Tories, who bemoaned the wickedness of the Liberals in almost tearful tones for not making the question perfectly clear when the bill was drafted. Some of the speakers insisted that the proviso in question was designedly made indefinit in order to throw out the counter-jumpers' vote because they have always been good Tories, and, as a matter of fact, would control many urban constituencies were they allowed to vote.

The Liberals have trumped this last play of the Conservatives by championing the cause of the overworked railway servants. A great mass-meeting, having for its object the amelioration of the sufferings of railway servants, will be held in Leicester Wednesday next. Lord Rosebery, who will probably be present, has promised to introduce a bill in Parliament limiting the hours of labor for this class of workers to twelve per day. At present the railways force their employés to work fourteen, sixteen, and sometimes more hours out of the twenty-four.

When Lord Salisbury speaks at Newport Wednesday, fresh from a Cabinet meeting, it may suit his purpose to throw some light on the subject. Just now Englishmen are more eager to know what he will say on domestic topics. The secret of the Tory policy has been kept with dramatic foresight, and all the minor leaders like Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Stanhope, who have filled the gap, have confined themselves to criticisms of Mr. Chamberlain, while Lord Randolph Churchill was muzzled altogether. Whispers of Lord Salisbury's intentions foreshadow a long, definit, and detailed speech on lines compelling Whig adhesion. It is said that he will go even further than Lord Hartington on land reform, allotments, etc., will propose a plan for municipal reform, will condemn entail and primogeniture, and that he will suggest a scheme for the registration of title-deeds so as to make the transfer of land easy and cheap. He will be strong in his defense of the church and will concede the principle of Catholic universities and local government to Ireland. In short, he will furnish the party a genuine program. The Liberal leaders frankly say that such a platform would attract many Whigs, especially churchmen; but they welcome the issue all the same. It will be a square fight between Conservatism and Radacalism, and even defeat in such a contest would be preferable to a meaningless victory with the Argylls and Derbys monopolizing the fruits and obstructing progress. Despite Mr. Gladstone's efforts the question of disestablishment is forcing its way into the campaign. From a political point of view this will be injurious to the Liberals, because all who are favoring it are already in the party, while the issue will obviously drive many persons and others out of it; but with Mr. Chamberlain forging to the front so vigorously and with the Radical organization assuming control of the campaign so spiritedly there is no help for it. The great London meeting which Chamberlain addressed was fiercely democratic. They hooted at the name of the Queen and hissed the tune "Rule Britannia." Coming meetings of the series are likely to be even more demonstrative, sweeping the Radical leaders along much further than they planned to go.

THE TIMBER-THIEVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Commissioner of the General Land-Office is preparing for extended litigation in the matter of the land-grant roads. Suit is to be brought against the Northern Pacific Company as well as against the Montana Improvement Company for depredation upon the public domain. The Land-Office claims that there was excuse for taking the timber for which the suit is brought because the road was finished before the timber was cut. The only legal justification for taking it would have been that it was necessary to construct the road. But the reports of the agents show that the road was completed before the timber was taken. The Northern Pacific claims that it had verbal permission from Secretary Teller to take the timber. Minnesota men here say the action of the Land-Office will throw 30,000 men out of employment this winter. The Commissioner intends to bring suit against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company to recover some 500,000 acres which he claims that road has received in excess of its rights. Commissioner Sparks claims that all of the land-grant roads have received more land than they are entitled to.

LAKE VIEW.

The trustees met in semi-monthly session yesterday. A communication from the Ravenswood Citizens' Association was referred to the Board of Health and the Commissioner of District No. 3. The board refused to grant a saloon license to Joseph Specht, corner of Racine and Wrightwood avenues. The engineer was instructed to submit a profile of the streets in the south part of the town preparatory to establishing a uniform grade. Ordinances were passed for a sewer on Burling street from Fullerton avenue north.

BOUCICAULT MARRIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—The Sydney (Australia) *Herald* announces the marriage of Dion Boucicault to Miss Thorndyke Sept. 9.

[The old man's marriage has been rumored for some time past in the newspapers and in letters coming from Australia. Miss Thorndyke, or Mrs. Boucicault, is young enough to be his daughter, and has been playing leading parts in his company, taking the place of Sadie Martinot. Boucicault's previous marital troubles are familiar to the public.]

HE SHOT HIMSELF.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., Oct. 5.—C. D. Lester, stock-dealer, committed suicide today by shooting at Burlington Junction Springs. He is a well-known man and an old friend of President Cleveland, having been Deputy-Sheriff of Erie County, New York, when Cleveland was Sheriff. No cause for the suicide is assigned.

STABBED HIS WIFE AND MOTHER-IN-LAW

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—At Zanesville, O., today, George Howell, while intoxicated, quarreled with his wife and stabbed her in the breast just below the heart. Mrs. Howell's mother endeavored to separate the two, when she was stabbed in the back. Mrs. Howell will probably die. Howell is under arrest.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Don" at the New Opera-House Contains All the Elements of a Strong Play.

John L. Sullivan Makes a Successful Dramatic Debut at the Columbia—A Poser.

"The Mikado" Very Well Done at the North Side Museum—Mrs. Pratt's Reception.

"The Don," Maurice Barrymore's new play, which had its initial production at the Chicago Opera-House last night, is brilliant in spots, pleasing in its phases of humorous portraiture, quick and spirit-stirring at certain stages in the development of the story, and faulty in construction, inasmuch as the incidental fun of the fourth act is allowed to interrupt the action, and also because the author has worked spasmodically instead of progressively toward the culminating point. The final climax is not as powerful as preceding events would warrant. Reuben Davager is robbed of the revenge which is his in dramatic justice, and the villain escapes with confinement in a dark cell. These are recorded as first impressions, but it is likely that reflection will only serve to confirm them.

Act I. shows a beautiful house and grounds in Scotland; the time is evening and the sun is gradually sinking. The picture could hardly be surpassed upon any stage. Magdalen Blair is wooed by Capt. Rawdon, a counterfeiter, who has gained her confidence and for whom she rejects her youth's friend, George Darrell. She has accepted the villain when the latter is informed that her father has died and failed, and he flies just as the police arrive and arrest his accomplice, Reuben Davager. Jesse Bazzelgette, an old Uriah Heep, who is in love with Magdalen, offers her his hand just as the curtain falls. This is a good act; the keynote struck is that of expectancy, which, by the way, should always be sounded at the first curtain.

In Act II. there are some scenes that could be omitted, telling the story of Magdalen's miserable life with Bazzelgette, who has grown tired of her, is anxious to be divorced, and ready to put up a plot to compromise her. Then there is a garret scene—as good as anything George R. Sims has done in the same line—where the author shows a Dickensy felicity of hitting off the humors of the slums. Several of the characters are reminiscent of "David Copperfield"—notably Davager, who is like the injured father of the novel, and Prof. Montressor, who is evolved from the ever-delightful Micawber. In this garret is discovered George Darrell, who has gone to the dogs after his rejection, and who is called The Don—that is, a vagabond who has been a gentleman. Bazzelgette gets him into a plot to compromise Magdalen, of whose identity he is not aware; but he goes into it in his eagerness to revenge himself upon Capt. Rawdon.

In the third act there is a triumph of stage-setting in a picture of rickety streets lined by grog-shops and patrolled by policemen. The gas flickers in street lamps; crowds of dingy denizens pass to and fro; the eccentric characters in the play furnish some bits of comedy, and finally The Don, in the disguise of an old Jew, conspires with Rawdon to enter the Bazzelgette residence. A front scene follows in which the thread of interest belonging to Davager is skillfully taken up (the villain, it may be explained, has left Davager's daughter to starve), and then comes a climacteric point in the bringing together of the leading characters at Bazzelgette's house. The residence is solidly built on the stage, the interior visible by means of transparencies, while the grounds are also in view of the audience. Rawdon and Darrell are discovered. The former declares himself Magdalen's clandestine lover. The latter, who is horrified to find against whom he has conspired, confesses that both are thieves and came to rob the house. The expedient used here of criminating Rawdon by his written terms of agreement with the Jew is visibly strained; as no clever criminal would so imperil himself. The situation has possibilities which will undoubtedly be developed. This is the all-important point of the play, and it could be made much stronger by bringing out Darrell's self-sacrifice in more vivid colors. As it is, it strikes the audience as a triumph for Darrell, when no such effect was intended.

The substance of Act IV. only tells indirectly in action what should be told in narrative—how Rawdon and Darrell had been sent to prison in Australia. Magdalen, who is now a widow, determines to follow them and get a ticket-of-leave for Rawdon, whom she supposes to be the man who sacrificed himself at the trial to save her reputation. The fun of this act does not grow naturally out of the play; the scene represents a school of acting conducted by Prof. Montressor, and is a clever satire upon Steele Mackaye's idea; but, all the same, it is dragged into the melodrama.

The exercising yard of Hobart Town Prison in Act V. is a striking picture. There are two circular tiers of cells, with stairways running up, and from behind the bars the prisoners watch the exciting events in the arena. Davager and Rawdon, both in convict's dress, meet, and the former in order to avenge his daughter's wrongs engages in a death-struggle with the villain. Darrell saves the scoundrel's life; which is a dramatic mistake, for the author has led the audience to expect a tragedy. Magdalen Blair arrives; Darrell explains to her how it was he and not Rawdon who saved her reputation, and a detective comes conveniently forward with evidence exculpating the much-persecuted Don. Darrell, The Don, then clasps Magdalen in his arms, utters a pretty speech, and the play is over.

It has been said that the dénouement is not sufficiently strong; that can be remedied. Davager should kill Rawdon, which would leave the hero's hands clean, and he (the hero) could get the credit for a sort of heroic interference. A rough-and-tumble fight is not enough at least in the world of the ideal to wipe out mortal wrongs. It may be said that the motive is weak; but people are not so analytical as to object to that if the events that follow are consistent with it. The heroine is silly and conceited (that may be excused—most pretty girls are) and she favors a criminal in preference to one whom she knows to be a friend. Then the hero takes to the gin-bottle—an action to excite pity, perhaps, but certainly not sympathy. This motive is not strong; but it will do. Make the action direct, for it is naturally swift; eliminate superfluities; develop the situation at the end of Act III.; make the final climax complete and satisfactory—and "The Don" will be a "go." The author has deftly woven the threads of interest, but he has not mastered the secret of cumulative power in construction. The last act, moreover, should be stripped of profanity.

Harry Lee was sometimes indistinct and even inaudible, not making all his lines sufficiently objective, but showing unmistakable strength at the "points." He is a fine enough actor to let the points take care of themselves, and he can afford to play *at* his audience a little more than he does. Miss Adele Waters is a sumptuous blonde, with a taking presence, but she must be more sympathetic. She dressed so gayly and looked so well that the audience did not feel for her sorrows any more than she did herself. Two distinct hits were scored by very excellent actors who are new to Chicago. George Osbourne played Reuben Davager with feeling and power, and Mr. Odell of London presented an extremely graphic and eccentric portraiture of the Micawber-like Montressor. His work was consistent; it was not overdone, and it was grimly delicate in humor. Miss Annie Ellsler, as a ragged urchin, was very bright and clever, and surprised the audience with more than one touch of nature. Charles Dickens would have been delighted with the manner of John Jennings in playing the malicious old Bazzelgette. Charles Vandenhoff played the villain in a gentlemanly way—as successful villains of drama should always be played. The author has done injustice to this character in making it hypocritical toward the end. The ill effect of this inconsistency of course no actor can be expected to overcome. Too much praise can hardly be accorded to the really artistic scenic investiture of this piece, and the incidental music is also highly appropriate. As for Mr. Barreymore's play, it is not a revelation, but it shows him to be clever and prolific in invention; but he has not handled his material to the very best advantage, and it will bear revision.

Owing to the postponement Sunday night the audience last evening was small, but on the whole was most kindly disposed.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN AT THE COLUMBIA.

It is not often that anything a theatrical advance agent says gains admittance to these columns; but on the occasion of John L. Sullivan's first appearance on the Chicago stage in mute but classic rôles it requires, to do justice to the remarkable début, some one who possesses the eloquence of a circus-poster and the assurance of an auctioneer. And who is more gifted in both directions than the average theatrical agent? He came into THE TRIBUNE office yesterday, a pale and pensive young man with evident veneration for lofty forms of genius written upon his countenance, and, throwing down a program of Lester and Allen's minstrels, said: "Every seat sold two days in advance. Queer, what a great card he is, isn't it?" and the agent laid his finger upon a name that stood out in black letter type from the Mikes, and Billys, and Bobs that compose the personnel of a minstrel show. It was the name of John L. Sullivan.

"Yes," continued the agent, in impressive

and reverential tones, "Mr. Sullivan is a great success. He has a good voice, and is thinking of going into the dramatic profession—to act, you know."

"Mr. Sullivan would undoubtedly be an ornament to the American stage."

"Yes," exclaimed the agent, visibly encouraged, "that's what we all tell him. He can draw the people, you bet. By the way, I used to think he was a common slugger, but he knows a good deal more than any of these ducks in the company [sweeping a hand majestically over the program] and he talks well, too, on lots of subjects."

"Indeed? May I ask what his favorit topics of conversation are—ethics, art, theosophy, philosophy——?"

"O, no; none of them things, I suppose. But he is a fine talker, you know. And I want to tell you one thing—he will not talk fight."

"That is extremely disappointing."

"Yes, you see he's sick of the fightin' business. He says he'll get all these fellows that are blowin' some day and put them in one room and lick them all. That'll settle it for good."

"It certainly would."

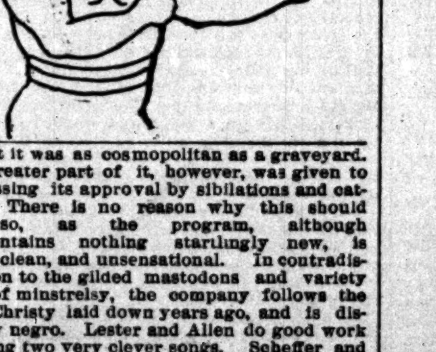
"Would you like to be introduced to Mr. Sullivan?" exclaimed the agent, delighted at having found so appreciative a listener. "I'm sure he would meet you."

"Well, no; I am afraid it would be imposing too much upon the gentleman's condescension."

"O, that's all right; he's sick of most newspaper-men; but he likes to meet the good fellows who are on the papers. He comes on in his statue act at 9 o'clock tonight. Come over and see him."

And with this graceful and insidious compliment the interview was permitted to end.

The audience which gathered at the Columbia in the evening was an unusual one. Society women and men, sports, heelers, and boys—



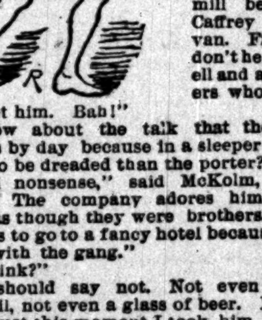
in fact it was as cosmopolitan as a graveyard. The greater part of it, however, was given to expressing its approval by sibilations and catcalls. There is no reason why this should be so, as the program, although it contains nothing startlingly new, is quiet, clean, and unsensational. In contradistinction to the gilded mastodons and variety style of minstrelsy, the company follows the lines Christy laid down years ago, and is distinctly negro. Lester and Allen do good work and sing two very clever songs. Scheffer and Blakely are excellent dialect men, and have a fashion of hinting at the misty realm that lies on the other side of the line of propriety in a subtle way that deserves commendation.

The attraction of the evening, however, was Sullivan, and people laughed or slept through the earlier part of the evening as it pleased them best, but when "the Boston boy" was announced the house rang with cheers from the balcony and shouts and whistlings from the gallery.

"Ajax defying the lightning," announced his manager. "Wha-at?" piped a voice in the upper tier.

"Kape quite, ye blaga'rd, 'Ajas refusin' a drink'—can't ye see at all, thin!"

The answer could be heard all over the house, and Ajas grinned until the wet powder on his cheeks cracked like a broken mirror—like the one over Thiess' bar, which cracked the last time the champion visited that place. Sullivan's best picture is that of Hercules at rest; his big form lies stretched out, the ideal of lazy strength. The Apollos are poor, very poor. It is a Durham bull masquerading as an antelope. He is coarse, massive, brutal—by no means a likeness of the slight god that poises in the Capitoline Museum. His fighting gladiator is better, although he seems to have mistaken the shield for a liver-pad. It was never intended to be applied that way. The last tableau was the appearance of the champion in pugilistic array. On one side waved the American flag and on the other the shamrock nestled in a field of green. Sullivan was dressed in light tights and held his hands in a don't-come-near-me fashion that set the upper house wild with excitement. After repeated whistlings, cries of "Wance more, darlin'," and "Come agin," the pugilist came out wrapped in a sheet, bowed in a bewildered way, and got behind the curtain.



"Will Sullivan meet McCaffrey?"

"Meet him," replied McKolm, the champion's secretary, "why, I am willing to meet him myself. Look here. I'll give $1,000 to the man who will arrange a $5,000 mill between McCaffrey and Sullivan. Fight? Why don't he fight Mitchell and a dozen others who are ready to meet him. Bah!"

"How about the talk that the company travels by day because in a sleeper Sullivan is more to be dreaded than the porter?"

"All nonsense," said McKolm, "all nonsense. The company adores him; he loves them as though they were brothers. Why, he refuses to go to a fancy hotel because he wants to be with the gang."

"Drink?"

"I should say not. Not even a morning cocktail, not even a glass of beer. Drink? No. Why, just this moment I took him in a glass of lemonade—seltzer and lemon."

A bystander who had seen Sullivan in the afternoon remarked that he didn't in the least doubt that he was drinking seltzer and lemon—there was probably ammonia in it too.

"THE MIKADO."

In its present form "The Mikado" of the Goodwin company at the North Side Museum is the best operatic representation as yet offered there. Aside from the general merit of the chorus and orchestra (so far as it goes), at least two of the principals are of exceptional excellence in their respective ways. The Lady Katisha of Miss Emma Dolaro is by far the best representation that the part has had in this city, and in fact is so exceptionally good in all respects as to constitute it the star part of the play. Miss Dolaro has the rare virtue for a light opera singer (the term "light" being here intended to qualify the opera and not the singer), of being able to deliver her spoken lines in such a way as to bring out their meaning. This, when the lines happen to be Gilbert's, is a great merit. Would that it were not so rare! Her singing, also, is most excellent—well phrased with a good voice, and interpreted with the power that belongs to dramatic genius. The Lord High Executioner of Mr. Louis De Lange is also a highly successful representation. What he lacks in melodic powers he makes up in the general utility of the ludicrous. The singing members, aside from Miss Dolaro, do passably well in both their lyric and dramatic capacities without being great in either. Miss Evans and the singers of the madrigal are not wholly successful in transferring the words of their songs to the listeners. This is a pity, but unfortunately it is an idiosyncrasy which seems to be indigenous to the so-called English-speaking lyric stage. It is due to incomplete education, the English language being entirely compatible with artistic singing of the first rank. The audiences at "The Mikado" are large and the hilarity is unbounded.

A MUSICAL RECEPTION.

The musical reception at Mrs. S. G. Pratt's last evening was largely attended, as was but natural when so considerable a program had been underlined. The singing of Miss Margaret M. Scovel pleased greatly. In her first aria, Händel's "Lascia Ch'io pianga," more breadth of phrasing and greater intensity would perhaps have been better, but the deficiency, if deficiency there was, may well have been due to nervousness. In her smaller numbers the pleasing qualities of her delivery were agreeably noticeable, especially in her recall song, "Where Are You Going, My Pretty Maid?" Mr. Henry Schoenfeld's "Slumber Song" also made an excellent impression. Miss Neally Stevens played quite a varied program, in which the names of Bach, Mozart, Schumann, Rubinstein, Moszkowski, and Liszt were represented. Miss Stevens is a showy, but neither a sympathetic nor an accurate player, as all her numbers last night testified. She was worst in the simpler pieces, where refinement and sentiment were demanded, and best in the Liszt concerto in E flat, the showy style of which, and the comparatively unexacting character of its difficulties, combine to render it a thoroughly congenial morceau. Judged as an amateur, Miss Stevens is entitled to great credit for the success of her evening's work. She will no doubt be heard again during the season.

BEAR IN GEORGIA.

Albany (Ga.) *News:* Bears are so numerous in Baker County that farmers are compelled to waylay and shoot them to prevent their ravages on the corn crop.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Four First Premium Medals Awarded at Exhibitions.

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.—More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale at druggists' and country stores in bottles only with U. S. Gov. registered label attached, without which none is genuine. Also by T. J. HUSBAND JR., Philadelphia, Pa.

Angostura Bitters do not only distinguish themselves by their flavor and aromatic odor above all others generally used, but they are also a sure preventive for all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The Germicide is the latest advance in civilization and refinement, and vastly more important to the health of the family than any other improvement in sewer protection. The only Germicide is constant in application. Inspected monthly by the Germicide Company of Illinois, 305 Wabash avenue.

To One and All.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in Consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime,*" a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Corns are especially painful in warm weather. Allcock's Corn Plaster cures them. 10 cents.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

LAUGHING GAS.

MANDEL BROTHERS

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500 Pairs OF Nottingham Lace Curtains

Just received, in choice new patterns, both SINGLE and DOUBLE BORDERS, all of which will be offered on

TUESDAY, OCT. 6th, AT Phenomenally Low Prices.

THIS IS AN *IMPORTANT SALE,*

And cannot fail to attract the attention of our customers and the public.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

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State and Madison-sts.

We are prepared to quote lowest prices in this market.

We have added to our General Dry Goods Business an extensive *Carpet* AND *Upholstery* *DEPARTMENT,* *Making a specialty in furnishing Hotels, Dwellings, Offices, etc., with Carpets, Upholstery, Bedding, etc. Estimates and Drawings submitted.*

Don't forget that we are Headquarters for Lowell Carpets for Chicago.

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CARSON PIRIE & CO.

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Merino Underwear!

BARGAINS!

5 cases Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, 20c for 16-in.; rise 10c a size.

10 cases Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, 90c each; worth $1.25.

10 cases Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants, 50c each; worth 85c.

15 cases Gents' All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, 90c each; worth $1.25.

10 cases Gents' All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers, $1.25 each; worth $1.75.

5 cases Children's White Merino Vest and Pants, all sizes, 25c each.

Hosiery Bargains!

100 dozen Ladies' Genuine French C. G. Cashmere Hose (in colors only), 50c pair; actual value, $1.25 pair.

75 doz. Children's Genuine French Wool and C. G. Hose (in colors only), 44c pair; regular price, $1.50 pair.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labeled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

REAL, LIVE DUDES.

Curious Facts Developed by a Close Study of the West Side Variety.

They Have Big Feet, Wear Store Clothes, Chew Tobacco, and Talk Tough.

A Chinese Dude and the Admiration He Awakens Among the Girls.

Small girls, large girls, blonde and brunet, swarmed at the West Side Museum yesterday like bees around a hive. The seductive posters with which walls and fences have been placarded had their due effect. The artist, by the way, cannot be accused of an excessive reverence for truth, but when it comes to imagination he jogs under the wire three lengths ahead of all entries. The dude show is interesting enough—especially to the unfair sex—and as an educational agency it is very valuable. Heretofore that mysterious mixture of "extra width" collars, eye-glasses, covert coats, and imbecility which haunts Union Square, and occasionally makes its way to Chicago, has been reckoned a dude. Shakspeare went sponsor for the statement that some men were made for great and some for small things. The dude was supposed to belong to that class of which it is not recorded why they are born at all. He was considered a gentle neuter noun without an objective case. This is all wrong, however. A reporter has examined twenty-seven authenticated dudes and can vouch for the fact that they are horny-handed sons of toil, in paper collars, blue neckties, and "store clothes." To be sure, they pose; but in attitudes that would make a fashion-plate blush. A dude may be known by his hair. It is combed with that oily precision which only a barber can give. A dude chews tobacco, crosses his legs, and keeps his hands in his pockets. This is the approved style. The Blue Island avenue dude, No. 18, has varied the attitude a little, but he is still the genuine article. If everything save the feet was barred from the contest the prize would be his. A more picturesque landscape is rarely seen. His mustache is waxed, his hair combed à la Bowery waiter, and his clothes were evidently made for him when he was in more perfect health than at present. Under the bright glances shot at him by a kissworthy bevy of girls he waxed restive. And when some dozen fellows loafed past, exchanging remarks of a critical kind, he stood up and said:

"Shet up, dere, young feller."

"Keep quiet," said the anxious manager. "You must not mind a few words. You'll not be insulted; those policemen are here to protect you."

"Coppers, eh?" lisped the dude, "wot's ze matter wid my gittin' down an' sluggin' um?"

No. 12 is as distinctly a dude as his running-mate from Blue Island avenue, but his style is different. His hair is gold-red and his eyes a feline gray, and the wind blows through his whiskers. His whiskers are in fact enormous, and give him the appearance of being a cross between "Awlfred Mantilini, demme, sir," and Jo-Jo, the dog-faced boy. If he could only take off the complexion on his nose, box it, and sell it to artists, his fortune would be made. He claims to be a German Count, and when he is not masking as No. 12 is known as Herr von Schnappstrinken.

The darling of the crowd, the Kohinoor of the dudes, is Wing Tze Foo, formerly Lord High Executioner in a Lake street laundry, but at present simply No. 3. He is clothed as a Mandarin. White pillow-cases encircle his feet. His legs are wrapped with dull corn-colored silk, and over all flows a flowered lilac tunic. His head is crowned with a black tiara, his right hand holds a fan and his left a flame-hued handkerchief.

"See," giggled a gushing girl, "he hasn't any pan—any trousers—he, he."

"Why, you goose," said another, "Mandarins don't. It is a sign of rank."

"The higher a Chinaman's rank is the less he wears?"

"Yes."

"My! how chilly it must be at court."

No. 3 didn't understand. He sat in silence with a bland smile draped over his ears and tied behind his neck.

"Have you been long in the city, John?"

"Nine muns."

"Are you making much money here?"

"Niot muss."

"You'll take the prize though?"

"Yes, plitty," and John sank back among his silks. He is a prime favorit, and everything points to his success.

The museum was crowded all day. People are always willing to pay 10 cents to see twenty-seven fellows make fools of themselves.

THEY WEAR TITLES.

AN INFLUX OF ARISTOCRATIC TRAVELERS.

Members of the nobility were in season yesterday, and no first-class hotel was in style without one. The Palmer outranks the others with ducal dignitaries, the Duke and Duchess Marino of Italy enjoying its hospitality in back rooms on the parlor floor. The Palmer prides itself upon its bill of fare for all nations, and its distinguished guests are thought to have no reason to complain. The Duke is a tall, slim man, with a sandy mustache, and little of the Italian characteristics about him. His English is excellent. Besides the Duke and Duchess, Miss E. Vernon Harcourt of England is with the party.

The Grand Pacific was without a representative of the nobility until a short thick-set man, wearing black side-whiskers and a brown hat with a narrow rim, wrote "Queensberry" on the register in the morning with a good business hand. It was the Marquis who lives in fame to his own chagrin simply as the author of some rules whose greatest exponent happens just now to be also in Chicago. It would have been a happy meeting if the Marquis and Sullivan had come together, but unfortunately they did not. The Marquis has been in the Far West for the last six months, and is now returning homeward in time for the coming elections.

A tall young man with a common Derby hat and a smooth face walked through the rotunda of the Grand Pacific last evening with the typical English stride and a cane. About four feet behind came a short but rather pretty woman who was the picture of health, keeping up as best she could with her leige lord. They were Sir John Lister Kaye and Lady Kaye, and were quite English, you know, in disdaining the ladies' entrance. Both were plainly dressed, and seemed like substantial people who had been much around the world and were not troubled with many of its conventionalities.

Still another, whose name is prefixed with a "Sir," was Sir A. T. Galt of Montreal, one of the Canadian aristocracy created during an epidemic of "Jingoism." But there is very little of the nonsensical with the substantial old man who wears it. He had just returned from the Riel country, 800 miles west of Winnipeg, where he pronounced the feeling was that the rebel ought to hang. "If there was no other charge than that of misleading those poor people I would hang him," he said. "They put in no crops last spring, and will experience frightful suffering the coming winter."

Gave Tongaline a trial in a case of acute rheumatism in the shoulder. It acted like a charm. M. M. Rose, M. D., Sorgho, Ky.

AN INTERESTING REUNION.

THE SURVIVORS OF THE INDIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1850 MEET TO TALK OVER OLD TIMES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A gathering of unusual interest is that of the survivors of the Constitutional Convention of 1850 and of the Legislatures immediately preceding and succeeding that body. Of the 1,850 members of the first there are but 330 living, nineteen of these being present. Among them are Vice-President Hendricks, George Whitfield Carr, who was President of the convention, Gen. William McKee Dunn of Washington, Col. R. D. Taylor of Illinois, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey of Mount Vernon, the Rev. Oliver Perry Badger, the Hon. William S. Holman, John M. King of Chicago, Robert N. Hudson, Judge Biddle, and Judge Niblack of the Supreme Court. William H. English was secretary of the convention and Speaker of the first House of Representatives under the new Constitution. Nearly all the members of the convention were elected to the Legislature which succeeded its sittings. A remarkable feature of the reunion is that the officers of the convention, after a lapse of thirty-five years, are present and preside. Gen. Carr exhibited the watch with which he timed the speeches in the convention, which he still carries.

In the evening Vice-President Hendricks spoke upon the Constitution and the several amendments that have been added since, making a running commentary upon them and eulogizing all of their provisions. Among others he referred to the famous thirteenth section, which forbids the immigration of negroes into the State. Later in the evening Gen. William McKee Dunn spoke of this measure and said he was proud of the fact that he had voted against it. Speaking of its intended effect, he said it was equivalent to declaring that after a certain date a negro found in the State should be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to imprisonment for being guilty of the crime of freedom. This vigorous denunciation of the article caused a ripple of excitement to run through the audience.

The Hon. W. H. English read an interesting paper on the personnel of the convention. He mentioned the fact that three of its members had been candidates for Vice-President of the United States, and two of them had been elected, Messrs. Colfax and Hendricks. Himself was the unfortunate third. The Hon. William S. Holman said the convention was one of the most remarkable assemblages ever gathered together in the State, as their work has fully testified. There have been no constitutional conventions in this State since the one in question, and the one or two votes that have been taken on the question of calling one have been so overwhelmingly against it that it will doubtless be some time before one is held, while in other States—Ohio, for instance—there has been one, and possibly two; Pennsylvania one, New York two, and Kentucky one. It was at this convention that the present laws of the State—in fact, the entire system of jurisprudence that now exists—were framed, and have remained intact almost without exception to the present time, and the few exceptions that have been made—for instance, the change relating to the government of townships—have proved most disastrous.

Col. Richard Taylor of Chicago also spoke briefly. Diverging somewhat from the others, he alluded to personal reminiscences. He claimed partial credit for developing Lincoln, Douglas, and Salmon P. Chase, the latter having come to the front by adopting the speaker's ideas with respect to greenbacks and currency, submitted to President Lincoln at the beginning of the War. The veteran's remarks were highly interesting, and greatly entertained the audience.

Tomorrow the legislators will hold their reunion.

COLOR MUSIC.

RESULTS THAT WOULD BE PRODUCED BY AN IMAGINABLE PIECE OF MECHANISM.

Suppose, by a wild stretch of imagination, some mechanism that will make a rod turn round one of its ends, quite slowly at first, but then faster and faster till it will revolve any number of times in a second—which is, of course, perfectly imaginable, though you could not find such a rod or put together such a mechanism. Let the whirling go on in a dark room, and suppose a man there knowing nothing of the rod; how will he be affected by it? So long as it turns but a few times in a second he will not be affected at all unless he is near enough to receive a blow on the skin. But as soon as it begins to spin from sixteen to twenty times a second a deep, growling note will break in upon him through his ear; and, as the rate grows swifter, the tone will go on becoming more and more grave, and soon more and more acute, till it will reach a pitch of shrillness hardly to be borne when the speed has to be counted by tens of thousands. At length, about the stage of 40,000 revolutions a second, more or less, the shrillness will pass into stillness; silence will again reign as at the first nor any more be broken. The rod might now plunge on in mad fury for a very long time without making any difference to the man; but let it suddenly come to whirl some million times a second, and then through intervening space faint rays of heat will begin to steal toward him, setting up a feeling of warmth in his skin, which again will grow more and more intense, as now through tens and hundreds and thousands of millions the rate of revolution is supposed to rise. Why not billions? The heat at first will only be so much the greater. But, lo! about the stage of four hundred billions there is more—a dim red light becomes visible in the gloom; and now, while the rate still mounts up, the heat in its turn dies away, till it vanishes as the sound vanished; but the red light will have passed for the eye into a yellow, a green, a blue, and, last of all, a violet. And to the violet, the revolutions being about 800,000,000,000 a second, there will succeed darkness—night, as in the beginning. This darkness, too, like the stillness, will never more be broken. Let the rod whirl on as it may, its doings cannot come within the ken of that man's senses.—*Prof. Croom Robertson.*

CITY ITEMS.

LOST SOME MAIL.

A rumor that twelve sacks of mail matter had been stolen from one of the mail wagons on Polk street, near the bridge, at 8 o'clock last night, threw W. C. Walsh, the contractor, into a state of great excitement, and for an hour he busied himself in driving from one point to another until he was assured that the rumor was without foundation other than that an expressman carrying printed matter from the job office of M. B. Kinney, No. 200 Clark street, to the Canal and Polk street depots had lost from his wagon several bags of unbound publications. The man reported the fact to the Harrison street police and the stuff was soon after found.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., begins its annual session at Battery D at noon today, and a majority of the delegates from the 685 lodges in the State arrived last evening. The committees which have been in session at the Grand Pacific since Friday last have about completed their work, and all, it is expected, will be ready to present their reports at today's session. There are at present 40,015 members of the lodges in the State.

A BLOODY QUARREL.

David Mueller and Otto Renoerskie, carpenters living at No. 7 Rosebud street, got into a quarrel at their boarding-house about some trifling matter. Mueller grabbed up a sword and slashed the other upon the head, shoulders, and arms with the weapon, inflicting some severe wounds. The injured man was taken to the County Hospital. The other was locked up and charged with assault.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.

Nellie, the 10-year-old daughter of Dr. W. C. Hunt, saved the child of A. Voegler from drowning Thursday last. The child was playing near the water, fell in, and sank twice. Nellie jumped in and with great presence of mind held on to the child until assistance came from the shore. Had it not been for the timely arrival of this both children would have been drowned.

THEY SAW A SEA-SERPENT.

Montreal (Can.) Dispatch: The crew of the steamer Florence have had the honor of seeing that marine monster, the sea-serpent. The engineer and pilot of the steamer report that when below Crane Island Sunday, about 8:30 p. m., the serpent hove in sight, meeting the steamboat almost at right angles and threatening a collision. It, however, safely crossed the vessel's bows, going towards the south shore at a very rapid rate and raising huge waves. It is described as about 96 feet in length. Fully four feet of its body appeared above the water.

B. H. DOUGLASS & SONS' CAPSICUM COUGH DROPS are the result of over forty years' experience in compounding cough mixture. They are the best.

SAILOR JACK'S CRIME.

John M. Wilson's Confession that He Murdered Anthony Daley Verified.

The Pennsylvania Authorities Telegraph Chief Doyle at Chicago to Hold the Prisoner.

A Murder Full of Startling Features—The Flight of the Perpetrator—Stricken with Remorse.

There seems to be no doubt that the confession made by John M. Wilson in regard to the murder of Anthony Daley near Philadelphia in February, 1884, is true. He came into the Twelfth Street Station Saturday night while under the influence of liquor, and told his story. No attention was paid to him at first, as his talk was regarded as the maudlin utterances of a drunken man. He was finally locked up, however, and a telegram was sent to Philadelphia to ascertain the truth of his statements. The following answer was received last night at police headquarters:

Austin J. Doyle, Chief of Police: Hold Wilson. Is wanted for murder of Anthony Daley, who disappeared mysteriously about middle of February, 1884, from his home in Montgomery County, near Ivy Hill Cemetery. Will send for him.

F. R. KELLY, Chief of Detectives.

The place where the murder was committed was in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, about nine miles from the city-hall in Philadelphia, near the track of the Reading Road. The murdered man Daley, if Wilson's story is to be believed, did not have an irreproachable character. A short time before his death he bought a horse and some cows, giving a note in payment, on the back of which he had forged his mother's name. After the murder Wilson sold the cows, but gave up the horse and part of the money paid for the cattle when he learned that there was fraud about the note. He retained in all about $30, with which he went on a spree. The reason why Daley's disappearance created no suspicion of foul play was because a report had been current for some time previous to his death that he was about to leave town. Wilson of course tried all he could to foster this belief, saying when he sold the cattle that it was by the direction of Daley that he did so. The neighbors even went so far as to believe that Daley burned his house himself. Wilson staid in the vicinity of the crime for several days, and then went to Philadelphia, where, strange to say, he was employed by a police officer named Freiburg. After he left his service he drove a delivery wagon for a gardener. One day while making his usual rounds he met Daley's brother, who stopped him and asked, "Where's Tony?"

"He's skipped the country," was the response.

"D——n you," said the brother, "I believe you know where he is, and I also believe you set fire to his house."

At this Wilson took fright and went to Baltimore, where he remained some time. There he met a man named King, who accompanied him West. He says that King was a hard character, and confessed to robbing the safe of a tobacco factory in Buffalo of several thousand dollars. For awhile Wilson worked at Blue Island, but subsequently entered the employ of a man named Nolan, on Centre avenue. Nolan had several children, who became very fond of Wilson. Their childish prattle and innocent trust in him added fresh pangs to the remorse he was already suffering. Each artless remark of the children made his anguish more poignant. Last Saturday he drew $5 from his employer and started out to get drunk, thinking thus to drown the memory of the past. He met some boys on the street near the Twelfth Street Station, and bought them some ginger-ale. He told them that he was going to give himself up to the police, and one of them showed him the way to the station. He says that that is the last thing he remembers until he found himself locked up in a cell the next morning. Even then he had no recollection of making a confession, but thought he had been arrested for some drunken frolic.

"Would you have made the confession had you been sober?" said a reporter to him.

"Y-e-e-r-well, no, I don't believe I would. It would have come some time, I'm sure of that."

"Now that you are sober, do you regret having spoken as you did?"

"No, sir" (emphatically). I feel a hundred per cent better. It's taken a load off my mind which weighed a ton."

Wilson was formerly a sailor and in talking of his voyages shows more than ordinary intelligence and powers of observation. About two years ago he was Captain of a brig which plied between Cuba and Quebec. He ended his career on her by selling part of her freight when he was drunk and coming across the Canada line to New York with the money. An inordinate thirst for liquor seems to have been his ruin, as he says he was drunk when he committed the murder. He is at present locked up at the Twelfth Street Station, where he will probably remain until officers from Pennsylvania arrive. He maintained his composure until last night. By that time his solitary confinement began to tell upon him and he broke out crying and wailing in a manner pitiful to see.

THE FACTS FROM THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There seems no reason to doubt the truth of the confession of John M. Wilson that he killed his employer, Anthony Daley, a Chestnut Hill farmer, in January, 1884, and threw the chopped-up remains into the Wissahickon Creek, there to lie until the spring sunshine thawed them out and men came along who recognized the pieces as those of Frederick Stahl, and arraigned an innocent German as his murderer, as it was corroborated in every particular today by investigation in this city. Wilson was employed by Daley; Daley did disappear; his house was burned down, as Wilson says, and Wilson himself was at that time blamed for his death and sought for punishment. John Wilson will be brought from Chicago and tried. The case now rests with the District-Attorney of Norristown, in whose jurisdiction the murder took place. Anthony Daley, the murdered man, lived on a farm of fifty acres on the Willow Grove turnpike, which runs from Chestnut Hill to Abington and beyond. The locality is a lonely one. In winter very few people pass along the turnpike, which affords but rough traveling at the best. In summer, too, the place is somewhat deserted. In the fall of 1883 Daley, who had a wife and one child, found himself in need of a hired man. Then Wilson came upon the scene. He was nothing better than a loafer and a tramp. Tired of a sea voyage—he was a sailor, and known as "Sailor Jack"—he left New York and wandered towards Philadelphia, walking, it is said, most of the way. One night a farmer living near Daley's place was applied to for shelter by a ragged and unkempt-looking creature. He let him sleep in his barn, and then before sending him on his weary tramp next morning remembered that his friend Daley was looking for an able-bodied fellow to do odd jobs. He told the man, who was none other than Wilson, of this, and the latter at once walked to the farm and got a situation. During the latter part of the winter Daley's wife was taken sick and went to be cared for by relatives at Germantown. She took the child back with her, consequently the farm-house was left to Daley and his ugly-looking employé. There was no one else in neighborhood for a long distance. One week in the middle of January, 1884, the few people happening near the farm became aware of the fact that Wilson was its only tenant. To some of them he said that Daley was away in Philadelphia. Wilson drove about the place in his master's sleigh, covering his legs with a handsome buffalo robe. The next day he drove the two cows and the three or four pigs on the place to market and sold them. The last that had been seen of Daley was on a Sunday. The next Friday the barn was found ablaze. The neighboring farmers managed to save the house, which was only slightly touched by the flames. Wilson disappeared from that day, and Daley was never seen again.

INACTIVITY OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Now comes the most wonderful part of the story. Daley's relatives decided that Wilson had murdered Anthony. Of that they never had the slightest question. They talked of it among themselves, and always regarded it as an actual fact. The police of Jenkintown, Arlington, and the surrounding places knew every circumstance, but they appear to have been thoroughly negligent. Beyond going a few miles in search of Wilson they, it is said, never did anything to proclaim the commission a foul murder. The most amazing inactivity governed the proceedings. It was agreed by some of the police that all the remains of Daley had been burned up in the barn. When the Wissahickon mystery broke upon the public by the finding of the mutilated trunk some of them thought that the murder brought to light might have been that of Daley, but this thought was very much weakened and their fervor diluted by the conviction that fire had already done the work of destruction. But they went to the morgue and saw the remains, which they failed to recognize. The police, it is said, were not informed of their suspicions. Some light was given to them last September. One of the Daleys saw Wilson in Philadelphia, hurried after him, but was too late to capture him. He was in time, however, to discover the place where he had been staying, and then the fact was brought out that he had pawned Anthony Daley's gold watch. This was regarded as the most convincing proof yet. All the Daleys believe Wilson's story. It is certainly likely that he might have taken the body in a sleigh to the Wissahickon. He certainly had a sleigh, and the Wissahickon was the nearest watercourse. It is three miles from the Daley farm. If taken from there in a direct line and thrown in at the nearest point it would in all probability have been picked up just where it was. Soon after Anthony Daley's disappearance his wife died, her death no doubt being hastened by the rumors of her husband's horrible fate. The farm is now unoccupied and is for sale.

Adolph Scheuringer, the friend of the other missing man, still insists that the Wissahickon body was Stahl's, as also does the man's brother. Detective Houser, whose theory was the same, is downcast over the confession. Charles Albert Dieterle, the man who was accused, is, however, jubilant. If Wilson's story is proved true the disappearance of Frederick Stahl remains as great a mystery as ever.

HYDE PARK.

A LIVELY MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES.

A very exciting and stormy meeting was held last evening by the Hyde Park Village Board of Trustees. The subject was the question of the purchase of additional pumping machinery for the water-works. A report was submitted by the Controller of the expenditures and revenue of the last six months. Recapitulation: Expenses, $141,299; appropriations, $334,354; balances, $193,055.

A resolution was introduced by Howard providing for the awarding of the contract for pumping machinery to the Holly Company at $51,000, as recommended by the Committee of Investigation. Thompson asked that the resolution be laid over, and Howard then offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of Public Works (a member of the committee referred to) to prepare a comparison of the several proposed pumping engines. Thompson said that there were many rumors concerning the committee's action in recommending the Holly engine. Cowles declared that the committee had acted unfairly, and had not given all the competitors an equal show. He had been told on good authority that two members of the committee had signed the report against their judgment and will, and that a statement to that effect had been suppressed as out of order by President Spencer. President Spencer at once indignantly denied the statement, and declared Cowles' remark to be out of order. Howard demanded of Cowles that he withdraw his words. Cowles refused, and Howard thereupon moved that Cowles be censured. Tobin proposed that a special meeting to discuss the question be held. Howard objected, saying that he did not wish to associate with "slanderers and libelers like Cowles." Cowles retorted that if he were so "nice" he had better stay away. President Spencer did not put the question on the motion to censure Cowles, and the meeting was declared adjourned in the midst of great confusion. During the debate Howard took occasion to speak in decidedly bitter and uncomplimentary terms concerning the representatives of the press present. At the close of the meeting the reporters demanded and received an apology.

The suppressed communication to the board by one of the committee, mentioned above, was written by Hawkins. In it he stated that one of the bidders had not been given a chance to make a test of his engine, notwithstanding an arrangement for that purpose made by the committee with him.

THE SHIPPING OF STOCK.

AGENT O'BRIEN OF THE PITTSBURG HUMANE SOCIETY SAYS THERE IS MUCH INHUMANITY IN IT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Agent S. F. O'Brien of the Humane Society has returned from a visit to Chicago, where he went to inspect the workings of the Stock-Yards and to take a trip over the Pan-Handle to this city on a stock-train, in order to ascertain the treatment given stock by trainmen and the length of time usually taken in the passage from Chicago to this city. "At Chicago," said Mr. O'Brien, "I saw in one day seven cattle afflicted with lockjaw superinduced by injuries received en route or after their arrival. They were shot on discovery and carted out of the yards. Cripples were spotted by the humane and also local health authorities." He says the time of stock-trains is not rapid enough. Stock-trains are subordinated to all other classes of freights. "The run from Chicago to this city might easily be made in twenty-eight hours, whereas from forty to fifty are consumed. Stock receives not a drop of water or a mouthful of food on the road. The way the engineers allow their engines and cars to crash together is productive of great suffering to the animals, as they are thrown down and trampled upon, and unless some one poles or lifts them up they are trampled to death or terribly injured. We took on a carload of horses at Columbus, and one of them was crippled so that it did not get over it. These horses were started ten hours ahead of us from Chicago, and until they got to this city, fifty hours afterwards, they had nothing to eat or drink. As a rule those in charge of trains have no mercy on the poor brutes. We could make information against the crew of every train that comes into this city if we cared to, but it is not our purpose to act in this manner. We must do something, however, to mitigate the shipping of animals hauled on stock-trains long distances. I think all of the roads running in and out of Chicago, east or west, north or south, have very imperfect arrangements."

PULLMAN.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

The situation was much as usual yesterday at Pullman. It had been understood that the freight shops, which have lain idle for about two weeks, would resume operations yesterday morning, and about sixty men appeared for work. The shops were not opened, however, and it is probable that the building of freight-cars will be resumed Wednesday morning. The shops give employment to about 200 men, of whom half are laborers and half car-builders. The freight-car builders have not been informed that their wages will be reduced and were laid off about two weeks ago for the reason that work had given out. They, however, expect a reduction, and to all appearances are ready to go to work. During the morning the hammer-shop men and blacksmiths who are out held a meeting and appointed a committee to confer with the company at 6 o'clock last evening. Manager Spaulding and Assistant Manager Bradley stated last night that no committee had been to them, and that they had heard nothing of any such movement. The statement in an afternoon paper yesterday that six Pinkerton detectives were on duty at Pullman yesterday had no foundation whatever in fact.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—The annual festival week began today with the opening of the twenty-fifth fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association. There was a very large attendance. The fair excels any preceding one, and is especially strong in live stock, the horses and cattle being particularly fine in quality and great in numbers. Taken in connection with the trotting races given by the association, the display of horses is undoubtedly the finest ever brought together on this Continent. The program for the week will include the spectacle of the Veiled Prophets and the industrial parade, both of which will be very elaborate and of unusual splendor. Besides, there will be nightly the brilliant and beautiful street illumination, the like of which has never been attempted elsewhere in this country, and the exposition, which stands unrivaled as a local institution.

A GREAT LAND SUIT IN KANSAS.

ABILENE, Kas., Oct. 5.—Judge Nicholson at Junction City today decided that the receivership obtained by the Travelers' Insurance Company for a large amount of property owned by T. C. Henry and adjoining this city was illegal and void. This decision restores the property to Mr. Henry's control, although the Travelers' will probably appeal to the Supreme Court. The amount involved is nearly $200,000.

SUICIDE BY BURNING.

VERONA, N. Y., Oct. 5.—Last Saturday Miss Emma Faulkner of State Bridge poured the contents of a lamp over her head and shoulders, then set fire to herself and ran shrieking around the house. The fire was not extinguished until nearly all her clothing had been burned from her body. She died at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. She had attempted suicide before.

CHURCH DOINGS.

The Orthodox Friends Hold an Interesting Yearly Meeting—Adventists' Camp-Meeting.

Evangelical Lutherans of Northern Illinois—Imposing Corner-Stone Ceremony at Bismarck, Dak.

A Presbyterian Clergyman Renounces Calvinism and Leaves the Church—Religious Items.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The minutes on the state of the Society of Orthodox Friends was approved this morning and authorized read in quarterly and monthly meetings. The thirty-third report for White's Institute showed that of seventy-one pupils sixty were Indians. About $13,000 had been expended on improvements. An objection being made to the term Sunday-schools, it was decided to term them Bible-schools. A proposition to petition Congress against carrying the mails, military drills, and inter-State commerce Sunday was indorsed. The report of the trustees in favor of providing funds made necessary by Charles F. Coffin's improper investments as clerk was approved. The Earlham College trustees reported an $1,800 deficiency, and the President reported 189 students and eleven graduates. A strong appeal was made for more money, putting the sum at a round $100,000. The Sunday-School Committee reported that 27½ per cent of the 5,500 scholars in their 133 schools were Friends.

THE SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The camp-meeting of the Seventh-Day Adventists that has been in session here for three weeks came to a conclusion today. There were over 100 large tents and between 700 and 800 people occupied them during the last week. The encampment presented the appearance of a small army in canvas quarters and yesterday was visited by thousands of people from all parts of the county. During the session much business of importance to the church was transacted. The General Church Conference was held and ministerial appointments made this afternoon. Twenty-six converts were baptised in Eel River. This forenoon $2,500 was raised for home mission purposes. The encamptment will be held here next year.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Northern Illinois will convene in this city Wednesday evening, with a sermon by its President, the Rev. P. Gheen of Orangeville. A prelude to this gathering will be a missionary meeting held by the ladies tomorrow evening. Among the thirty-five ministers expected at the synod will be several prominent divines in this church. Sunday evening next three young ministers will be ordained. The church of this denomination in Freeport is yet without a pastor, but there is a probability that the Rev. A. M. Barrett of Osborne, who preached here yesterday, will be called.

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

BISMARCK, Dak., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian church now in process of erection was laid today with impressive ceremonies. The edifice will cost between $15,000 and $20,000, and will be the finest in the Territory. Speeches were made by Gov. Gilbert A. Pierce, the Rev. C. B. Austin, pastor, and other prominent citizens. An attempt will be made to complete the building this fall.

HE RENOUNCES CALVINISM.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Rev. Mangasarian, pastor of the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, who last night renounced the doctrine of Calvinism from his pulpit to a crowded congregation, appeared before the presbytery this morning and withdrew from that body, thus severing the last tie which bound him to the Presbyterian Church.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE MISSION WORK.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the General Board of Missions of the Evangelical Alliance today the Rev. J. Hartzler, Superintendent of the Japan missionary work, submitted his annual report. A mission church with 109 members has been established in Tokio, three male and five female missionaries are at work in this field, and encouraging progress is being made. In the general field there are 443 missions, with 443 missionaries at work. The following appropriations were recommended and adopted:

Eastern Pennsylvania Conference, $11,000; Central Pennsylvania, $4,500; Atlantic, $75,000; Pittsburg, $3,000; Ohio, $4,500; Erie, $3,100; Michigan, $3,000; Indiana, $3,400; Wisconsin, $9,000; Illinois, $8,200; Des Moines, $4,100; Canada, $4,500; New York, $3,000; Southern Indiana, $3,200; Minnesota, $5,600; California, $4,700; Oregon, $6,500; Kansas, $8,700; Dakota, $8,000; Iowa, $6,000; Nebraska, $6,100; Platte River, $4,500; Germany, $6,500; Switzerland, $5,700; Texas, $3,500; Washington, $3,300.

The grand total of money voted to all conferences for missionary purposes for the ensuing year is $130,700.

The board will next meet in Cleveland in October, 1886.

The Central German Baptist Conference adopted a resolution in favor of setting apart Thanksgiving-Day for the taking of a special collection in all German Baptist churches for missionary purposes. This conference will also meet in Cleveland in October, 1886.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting this evening of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church it was unanimously resolved to engage Reed Stuart as pastor for another year, and that he be retained as much longer as he will consent.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

ITS FRIENDS WILL INSIST SOMETHING BEING DONE FOR IT—IF NOT THEY WILL OPPOSE RIVER AND HARBOR MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Some of the leading friends of the Hennepin Canal project have recently disclosed an important feature in their program for the coming winter. Their war-cry is to be, "No Hennepin, no River and Harbor bill." Supporters of the Hennepin project were last year embarrassed by a question which was raised in the House. The objection was that the new Committee on Rivers and Harbors had no jurisdiction over the subject of canals, and, consequently, that its report had no standing in the House. The preliminary device that has been suggested as necessary to overcome this difficulty is a change in the name of the new River and Harbor Committee to the Committee on Waterways. This, it is maintained, would give the committee the necessary jurisdiction.

MOB VENGEANCE THREATENED.

CLAYTON, Del., Oct. 5.—A number of men well supplied with ropes and tackle were scouring the country in this vicinity in search of Charles Robinson, a negro, who committed a felonious assault on Mrs. Orson Gardner, a respectable white woman. The remembrance of the Neal case of four years ago, in which the perpetrator of a similar crime in the same neighborhood was acquitted, is an incentive to resort to lynch law in this case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 5.—Lafayette Tweedy, who was stabbed by Joseph Whitmore at Huntsville, died this morning. Cobb and two other men, who were also assaulted by Whitmore for impeaching his testimony in a lawsuit, are in a precarious condition. Whitmore is in jail, and in danger of being lynched.

WOODLAWN PARK.

A number of Hyde Park property-owners between Sixtieth and Seventy-ninth streets met last evening in Woodlawn Park Hall, at the corner of Sixty-fourth street and Woodlawn avenue, to discuss the perplexing question of a proper system of drainage for that locality. A plan was favored of constructing a large sewer from the lake along Seventy-first street to Madison avenue, thence north to Sixty-third street, and at the lake end to construct pumping work. The work, if carried out, will be done by special assessment at the rate of $2.25 per front foot of the property benefited. Another meeting will be held soon.

THE SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—The custodian of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal reports to Gen. O. M. Poe that the business of the canal was greater during the month of September than for any month in its history, exceeding that of any previous month by more than 16,000 tons. An interesting fact in that connection is that the traffic for the month named exceeded that of the Suez Canal nearly 30,000 tons.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

CHESLEY CHAMBERS, THE ALLEGED EXPRESS ROBBER, NOT YET CONVICTED—A NEW TRIAL WILL BE HAD IN NOVEMBER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A tap of the court-house bell ten minutes before 11 o'clock today brought a crowd of excited citizens to the court-house, and in a few minutes the room was packed. The jury in the famous Chesley Chambers case had come down. Col. John Reeves had been elected foreman, and, when asked by the court if they had made a verdict, replied: "We have not your Honor." When asked if there was any probability that they could agree, he replied that there was not, when the court answered that, though he regretted that such were the facts, they were now discharged. Against this the defense, through the Hon. John W. Buskirk, made an objection, which was overruled. From a member of the jury it is learned that on the first ballot that body stood six for conviction and six for acquittal, two of whom were willing to agree to a sentence of five years, but as the others would take nothing short of a full conviction they voted for acquittal.

"I am not surprised at the result," said Chesley Chambers, "though I see no reason why they did not acquit me. Yes, I am ready for a new trial tomorrow." Col. Friedley states that the railway company as well as the express company will insist upon an immediate trial at the next term of court for the reason that they believe Chambers guilty and will not stop until he is acquitted. On the other hand, the defense claim that the disagreement by the jury is a help to their case, and that if it should ever come up for trial again his acquittal would follow without doubt. The next term of court is November and Judge Peirson is on the bench.

"COUNT" ZACHAROFF.

THE AMIABLE RUSSIAN BIGAMIST WELL REMEMBERED IN CHICAGO—HIS ABILITY AS A LIAR.

The dispatches recently published in THE TRIBUNE about "Count" Zacharoff, his success in wedding a wealthy young New York woman, the discovery by the young woman's friends that he had another wife living, and the denouement when confronted by her in Belgium, were undoubtedly read with interest by a great many Chicago citizens. Some of them perhaps wondered if he were the same Zacharoff they had known in former and more prosperous days. He was the same. It was he who first dazzled them as a star of the first magnitude in the Patti firmament when he combined business as an agent of the Mann Boudoir Car Company with pleasure in supervising the material welfare of the prima donna. Most of the Chicago people knew him as the friend of Patti for a brief season. Then they "got onto" him as an unusually entertaining liar. He ate many good dinners in Chicago, but he always gave value for value received in the recital of his adventures. The hotels all knew him, for though an aristocrat he was not above mingling with the plebeian crowd as long as he was not pressed to pay his bills. The despair of all the local dudes, he never showed his superiority by patronizing their feeble attempts to imitate him. The friend, companion, brother of all the newspaper men of the city, he never was above drawing loose change out of their pockets or letting them pay for the drinks. When he took his daily promenade along the crowded down-town thoroughfares he never could complain of disrespectful treatment, for even the irreverent newsboys and bootblacks were awed into silence.

The Count never really gained the entrée into Chicago polite society because certain plebeian instincts early showed themselves, and he contented himself with dazzling the clubs, the hotels, and the beer-halls. He left behind him no unpleasant memories, because he never succeeded in beguiling any one here to a considerable extent. Some perhaps may cherish a slight animosity because of promises to introduce them to Patti which were never kept, but if they stop to think how really clever the fellow's lies were they will undoubtedly forgive and forget. For instance, there were the thrilling adventures "of which the Count was whom" in the Russo-Turkish war. His heroic deeds at Plevna, his deadly slaughter of eleven Turks with the jeweled sabre the Czar gave him, and dozens of like adventures need only to be mentioned to recall their vivid recital to the minds of those who heard them. Chiefly, however, he will be remembered for his relations to Skobeleff—his comrade on many a bloody field. Doubtless a good many Chicago people remember the story of that lark which Zacharoff and Skobeleff had one night in Paris, when they both got on a glorious drunk and Skobeleff formally declared war against Germany and England by Russia and France. The disclosure of state secrets which the Russian soldier—not the Count—then made, the mighty uproar which followed, the vain attempt of Gen. Ignatieff to pacify the enraged Teutons and Britons, the international complications which threatened to involve all Europe in war, the final pacification of the Powers through the joint diplomacy of Gortschakoff and Zacharoff, were all told in a way that showed the boudoir-car man was up to snuff. The deep, dark mystery of Skobeleff's death, known only to his dear friend Zacharoff, and not to be disclosed during the life of the present Czar, was also an interesting chapter, for which the able liar whetted curiosity by giving only a glimpse. But since there are numerous people to whom it was to be given in confidence the episode may be saved to the world.

All told, it is the fervent wish of those who enjoyed the friendship of Count Zacharoff during his stay in Chicago that the next Russian Count who comes along, whether in the guise of a brakeman or as a full-blown boudoir agent, may possess a small portion of his talent as an entertaining liar.

GREENROOM GOSSIP.

THE GRAND—"COMEDY OF ERRORS."

Robson and Crane had an audience that crowded the Grand; but there was some difficulty in handling the elaborate scenery upon a strange stage, and the effect of a highly-artistic entertainment was slightly marred. Of the performance, notice in detail must be deferred. The two leading comedians were somewhat embarrassed before the performance by the fact that they had left their own costumes in New York. They had dressed, it appears, last Saturday night in the manager's room of the Star Theatre, New York, and so the property man overlooked their trunks when the company started for this city at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. They were accordingly obliged to have suits put together quickly by a Chicago costumer. Their own baggage arrived when the performance was nearly over, but no great harm had been done. "Comedy of Errors" will be the bill at the Grand for two weeks.

RHEA AT THE NATIONAL, WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The National Theatre of this city, which has had such an extraordinary history, was reopened tonight, and the initial performance of Rhéa in Lady Ashley was witnessed by one of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in Washington. The new building, the fourth which has occupied the present site, is one of the model theatre structures in America. The lessons of the previous fires have been remembered, and the owners seem to have no fear that a seventh dedication will be necessary. The building was completed in five months from the time when it was totally destroyed by fire. The play was very well received.

JOHN E. OWENS' SAD CONDITION.

TOWSONTOWN, Md., Oct. 5.—The condition of John E. Owens, the comedian is critical. He is suffering from cancer of the liver and frequently becomes delirious from pain. Thursday last he escaped from his room and walked over his farm through the wet grass in his dressing-gown and slippers. Saturday night last he again escaped from home and was found wandering in the streets. Occasionally he recognizes some members of the household, but only for a short time, when his mind wanders and he becomes very boisterous and wild.

NOTES.

Mr. Louis James was in town last evening. He stated that he had engaged to play in Bronson Howard's new piece at the Lyceum in New York. Mrs. James, professionally known as Marie Wainwright, will remain with the Barrett company until the end of the season.

The new features at the Haverly Minstrel Theatre were "goes." They include "Comedy of Errors," "Down in a Coal Mine," and a new madrigal, "Fairy Voices," by the boy chorus. John McWade will appear there next Monday night; Hughey Dougherty and Charley Reynolds have also been engaged.

"The Skating Rink," as was to be expected, is filling Hooley's nightly. More anon of Mr. Goodwin and the cast.

RESIGNED.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the City Council held this evening James McIlrath, Fire Marshal of the Racine Department, tendered his resignation. Charles Troy was elected to fill the vacancy.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The General Assembly Knights of Labor in Session at Hamilton, Ont.

Striking Street-Railway Employes—Dissatisfied Creditors Want a Receiver Appointed.

M. A. Richardson, a Chicago Wholesale Hardware Dealer, Closed Up—Other General Items.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 5.—The annual session of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor opened here this morning under the Presidency of General Master Workman Powderly of Pennsylvania. Several hundred delegates are in attendance from all sections of the United States, and nearly every branch of labor and industry is represented. The public and the press are of course excluded from the sessions, but from a reliable source it is learned that among the questions to be considered are life insurance, strikes, child labor, the organization of unions for women, and the adoption of an eight-hour law. At the present meeting an earnest effort will be made to prohibit a resort to strikes by members or local assemblies of the order.

The assembly will devote considerable time and discussion to the questions of female and child labor. Concerning child labor a determined effort will be made to bring about the adoption and enforcement of a law that shall keep all children at school until they are 14 years of age. Some interesting facts will appear in the annual reports. From Virginia comes a report that the real-estate agents, bankers, and some politicians of Danville are anxious to form an assembly, and that the organization is rapidly spreading throughout that State.

One important matter, which will doubtless give rise to a warm debate, is the proposition to designate permanent headquarters, Chicago being prominently mentioned in this connection.

STRIKE OF STREET-RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

BELLAIRE, O., Oct. 5.—There is a serious street-railway strike in progress here. The employés demand an increase of salary and the reinstatement of a discharged driver. The few cars being run are systematically obstructed and stoned. Thus far no one has been severely injured, but as the disorder continues it is feared that it may grow into serious proportions.

DISSATISFIED CREDITORS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—In September, 1884, Simon and Morris Rindskopf, Raphael Buchanan, and Jacob Rosenthal, comprising the firm of Rindskopf Bros. Co., clothing manufacturers at No. 618 Broadway, failed and made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors to Jacob W. Mack, giving preferences to the amount of over $800,000. The liabilities of the firm amounted to more than $1,800,000. Shortly afterward certain of the creditors, having claims aggregating about $300,000, brought suit in the Supreme Court to set aside the assignment upon the ground of fraud, and moved for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver of the firm's property. Judge Donohue made an order enjoining the assignees from paying out of the estate and appointed Abraham King receiver, but directed that he should not enter into possession of the estate pending a trial of the cases by the courts upon the merits. This trial was reached in June last, and today Judge Van Brunt gave a decision holding that the plaintiffs had not presented any legal proof of fraud to substantiate the charges of fraudulent intent in making the assignment, and therefore dismissed the complaint. An appeal will be taken.

M. A. RICHARDSON, HARDWARE DEALER, CLOSED UP.

The heaviest failure in Chicago business circles since Dec. 24, 1884, was recorded in the Sheriff's office yesterday, when three confessions of judgment, aggregating $23,668, were entered against Merrick A. Richardson, the wholesale hardware and tinware dealer at No. 77 Lake street. The judgments were in favor of Thomas Beldam for $13,528, Everett A. Alborn for $2,559, and Warren H. Alborn for $7,581. Executions for these judgments were placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff James Burke, who levied upon Richardson's stock. Just before the Deputy-Sheriff descended upon Richardson he (Richardson) filed papers of assignment for the benefit of his creditors to John A. Roach, and while he filed no schedule he roughly estimated his assets at $75,000 and his liabilities at $55,000; but before the assignment was entered upon the records at the County Court the Sheriff had taken possession of Richardson's stock in behalf of the judgment creditors. Mr. Robinson said last evening that he had been forced to the wall principally by the overzealousness of Sidney Shepard & Co. to collect a bill of $2,200 from him last Friday, when in reality only $600 was due the firm on account at the time. A representative of the firm called Friday and made a demand for full payment on the ground that rumors were afloat that Richardson was trying to carry a $75,000 stock on less than $25,000 capital. When this got abroad, so Richardson claims, his other creditors pounced upon him and demanded immediate settlements. Mr. Richardson says that his stock is worth about $65,000, and admits that he has paper on the market to the extent of $25,000. He doesn't give a too clear explanation of how it happens that his stock is so far in excess of his capital and how he chanced to have so much paper, now practically almost worthless, upon the market. He claims to have been in the hardware business in Chicago for eighteen years, the firm name formerly being Richardson Bros. Merrick Richardson, however, has been in business in his present quarters since last January only. He talks about making some sort of compromise of his difficulties by calling a meeting of his creditors. As it is there seems to be a question as to whether the Sheriff or assignee is the legal custodian of Richardson's stock, and this question will have to be ruled upon by the County Judge today or tomorrow. It is understood that Richardson's heaviest indebtedness is with Eastern parties.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Charles F. Slightam, restaurant keeper and caterer for Monona-Lake Assembly, made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities, $3,000; assets, $2,000. His creditors are chiefly local.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—An Iron Mountain special says: "One Gould, alias F. H. Bassett, is wanted by the Italian miners at Vulcan. He was the mine time-keeper, a private banker, and sold exchange and passage tickets. He left for Chicago three weeks ago, ostensibly for medical treatment. The depositors now learn that he has skipped. The bank is busted. Liabilities, $7,000; assets, in an old leather pocketbook, $10. He left a wife and two children.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Julius Mendelson, furs, No. 687 Broadway, assigned today to Mark Sherick, with preferences amounting to $10,275.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—This morning the shirt factory of H. J. Sprague & Co. was closed by the Sheriff on an execution from a judgment note in favor of the People's Bank of Rockford for $5,604, and also on a similar document from J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, for $529.20. The proprietors insist that trade has been good, and intimate that there is financial trouble between the partners which caused the levy. They state that the matter will be adjusted and the factory running again soon.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 5.—M. A. Dzialynski, dealer in carriages, assigned this morning. His liabilities are put at $57,000 and assets at $61,000, with $32,000 preferences for home creditors.

TRADE AND LABOR NOTES.

READING, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Christian Iron Works resumed operations today, after a continued stoppage of nearly two years. The resumption is due, it is said, to the improvement in the iron trade. The works when running full time give employment to 100 hands.

FATAL STABBING-AFFRAY.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 5.—Tonight in Hamtramck, during a saloon row, Burwell Langan was fatally stabbed by Stephen McEnally. A crowd of men had been drinking in a saloon and on coming out on the street McEnally and a man named Darrah got into a fight, Darrah being stabbed three times. Langan interfered, whereupon McEnally turned on him, sending his knife through Langan's left lung, killing him instantly. The murderer has been arrested.

SHOULDN'T STOP IN NEW YORK.

"The traveler who would obtain a correct impression of the United States," writes Alexander Del Mar in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "should not stop in New York, which is no more an American city than St. Petersburg is a Russian one. He should push on at once to the great West. The United States is essentially an agricultural country."

THE RAILROADS.

Milling in Transit to Be Considered by the Northwestern Association.

Condition of East-Bound Passenger Matters—Earnings of Western Roads—Chinese Laborers.

The South Pennsylvania Suits—A Syndicate Restrained by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

A meeting of the General Freight Agents of the roads, members of the Northwestern Traffic Association, will be held at Commissioner Carman's office tomorrow. The principal topic of discussion will be in regard to the "milling-in-transit" business, as the recent opinion given by the Minnesota Railroad Commissioners regarding "milling-in-transit" rates interferes with the present mode of doing that business, and different arrangements will have to be made to meet the views of the Minnesota Commissioners. The proceedings taken by the Commissioners were based upon complaints filed with them by citizens of Carver, McLeod, Renville, Chippewa, Swift, and Big Stone Counties, Minnesota, against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These counties are dependent upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul for the necessary transportation to get their grain to market, and they claim that the system of present transit rates is a burden upon them which should not be tolerated by the State. The Commissioners take a position against the transit-rate system—as at present enforced—and declare that the shipper must be given the option of having his grain carried to Minneapolis at a reasonable freight charge or of availing himself of the privilege of the transit rate through to Chicago or the East. The Commissioners do not abolish the transit rate altogether. If the shipper and the railroad company agree upon terms the transit-rate system can be carried out as is now being done. The effect of the order of the Commissioners is that the Milwaukee & St. Paul and other roads having Chicago or Eastern terminal facilities cannot force the shipper to pay freight charges to Chicago, but allows him the privilege of paying only for carriage to Minneapolis. The railroads interested are thus compelled to give a reasonable local rate on grain, which is not done under the present order of things.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul has been doing the great bulk of the transit business, and is therefore most affected by the decision of the Commissioners. A prominent official of that company states that it would take something more than a mere recommendation of the Commissioners to abolish the transit system. If local rates were to be substituted for transit rates the question would then arise as to what constitutes a reasonable rate. He thought his company would be willing to do away with the transit system if it could be allowed a rate for carrying grain that would be a fair compensation. Under the present system, however, better rates could be given than if that system were abolished. For instance, the Milwaukee & St. Paul carries wheat from Ortonville to Chicago for 25 cents per 100 pounds, giving the shipper the opportunity to avail himself of a 15-cent transit if the grain is sold to millers in Minneapolis. This gives a 10-cent rate from Ortonville to Minneapolis, which is 5 cents better than can be done if local rates are adopted. The reason for this was that the profits of a railroad system taken as a whole enable the company, if it can obtain through shipments, to carry freight over new or branch lines at rates that would bankrupt them if operated alone. The accumulation of transit at any one milling point operates to reduce the price of grain at shipping points. On the other hand, if local rates are adopted the through rate to Chicago from Ortonville would then not be less than 30 cents. Shippers will then regulate prices on this rate as a basis rather than on the transit rate, and the producer would be worse off than at present.

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER AFFAIRS.

A meeting of the Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee was held yesterday. The question as to what steps were necessary to stop the cutting of rates by scalpers, who are furnished with tickets by Western ticket agents, who divide their commissions with them, was again discussed. Tickets were produced over four lines on which a cut of about $3 had been made. It was stated that such irregularities could not be prevented so long as the Western ticket agents were able to divide their commissions with scalpers. The opinion prevailed that the system of paying commissions to country agents ought to be stopped, but no one could see how such reform could be brought about. Some thought that if the roads running east from Chicago had not permitted Western lines to base their rates on the $17 rate, but insisted upon $20 as the basing rate, the present troubles would have been avoided. After a long discussion Chairman Moore was instructed to communicate with the General Passenger Agents of the Western roads and see if an arrangement could not be made by which the difficulties above referred to would be overcome.

Reduced rates were granted to the following organizations: National Wholesale Drug Association, annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21; delegates paying full fare to the meeting will be returned at a fare of $6.10, being one-third of the standard limited fare from Chicago to Philadelphia. Laundrymen's National Association and Chicago Laundrymen's Association, convention at Boston, Mass., Oct. 12, 13, and 14; delegates attending the convention will be returned at one-third of the lowest unlimited tariff fare by the route by which they went on presentation of official certificate. General Council Evangelical Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 15; delegates returned at one-third of the standard limited fare if the Philadelphia lines consent.

Applications for reduced rates by the following organizations were declined: American Missionary Society, annual meeting at Madison, Wis., Oct. 27 to 29. Carriage Builders' National Association, meeting at Boston, Oct. 19 to 25. Union Ex-Prisoners of War; reunion at Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 21 and 22. American Woman's Suffrage Association, meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 14 and 15.

THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Mr. S. R. Callaway, Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Pacific, stated to a TRIBUNE representative yesterday the reason why he is employing Chinamen in the mines of his company is not because they do the work cheaper than others, but because they can always be relied upon to keep steadily at work, while the others go out on a strike whenever they fancy they have a grievance, or when ordered by outside organizations like the Knights of Labor. The Chinamen get the same wages as white laborers. If they were not employed his company would not be secure one moment, and its entire business could be stopped at any moment by a strike. A monster petition had just been sent to the directors of the company, protesting against the employment of Chinese labor. While the white miners are doing this they are shortsighted enough to go out on a strike, thus demonstrating to the directors that their company has to employ Chinese labor or do without coal. The company was dependent upon those coal-mines for its fuel, and if no coal could be mined the company would be unable to run its trains.

EARNINGS OF THE BURLINGTON AND OTHER WESTERN ROADS.

The earnings and expenses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company for the month of August, 1885, as compared with August, 1884, were as follows:

	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1885	$2,224,303	$1,122,022	$1,102,281
1884	2,447,494	1,118,479	1,329,014
Increase	....	$ 3,542.85	....
Decrease	$ 223,190	....	$ 226,733

For the eight months ending August, 1885, compared with the same period 1884, the earnings and expenses were;

	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.
1885	$16,410,105	$9,457,201	$6,952,903
1884	15,798,715	8,667,936	7,130,779
Increase	$ 611,389	$ 789,265	....
Decrease	....	....	$ 177,875

The earnings of the Northwestern Railway for the month of September were $2,883,300, an increase over the same month last year of $36,400. The increase for the fourth week of September was $64,300. The earnings of the Omaha Railroad for September were $672,900, an increase of $44,500. The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the same time were $754,289, a decrease of $162,672, and of the St. Louis & San Francisco $398,500, a decrease of $55,900.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the month of September were $2,883,300, an increase over the same month last year of $36,400. The increase for the fourth week of September was $64,300.

The earnings of the Omaha Railroad for September were $672,900, an increase of $44,500.

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the same time were $754,289, a decrease of $162,672, and of the St. Louis & San Francisco, $398,500, a decrease of $55,900.

The earnings of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad for the month of September were $123,898, an increase of $2,103.

The earnings of the Manitoba Railroad for September were $740,845, an increase of $2,259.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—The following is the official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railway for August: Earnings, $2,321,135; decrease, $86,575, compared with same month last year; expenses and taxes, $1,307,181; increase, $134,573; surplus earnings, $1,023,954; decrease, $221,148. For eight months, to Aug. 31, the earnings were $15,860,656; increase, $73,229, compared with same period last year; expenses, $10,549,256; increase, $607,723; surplus earnings, $5,311,400; decrease, $534,494.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA—WORK SUSPENDED.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—A short time ago the contractors along the South Pennsylvania Railroad received word from the American Construction Company asking what amount of money they would take for the work done on the road by them. They sent in their figures, and Saturday word was received by them that their propositions had been accepted, and they were to discontinue work on the tunnels at once. This morning all the hands were discharged and work was generally suspended. The Kittanning Tunnel, over 400 feet in length, was almost completed. The contractors say they have the assurance that the road will be completed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—Vice-President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Road was examined today before the Master in the South Pennsylvania injunction suit. His testimony was mainly a repetition of statements made last week by President Roberts. At the suggestion of Attorney-General Cassady, the witness gave all the connections of the Pennsylvania Road between this city and Pittsburg. The South Pennsylvania Railroad, as Mr. Thomson understood it, would connect with the Reading Railroad at Harrisburg. He would say, however, that for a long time it had been understood on the part of the investors in the South Pennsylvania Railroad that they were not altogether tied up with the Reading Road and at any time might give up its business. Reading's method of reaching Pittsburg was through the South Pennsylvania Railroad.

Mr. Thompson then related the history of the negotiations of the Beech Creek and South Pennsylvania transfers, his story being about the same as that related by President Roberts last week. During 1884 and subsequently there was much talk among railroad men about the South Pennsylvania project. All the trunk lines were drifting into a very serious financial condition, and the managers of all felt that it was necessary to stop if possible the ruinous competition which the building of new roads was causing. The witness had a number of interviews with prominent railroad men on the subject, but nothing definit was done. President Roberts had always expressed a desire to purchase the Beech Creek Road, but until about the beginning of this year he would not have anything to do with the South Pennsylvania Road. The Attorney-General asked the witness why Mr. Roberts, as President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wanted finally to get control of "a lot of holes in the ground," the South Pennsylvania Road then consisting principally of a series of tunnels. The witness replied that it was simply to keep the South Pennsylvania from becoming a link, which might keep up the troubles among the trunk lines. Later on, in an interview, President Roberts told Gen. Magee that he would not feel proud of possessing the South Pennsylvania at any price, but that he was prepared to negotiate for the Beech Creek alone. Gen. Magee said that the roads must go together, and no negotiations would be entertained for any one of the lines alone. Other interviews were held, and July 17 of this year Mr. J. Pierrepont Morgan, Mr. Twombly, Gen. Magee, President Roberts, and the witness met at Merion, Pa. Gen. Magee made a memorandum there that he would undertake to get 60 per cent of the stock of the Beech Creek Railroad. That understanding was acquiesced in by all present, but no contract was drawn up at that time. The witness then went to Canada, and on his return, Aug. 10, found that all the details arranged at the last meeting had been carried out and the two properties transferred. At the Merion interview Mr. Twombly suggested strongly that the Bedford & Bridgeport bonds should be used. He expressed his willingness to take any paper that had the guarantee of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Roberts, in all the interviews, held that the Pennsylvania Company, having a much broader charter, was the proper party to purchase and hold the security. The witness then admitted that the purchase made by the Pennsylvania Company was made in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

After a recess Mr. Thompson continued his testimony, and in reply to Attorney-General Cassidy said that the reason for giving the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad bonds was that, of all the Pennsylvania leased lines, the Bedford & Brideport was likely to receive the most benefit from connection with the South Pennsylvania. He also said he thought that with the traffic the Pennsylvania Road and the Northern Central could give to the Beech Creek the latter would be able to earn its interest in two years. The Pennsylvania Road, he said, owned only six-thirteenths of the capital stock of the Northern Central Road, and the latter was operated by its own corporate organization; and the Beech Creek Road was not in any sense a competitor of the Northern Central. The witness had never heard that the South Pennsylvania either owned or controlled any line beyond its proposed termini. At Harrisburg there would have been the same facilities for connection with the Pennsylvania Road as with the Reading Road. The Bedford & Bridgeport Road, without connection with the South Pennsylvania, he said, could only reach the Pennsylvania Road by way of the Huntingdon & Broad Top route; the South Pennsylvania, if carried throughout as a new trunk line, would be more in competition with the Baltimore & Ohio than with the Pennsylvania.

William L. Elkins, a director of the Pennsylvania Road, testified that in July he and President Roberts had a talk about the South Pennsylvania. Mr. Elkins voted at the August meeting of the Pennsylvania Road directors for the indorsement of the $5,600,000 in debenture bonds of the Bedford & Bridgeport Railroad because he thought that the purchase of the South Pennsylvania would be for the "peace and comfort" of the people of the State, as well as of the railroad men interested in the transaction. The hearing was then adjourned until tomorrow.

A SYNDICATE RESTRAINED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 5.—Two years ago a syndicate of Pittsburg and Philadelphia capitalists collected to purchase $6,000,000 of street bonds at par with 1 per cent commission. After bonds aggregating $1,500,000 had been delivered the Citizens' Committee obtained an injunction restraining the sale of any more bonds to the syndicate. An appeal was taken, and today the Pennsylvania Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and made the injunctions granted by the lower court perpetual, on the ground that the city officials had no authority to make such a contract. The decision will not affect the bonds already sold.

LOCAL TROUBLES AT ST. PAUL SETTLED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Mayor Rice has granted the Milwaukee Road until Oct. 19 to make up a new schedule for running the trains through the city to conform to the four miles an hour ordinance. Corporation Counsel Murray was asked this morning if suits were to be commenced by the city against the Milwaukee Road today, and replied that there would not, but hinted that in the near future he should turn his attention to that corporation in a very lively manner. The road say that if they are obliged to observe the ordinance it will materially change the running time to Minneapolis and will cause serious blockades. Before Judge Nelson in the United States Circuit Court this morning the application for an injunction to prevent the Minnesota & Northwestern from crossing their tracks at the foot of Jackson street was dismissed upon motion of the plaintiff. The Minnesota & Northwestern had filed its answer, asking for a counter injunction to restrain the depot company from interfering with its rights, but the depot meeting of Saturday settled everything so satisfactorily that litigation will be unnecessary. The Union Depot Company meeting resulted in a temporary agreement being reached, under which the Minnesota & Northwestern trains today began running to and from the Union Depot. The agreement is that the Minnesota & Northwestern shall pay a monthly rental of $888 in addition to its proportion of depot expenses. The Minnesota & Northwestern started its through train from the Union Depot last night, and the one from Chicago ran into the depot this morning. All legal proceedings having been quashed, matters proceed smoothly, without the intervention of legal processes. Negotiations are still pending between the Chicago, Burlington & Northern and the Milwaukee Roads relative to the route by which the former will enter the city and reach the Union Depot, but nothing definit has yet been accomplished. The President of the Burlington is expected to reach the city at almost any hour, and when he arrives a speedy decision will probably be reached.

THE WEST SHORE'S COMPLICATIONS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A judgment of foreclosure and sale in the case of the United States Trust Company against the West Shore Road was filed this morning in the County Clerk's office. Action was brought to foreclose a certain mortgage or deed of trust made by the West Shore Road Aug. 5, 1881, to the United States Trust Company of New York for $50,000,000, to secure the payment of bonds for that amount. The judgment was on the New York Division.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—It is stated that the New York Central Vanderbilt combination secured control of the North River Construction Company under the following terms: Drexel, Morgan & Co. to pay $6,000,000 in their certificates at par, exchangeable into 4 per cent guaranteed bonds, for the absolute and complete ownership of the company free from debt, to be delivered on or before Jan. 1, 1886. It is understood that the North River Construction Company owes, of secured debt, about $1,000,000, and of unsecured debt about $4,000,000. It is stated that the secured debt has been settled, dollar for dollar, for cash, and the unsecured debt at about 50 cents on the dollar, making the total cash required for the payment of all debts $3,000,000. It would require of Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s certificates, at 90 cents, $3,350,000 to make this sum, leaving $2,650,000 for the stock, or about 26¼ per cent in certificates. The company is supposed to own securities amounting in market value to $500,000. The amount to be received by the stockholders of the North River Construction Company depends, of course, upon the price of the Drexel, Morgan & Co. certificates, and the amount of expense that will be incurred under the receiver.

NOTES.

Commissioner Carman has just issued a tariff of equalized rates from Chicago to points in Dakota, Montana, and Idaho on business originating at seaboard and other Eastern points.

Mr. D. L. Murphy has been appointed Superintendent of Transportation and Superintendent of Telegraph of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, vice D. G. Henshaw. He will have charge of the car, train, station, and telegraph service. Mr. Murphy was formerly Assistant Trainmaster of the Chicago & Alton at Chicago.

Second Vice-President Williams of the Northern Pacific Road and G. W. Wadsworth, the General Agent at Chicago, passed through Bismarck, Dak., yesterday, en route west. Vice-President Williams is accompanied by his family and will go to Portland, Ore. He is on important business for the company and is making a careful examination of the condition of the country he passes through.

Rumors are current that Mr. C. W. Smith, General Manager of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, intends to resign his position. The Chesapeake & Ohio can hardly afford to allow Mr. Smith to leave its service. He is one of the ablest railroad managers in this country, and the progress this road has made during the last few years is largely due to Mr. Smith's efforts. The company would find it hard work to find an equally capable man to take charge of its affairs. It is also rumored that Mr. H. W. Fuller, the efficient General Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio, intends to resign.

But little if any East-bound freight business is being shipped at present at tariff rates. All the business going forward has been contracted for at the cut rates and is billed as having been in transit at the time the new rates went into effect. It is believed that some contracts are still being made at cut rates. This business, however, is being taken on condition that if it does not reach the western termini of the trunk lines by Oct. 15 it will be charged full tariff rates, as after that date the trunk lines will refuse to take any more business that has not been secured at full tariff rates.

A meeting of the General Managers of the various roads members of the Western Freight Association was to have been held at Commissioner Faithorn's office to consider the troubles arising from the demand of the Milwaukee & St. Paul to have the dressed-beef shipments of Hammond & Co. from Omaha to Chicago, for which it made a long-time contract previous to the formation of the pool at less than tariff rates, accounted for to the pool at the contract rate. But as Mr. Cable of the Rock Island and Mr. Potter of the Burlington have started on a tour over their roads the meeting has been indefinitly postponed.

FRAUDULENT DIVORCES.

A NEW YORK FIRM RUNNING A CORNER ON "LEGAL" SEPARATIONS—THE PRICE IS SMALL AND A TRUE(?) BILL QUICKLY PROCURED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—United States District Attorney Horebeke today forwarded to District Attorney Dorsheimer at New York the collected documents and proofs recently placed in his hands by E. A. Snively, Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Middle Division of Illinois, which go to establish a case of fraudulent use of the United States mails in New York. A couple of New York City men, operating under the firm name of "Lome & Ward," have been doing a fraudulent divorce business, claiming to secure divorces issued by the Supreme Court of Adams County, Ill. Their mode of operating has been exposed by their last victim, one John Deering of Exeter, Ont., who, seeing the advertisement of Lome & Ward, applied to them to secure for him a divorce from his wife on the alleged ground of adultery. In a short time thereafter he received what purported to be a divorce, sent "C. O. D.," with $30 charges, $5 of which was stated to be court fees and $25 attorney's fees. The divorce purported to have been issued by the Supreme Court of Adams County, Illinois, which was represented as being located at Clayton, a small town in that county on the Wabash Railroad. It bore what purported to be a seal of the court and the signatures "W. H. Hicks, Clerk, and A. Bates, Judge." Deering consulted an attorney to be assured that his divorce was all right, and the fraud was uncovered. The United States officers will attempt to bring the mythical law firm to justice; but it is probable they will prove as intangible as the court in which they professed to do business.

STOCK GAMBLING.

WALL STREET AND THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I was much pleased to see in Sunday's issue an article on the failure of Heath & Co. and Henry N. Smith, Wall street gamblers, and on Wall-street gambling generally. Your strictures are to the point, just, and well-merited; but I would like to ask why your article will not apply as well to our Chicago Board of Trade as to Wall street. Are not 95 per cent of the transactions on our Board of Trade purely gambling, the same as Wall street, and are not the same methods employed? Is there not the same wrecking of values as far as they are able? Are there not the same deceiving, enticing, lying, and every species of trickery employed to fleece the unsuspecting lambs here as there? Is not every method that "combined cunning and greed" can devise made use of here as in Wall street? For my own part I am so simple as not to discover any essential difference. The transactions here are not as a rule as large as in Wall street, but of the same damnable character, and large enough to wreck nineteen out of twenty who engage in them the same as there. Why not give us an article on our Board of Trade or Wall street here equally true and commendable and severe, and ninety at least out of a hundred of our community will rise up and call you blessed. The first influential journal that has the boldness and independence to do so will be crowned with honor. I hope it makes no difference that Wall street is 900 miles away and the Chicago Board of Trade here. I have read your paper for twenty-five years regularly, and regard it in the main one of the most fair, outspoken, and independent journals in the country, and I would like to see you equally outspoken in regard to the infamous character of the business on our Board of Trade as when writing in reference to that sheol of a place called Wall street. It ought to have an exposé that would be felt throughout the land, and it is only a question of time when it will be done. I would like to see you first in the fight and reap the reward. JUSTICE.

A BIG LAND LAWSUIT.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—In the big land lawsuit of Thomas Watson of Chicago vs. Phillips, Marshall & Co. of London, a consent decree was rendered by the Judge of the Federal Court at Oxford last Saturday. Watson is secured by a first lien on the property for about $180,000. The amount of land subject to this debt is about 900,000 acres.

A new company, it is reported, is being organized, in which Henry Swan of the Wyoming Cattle Company will be one of the chief stockholders. N. T. Borroughs, President of the First National Bank of Cherokee, Ia., is in the city today and is also said to be largely interested in the new scheme.

LAKE MARINE.

The Steam-Barge Ingersoll Was Destroyed by Fire Early Yesterday Morning.

Fears for the Safety of the Schooner Sophia Minch—Lake Freights Continue Dull.

Head Winds and Unfavorable Weather Delaying Vessels—General Nautical News.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Bob Ingersoll burned to the water's edge this morning and is a total loss. She left here at 2 o'clock with a full cargo of lumber, shipped by Ruddock, Nuttall & Co., and consigned to George Kirk of Waukegan. About 4 o'clock, when ten miles southwest of Big Point Sable, fire was discovered around the boiler. An effort was made to extinguish the flames, but the fire burned so rapidly that Capt. Hugh Kennedy, master and owner of the steamer, ordered all hands to take to the small boats. They were picked up by the steam-barge George C. Markham and brought here. The Ingersoll is insured against fire for $7,000.

[The Ingersoll was built at South Haven in 1881 at a cost of $12,000. In 1884 she was thrown out of class by the insurance inspectors because her boilers were not protected from the surrounding woodwork. That year her machinery went to pieces during a heavy gale and she narrowly escaped foundering. She was picked up and towed to Chicago, where she received entire new machinery, and this year was rated A2 on a valuation of $8,000.]

THE SOPHIA MINCH MISSING.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Much anxiety is felt here for the safety of the schr Sophia Minch. Last night during a heavy storm the tow-line parted while she was in tow of the prop Everett, and she has not been heard from since. The accident occurred off Keweenaw Point, near the place where the prop Scotia was wrecked.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Light receipts of corn and higher grain markets had a depressing effect on lake freights yesterday, shippers making but little inquiry for tonnage. The offerings were not large, but they were more than sufficient to offset the demand. Carriers continued to ask 1¾ cents on corn to Buffalo, but shippers were bidding ¼ cent less. So far as could be learned no spot charters were made to load at this port. The schr Maria Martin was engaged to load 38,000 bu wheat at South Chicago for Buffalo, and is said to have obtained 2 cents or better. The rate, however, was not made public. The prop Tioga was reported for 40,000 bu flaxseed to Buffalo, but the charter is known to have been made last week. The schr Emma C. Hutchinson was chartered late Saturday afternoon and takes 51,000 bu flaxseed to Buffalo at 2 cents.

Lumber freights were firmer and a little more active than at the close of the week.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The schr Annie M. Peterson is chartered for ore from Escanaba to an Ohio port, and the steam-barge Fred Kelly and consort M. R. Warner go to Marquette to load.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There was no change in the coal freight market. A fair demand existed for tonnage to various ports. The charters included the stmr Fred Mercur, for Chicago, at 50 cents; stmr Progress, for Milwaukee, at 50 cents; stmr Alcona, for Superior, at 35 cents; schr Alta, for Duluth, at 35 cents; schr E. P. Beals, for Toledo, at 30 cents; schr Gen. Franz Sigel, for Sandusky, at 25 cents; schr Belle Hanscom, from Erie to Detroit, at 25 cents. Canal freights were quiet and unchanged. The outlook in this trade is decidedly discouraging. There are said to be about 250 boats here adapted for carrying grain. This fact of itself has a tendency to keep freighs in a very depressed condition. There are about 4,250,000 bushels of grain in store at this port, but there appears to be little inclination to move it forward. Light shipments were made at 3⅝ cents on wheat and 3¼ cents on corn to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Lake freights were firm today at 65 and 90 cents on ore from Escanaba and Marquette, 50 and 55 cents on coal to Milwaukee and Chicago, and 40 cents to Lake Superior points. There are some indications, however, which point to an advance on the Lake Superior rate within a few days. The charters reported today were the prop Thomas W. Palmer and consorts Ogarita and Emma L. Coyne, coal, Cleveland and Ashtabula to Duluth, at 40 cents; schr Alva Bradley, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, at 50 cents; schr D. P. Rhodes, coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, at 50 cents; schr Elizabeth A. Nicholson, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, at 55 cents; schr Erastus Corning, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, at 65 cents. The prop Nahant leaves here light for Duluth, where she will load wheat for Milwaukee. A very large lumber-laden fleet arrived today.

NARROWLY ESCAPED FOUNDERING.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The schr C. G. King had a narrow escape from foundering today. While off this port early this morning she began leaking badly, and when reached by a tug about 4 o'clock was in such danger of sinking that no time was lost in raising her anchor. The latter was simply slipped with a buoy attached to the chain to mark its locality, and the schooner was towed inside.

GENERAL NEWS.

The wind again shifted to the northwest Sunday night and was blowing fresh from that quarter all day. The large number of windbound vessels that left port Sunday afternoon made very poor headway and several light lumber vessels put back for shelter. There are about seventy-five windbound vessels yet in the harbor.

The steamship C. J. Kershaw is making a splendid record for herself this trip. She left Chicago for Buffalo at 2 o'clock last Thursday afternoon with a full cargo of flaxseed and passed Detroit, bound down, at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The prop Avon, which left Chicago Wednesday night, fifteen hours ahead of the Kershaw, was in company with the latter at Detroit.

The barges Hattie L. Johnson and Tuscarora, bound from Fair Haven to Brockville with coal, were driven ashore at Oswego Sunday morning. Both are owned by George Hall & Co. of Ogdensburg. The Johnson measures 226 tons, was built in 1872, and is valued at $3,500. The Tuscarora measures 305 tons, was built in 1871, and is valued at $4,000. There is no insurance on either.

A paragraph in yesterday's paper stated that the steam-barge George Dunbar lost part of her deck-load of lumber while crossing the lake. This was an error. It was the steam-barge George Burnham. The Dunbar did not lose a board.

Dr. W. H. Long, who succeeded Dr. Truman Miller as surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at this port, yesterday received orders to turn the hospital over to Dr. Goldsboro and return to Detroit. Dr. Long has made many warm friends during the short time has been here.

Notice is given that on and after Oct. 15 a 10-inch steamwhistle will be sounded at Poverty Island Light-Station during thick and foggy weather, giving a blast of five seconds' duration, followed by an interval of forty-five seconds, then a blast of three seconds' duration, followed by an interval of ten seconds.

The schr Mary Hattie, which was sunk at Petoskey recently, is now receiving repairs at Charlevoix.

Reuben Frink, who has had charge of the Granite Island Light, eighteen miles north of Marquette, has been removed, and his place will be filled by William Wheatley, until recently keeper of the Green Island Light, in Green Bay. Joseph Harris Jr., keeper of the light at Evanston, has been transferred to Dunlap Reef Station, Sturgeon Bay.

The prop Argyle, which has been lying at Collingwood for some time, has been purchased by the Montreal Transportation Company and will be rebuilt at Kingston next winter. She will be lengthened thirty-five feet, and next year will tow the barges Gaskin and Glenora.

The owners of the stmr V. H. Ketcham are expected here tomorrow from Cleveland, when the matter of repairing her broken crank-pin will be decided. The work will be done here or at Cleveland. There is some talk of laying her up and of putting steel arches inside her in place of her wooden ones. Some delay was caused by certain vessels in delivering their grain cargoes. Much of this was due to the fact that consignees wanted their grain in elevators having railroad connections. Such houses are pretty well filled up and cars are said to be scarce for shipping purposes. The Ketcham unloaded 24,000 bu of her Duluth wheat at the Bennett, the rest not being provided for. The Mercur was also partially discharged at the Bennett and then went to the Brown, which is all ready to begin work tomorrow morning. The Lyon house is said to be in shape to begin operations.

D. Wiener & Sons, scrap-iron dealers, have completed the purchase from the underwriters, through James Ash, of the wreck of the prop Scotia, which stranded on Keweenaw Point last fall. The price paid is $1,500. It is understood that Capt. Maytham is interested in the matter. An attempt is to be made next season to rescue the engines and boilers, which appeared on a recent inspection to be intact, and secure what is possible of the hull for scrap-iron.

The wind after shifting to south yesterday afternoon, hauled around to northeast. Many of the delayed vessels got away in consequence. Strong northwest winds were expected, however.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The wind again went to northwest today, and is blowing fresh tonight. The wind-bound fleet is still here, and several vessels which got away yesterday ran back.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The schr Annie Tomine, which capsized off this port yesterday, was driven on the beach today and is a total loss.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Captain of the prop Pacific, which arrived from Sault Ste. Marie yesterday, reports that Murphy is making splendid progress in raising the sunken prop Quebec. Her pilot house, which at one time was sixty feet under water, is now within seven feet of the surface. The vessel has been moved 200 feet nearer the beach, and the wreckers expect to have her afloat this week. The wind is blowing a gale from the northwest tonight.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The wind still holds in the northwest. The weather is very cold, with signs of snow. The schr British Lion in tow of the tug International waterlogged off Presque Isle last night and was brought to this port. She is lumber-laden from Windsor for Chicago, and will be able to leave tomorrow.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The arrivals and clearances yesterday were:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Inter-Ocean, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Erie, coal.
Prop Joys, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Daisy Day, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr John A. Dix, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc, sundries.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,300 bu corn and sundries.
Schr J. L. McLaren, Cheboygan, 6,000 bu oats.
Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Prop Albany, Buffalo, 49,990 bu corn.
Prop Lycoming, Erie, 50,000 bu corn.
Prop New York, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Alta, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Schr Schuylkill, Buffalo, 30,328 bu flaxseed.
Prop Alcona, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Prop Conemaugh, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn and sundries.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

Elk Rapids—Arrived—Props Colorado and Leland; schrs Experiment and Sophia.

Charlevoix—Arrived—Prop Champlain; schrs Col. Cook and Owasco. Cleared—Schr Sea Gem. Wind northwest, fresh.

Sturgeon Bay Canal—Arrived Sunday night—Prop T. H. Smith with barges Ketchum and R. A. Carney. Arrived Monday—Prop Boscobel with barges Peshtigo and Active; stmr Corona, prop P. Sawyer. Wind northwest, strong; weather cold. Snow fell.

Whitehall—Arrived and cleared—Props R. C. Brittain and Daisy Day. Weather clear; wind north, light.

Grand Haven—Arrived and cleared—Prop Berrien, schr Forrest, prop Wisconsin.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stmr Robert Holland, lumber; schr Z. Y. M. C. A., lumber. Sailed—Stmrs Merrimac and R. Holland.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Steamship J. H. Devereux, with coal.

Muskegon—Cleared—Props Michael Groh, J. M. Allmendinger, C. Hickox, E. E. Thompson, Annie Laura, George Dunbar, for Chicago.

Manistee—Sailed Sunday—Schrs City of Toledo, Truman Moss; props Hilton, M. Marshall, Joys. Arrived Monday—Props City of Ludington, F. & P. M. No. 2, M. Mills, George C. Markham, J. H. Shrigley; schr George W. Naghtin. Sailed—Props F. & P. M. No. 2, M. Mills, R. A. Seymour, City of Ludington, Bob Ingersoll; schrs G. H. Hall, L. A. Simpson.

Michigan City—Arrived—Props A. K. Colborn, G. P. Heath, schrs Jessie L. Boyce, Livi Grant, from Muskegon. Cleared—Prop Suit, schrs Boyce and Grant, for Muskegon; prop Colborn, for Ludington; Heath, for White Lake. Weather cold and rainy; wind brisk, from the north.

STRAITS AND RIVERS.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Tug Justice Field and consorts, 5 a. m.; prop Hiawatha and consort, 5 a. m.; prop Winslow, 10 a. m.; tug Samson and consorts, 11:15 a. m.; tug Mockingbird, 1:25 p. m.; prop Russia, 1:25 p. m.; prop Nyack, 2:30 p. m.; tug T. C. Adams and consorts, 2:30 p. m. Down—Prop Japan, 10:40 a. m.; prop Algoma, 12 noon; tug William A. Moore and consorts and tug Samson and consorts are above the canal wind-bound. The tug Nebraska is at the dock for the night. A large fleet of up-bound boats is sheltered behind Whitefish Point. Wind northwest, heavy; weather cloudy and cold.

Detroit—Down Sunday—Hecla, 7 p. m.; Iron Duke and consort, 12 m.; schr George Canton, 11 p. m. Up Monday—Arizona, 8 a. m.; Buffalo, 12:40 p. m.; Kasota and consort, 2 p. m.; New Orleans, 5 p. m. Down—William Edwards and Golden Age, 1:40 a. m.; St. Louis, 8:30 a. m.; Syracuse, 3:40 p. m.; Onoko, 5:40 p. m.; George T. Hope and David Vance, 6 p. m. Wind northwest, light; cloudy.

Port Huron—Down—P. Chamberlain, Ed Smith, 11 p. m.; Passaic, 1 a. m.; Tempest, 2 a. m.; St. Louis, 3 a. m.; Schoolcraft, 6 a. m.; Syracuse, 11 a. m.; G. T. Hope, Vance, 12:30 p. m.; Onoko, 2 p. m.; Arabia, 3:30 p. m.; Oswegatchie, 4 p. m.; George Spencer, D. Dows, 5 p. m.; Cuba and consort, 6 p. m. Up—Abercorn, 2 a. m.; Oneida, 6 a. m.; Clarion, 12 m.; J. C. Harrison, 12:30 p. m.; Arizona, 3:30 p. m.; White and Friant and barges. Wind northwest, brisk.

Mackinaw City—Down—Props Wissahickon, 8 a. m.; Newburgh, 11 a. m. Up—Props Rochester, 1 a. m.; Minneapolis, 9 a. m.; schr George Steele, 9:10 a. m.; prop John B. Lyon, with schrs John M. Hutchinson and James D. Sawyer, 2 p. m.; schr Naald, 6 p. m. Wind northwest, heavy; weather cold.

LAKE ERIE.

Ashtabula Harbor—Arrived—Props Continental, Marquette, ore; D. W. Rust, Escanaba, ore; schrs D. K. Clint, Daniel E. Bailey, and Elizabeth A. Nicholson, all Escanaba, ore; Fayette, Brown, and Samana, Cleveland, light. Cleared—Props Cormorant, Sandusky, light; Vienna and consort Verona, Toledo, light; schr Richard Winslow, Portage, coal. The schr John Tibbitts is in port wind-bound.

Cleveland—Arrived—Props Sanilac, Buffalo, merchandise; Sylvanus J. Macy, L'Anse, ore; Rube Richards and Continental, Marquette, ore; schrs John Burt, Magnetic, and May Richards, all Marquette, ore; C. G. King and L. C. Butts, Escanaba, ore; H. D. Root, Detroit, wheat. Cleared—Props H. B. Tuttle, Eagle Harbor, coal; Sanilac, Saginaw, merchandise; schrs Frank Perew, Eagle Harbor, coal. Wind northwest, fresh; weather cloudy, cool.

Buffalo—Arrived—Props Conestoga, Chicago, corn, flour, etc.; Fred Mercur, Duluth, wheat; China, Duluth, flour; V. H. Ketcham, Duluth, wheat; Empire State, Duluth, wheat, flour, etc. Clearances—Props Dean Richmond, Chicago, sundries; Forest City, Milwaukee, 1,300 tons coal; schr H. H. Brown, Milwaukee, 1,700 tons coal.

Erie—Passed—Props Annie Sherwood, Buffalo to Cleveland; China and Fountain City, Duluth to Buffalo; Conestoga, Chicago to Buffalo.

Sandusky—Arrived—Prop J. S. Fay, Marquette, ore; schrs D. P. Rhodes and Ishpeming, Marquette, ore; Newell Hubbard, Detroit, light. Cleared—Newell Hubbard, Detroit, stone.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

Marquette—Arrived—Props Peerless, India, Badger State, and Arctic; barges A. Everett and Smith Moore. The Siberia and Polynesia are loaded, and will, if the weather permits, get away at night. The St. Paul, Idaho, and Japan got away early this morning. Passed up—Peerless and India. Down—Badger State and Arctic. Wind northwest, light. There are about two inches of snow on the ground, and the weather is cold.

Duluth—Arrived—Prop City of Fremont, Houghton; barges R. A. Packer, Calumet, schrs Ironton, Crosthwaite, light. Arrived—Prop Canada, Montreal, wheat; R. A. Packer, Buffalo, wheat. Wind, northwest, light.

LAKE HURON.

Alpena—The following craft are in for shelter and will leave as soon as the weather permits—Props Iron Duke, Nelson Mills, Garden City, William Cowie, Westford with consorts, Handy Boy, and schrs Danforth and Sweetheart.

Midland—Arrived—Schrs Mary D. Ayer and Halsted, corn, from Chicago. Weather cold; wind northwest.

Goderich—Departed—Prop United Empire, Duluth. Wind west, fresh; raining.

WELLAND CANAL.

Port Colborne—Up—Schrs West Side, Oswego to Chicago, coal; W. H. Rounds, Charlotte to Detroit, coal. Down—Schrs G. B. Sloan, Detroit to Oswego, wheat; J. Magee, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat; Pulaski, Chicago to Kingston, corn; props Myles, Manistee to Kingston, deals; J. W. Westcott, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Wind northwest; cloudy, cold, rainy weather.

Port Dalhousie—Down—Schr J. P. Benson, Toledo to Garden Island, timber; John Magee, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat. Cool, cloudy, rainy weather; moderate westerly wind.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Prop D. M. Wilson, schrs C. B. Jones and Manitowoc.

Kingston—The schrs Bond and Jennie Matthews arrived from Chicago with corn. No wind; fair weather.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE FRAUDS.

THEIR INVESTIGATION AT INDIANAPOLIS—SOMEBODY WILL YET GET INTO TROUBLE—TRUSTEES EXAMINED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—At last there seems to be a probability that some-one will get into trouble for complicity in the recent gigantic frauds perpetrated by Township Trustees and the Pollard gang of swindlers by the issue of illegal warrants. Trustee Kitz, although challenged by Pollard to prosecute him for forgery on the Centre Township warrants, and urged to do so by the press, has failed to take any steps in the matter. When the grand jury met today Judge Norton of the Criminal Court delivered a ringing charge on the subject, and if his instructions are heeded the whole matter may be opened up. He said:

It is said that this city has been made the headquarters for such rascally transactions, and that trustees have come up from their various country districts to plan and perfect their crimes here. The good name and fame of officers in this county have been questioned; obligations bearing the name of a trustee for very considerable sums have been presented and pronounced forgeries. The process of the court runs to any part of the State, and you may summon any one residing within the State to appear before you and bring with them anything that may be in their possession that will aid you in your investigation. You may call for any books and papers and such documents and records as you may deem necessary. It is the pleasure of the court to offer you such assistance as you may require and place in your hands the power to make your inquiries what they should be—perfect and complete. It has been suggested by some that party preference might interfere with a thorough investigation and an honest presentment of the matters before you. I am loath to believe such a thing. I cannot entertain so mean an opinion of my fellows. This jury is equally divided politically, and for the court to fear that you would vote upon the jury as you voted at the polls, upon a matter involving the safety of the public funds and the punishment of criminals who disgrace any party by their union with it, is too monstrous and debasing for a moment's consideration.

This afternoon Trustee Kitz was before the jury and it is understood he reiterated his claim that the orders for large sums bearing his name and indorsed by Pollard are forgeries.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Ten Township Trustees reported to the Knox County Board of Commissioners today and not one was found to be derelict in his duty. All their accounts were straight and township indebtedness very small.

VOTING BONDS TO RAILROADS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The City Council tonight submitted a proposition to vote $50,000 bonds to secure an extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Fremont, Neb., to this point. A similar proposition concerning the Missouri Pacific is now pending. Both will be voted and the securing of both roads is considered certain.

THE P. COX SHOE M'F'G CO.,

OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Honest SHOES Specially Adapted to the Requirements of the Feet. Neatly Fitting Shoes for Ladies, and the Celebrated

ANKLE SUPPORT SHOE FOR CHILDREN.

These Shoes are Specially Recommended by Physicians as Being the Best Known Means for Properly Shaping the Child's Foot and Preventing All Feet Trobles. In Purchasing Shoes Insist on Having the

P. COX SHOE,

—FOR—

LADIES, MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

LOOKS LIKE WINTER.

SNOW AT BUFFALO, PIERRE, DAK., GALENA, ILL., AND A FROST IN ALABAMA—A SHIP GOES ASHORE AT ROCKLAND, ME.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The first snow Buffalo has had this fall fell this morning, and this morning the first frost was seen. The snow came as pioneer to a drear rain-storm, which set in about 10 o'clock. It fell straight down, in little hard lumps, almost like hail.

PIERRE, Dak., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm prevailed this morning. Reports from the north indicate a cold wave and a heavy snowfall.

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—It snowed here for two hours quite heavily this morning, and has been growing colder since. It will freeze quite hard tonight.

DEVIL'S LAKE, Dak., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There was a light fall of snow Saturday night and Sunday morning, the first of the season. The weather is moderating tonight.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Scattering flakes of snow fell in this city and vicinity last night. The weather today at Galena has been extremely cold.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 5.—There was a light frost here last night.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 5.—During a heavy wind and sea this morning parties with glasses at Tennant's Harbor saw an unknown vessel of about 150 tons off George's Island with mainmast and rudder gone. She was sailing under one jib and had a signal for help set on her house. At 9 o'clock she went ashore on the southwest point of Mateneye, and went to pieces. One man was seen on her deck, but his fate is unknown.

Special dispatches from Marquette, Mich., and Sturgeon Bay, Wis., say snow fell there. To the depth of two inches at the former place.

CHICAGO BALL PARK,
Corner West Congress and Loomis-sts.

BASE-BALL

PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

LAST GAMES OF THE SEASON.

Tuesday, October 6.
Wednesday, October 7.
Thursday, October 8.
Saturday, October 10,
At 3 p. m.

Take Van Buren, Ogden-av., or Madison-st. cars.

Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st.; Clayton's, 121 Clark; Mayer's, 260 Clark; Cochrane's, 447 West Madison-st.

BATTLE OF
Gettysburg!

The Climax of Our Late War of the Rebellion.

Pronounced not only by the entire press, but by all the leading military authorities as being the ONLY PERFECT AND TRUE PRODUCTION OF ANY BATTLE.

A pleasant Cable-Car ride will take you to the doors of this monster Panorama, located on Wabash-av. (Panorama-place), where hourly lectures will be delivered by veterans who have participated in this most heroic of all fights.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

See It and You Will Be Amazed.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
EXTRA.
Monday Evening, Oct. 12,
First appearance since her return from Europe.

MODJESKA.

Repertory for the week as follows:
Monday..........CAMILLE
Tuesday..........TWELFTH NIGHT
Wednesday Matinee..........CAMILLE
Wednesday Evening..........AS YOU LIKE IT
Thursday, Friday, Sat. Mat. and Evening.. } First time of the new play, PRINCE ZILAH
Sale of seats will commence Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Box-Office.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Absolutely Fire-Proof.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.

THE GREATEST HIT YET!
THE SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGO SEASON.
First production of Maurice Barrymore's latest and greatest play.

THE DON!

Under the management of Arthur and Cannon, with HENRY LEE IN THE TITLE ROLE,
And the Strongest Company of Actors in the country, selected from the Leading English and American Theatres.
A Revelation in Scenery.
A Triumph in Stage Management.
ALL WHO WISH TO SEE
THE DON
SECURE SEATS EARLY.
Oct. 12—LAWRENCE BARRETT.

INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Open Day and Evening, Except Sunday, from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.
In the Art Annex a Great Painting by Dannat, entitled "A QUARTETTE."
One Full Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Adolph Liesegang, assisted by the world-renowned Trombone Solo Artist, Mr. Frederick Innes.
Admission—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 15 cts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
ANOTHER CROWDED HOUSE. Standing-room only.
Are you on? I should roll!
The comedy event of the season! Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees,
Chicago's favorite comedian,
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
And his Talented Comedy Company, in the latest absurdity success, entitled
"The Skating Rink."
Overflowing with fun, music, and laughter.
"So very funny; can't describe!"

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
HAVERLY'S HOME MINSTRELS!
A great bill this week. Immediate hit of the new Madrigal, Fairie Voices, Our Comedy of Terrors, and Welch's typical and topical burletta,
Down in a Coal Mine.
Note the new prices for the Saturday Matinee 25 and 50c for the best Reserved Seats.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court House.
J. A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager.
A Marvel of Beauty and Realistic Grandeur!
ROBSON AND CRANE
Our Favorite Comedians, have surpassed the most ambitious efforts of the Old or the New World in their truly Magnificent Production of Shakespeare's
COMEDY OF ERRORS
Which was witnessed last night by one of the grandest audiences ever assembled in any theatre.
COMEDY OF ERRORS all this week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Week commencing Monday, Oct. 5.
Our Great Dude Show.
20 HEAVY SWELLS.
Come and vote for the handsomest man in our city.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 5.
The famous Harris Quadruplets; Madame Girard Geyer's Prismatic Fountain Statues; and J. W. McANDREWS' SPECIALTY COMPANY.

PANORAMA.
SHILOH!
Gen. Grant's First and Greatest Battle in the Field.
The greatest military men of the nation, the press, and public proclaim this the most perfect portrayal of a battle in the world.
GEN. PRENTISS
Tells the story of the fight every day and evening.
Michigan-av., Opposite Exposition.
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
ONE WEEK! Every Evening. MR. JOSEPH ONE WEEK!
JEFFERSON
And his Great Comedy Company in
RIP VAN WINKLE!
ONLY JEFFERSON MATINEE SATURDAY.
Commencing next Sunday, Oct. 11—C. W. Couldock in the Willow Copse.

CHICAGO MUSEUM.
"THE GREAT CRAZE," THE JAPANESE OPERA,
THE MIKADO.
Playing to Standing Room only. All the favorites of THE GOODWIN OPERA CO. in the cast.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
POPULAR PRICES.
Seats Reserved Two Weeks in advance.
Order Carriages—10:30.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of..........J. M. HILL.
WE ANTICIPATED IT!
Standing-room only this week.
LESTER & ALLEN'S BIG MINSTRELS
And the Champion of the World,
JOHN L. SULLIVAN.
Every night this week and usual matinees.
Monday, Oct. 12—MODJESKA.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.
State-st., near Harrison.
Nightly, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2.
A Veritable Picture of Hebrew Life in America,
THE DIAMOND BROKER.
E. L. WALTON, R. E. GRAHAM. Good cast. Six New Scenes, illustrating Life in New York City.
Next Monday—Wallack's "Bandit King."

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening. Saturday and Sunday Matinees.
The favorite Comedian, J. B. POLK, in the three-act satirical comedy,
MIXED PICKLES.
Popular prices—50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next Week—Catherine Lewis, in GLADYS.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,
Randolph-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
MOLOCH!
Mighty Monster of the Deep; Wild Girl, Albino Giant, etc. In the Theatre—ROMEO AND JUGGLET.
10 CENTS—TO ALL, INCLUDING A SEAT—10 CENTS
Opera Chairs 5 cents extra.

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., near Randolph.
WEEK OF OCT. 5:
Allison & Felch's Burlesque Musical Comedy,
"TREBIZONDE."
Bessie Grey and a Fine Company.
Prices—10, 20, 25, 35, and 50c.

STANDARD THEATRE,
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
Dan Sully's funniest of all comedies,
CAPITAL PRIZE!
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
SUNDAY, Oct. 11—Thompson's Opera Company in "The Mikado."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GENUINE NOVELTY! A GREAT SUCCESS!
McDowell's Comedy Co. in
"WEDDING BELLS."
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE.
Lennox's Spectacular Melodrama,
HOOP OF GOLD.
GRENIER'S ALCAZAR THEATRE,
formerly Grenier's Garden.
AMY GORDON CO. MIKADO. The World's Rage.

I regard the "Steinway" as the Beau Ideal of all Pianos. ETELKA GERSTER.

STEINWAY.

LYON & HEALY,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gov. E. A. Stevenson, Idaho, is at the Sherman.

Walter Stanton, New York, and O. P. Milner, Milwaukee, are at the Leland.

Col. J. M. McComb, U. S. A., and Samuel R. Pittman, Detroit, are at the Grand Pacific.

C. W. Hamilton, Esq., President of the United States National Bank of Omaha, was on 'Change in this city yesterday.

Judge G. S. Eldredge, Ottawa; Judge J. B. Speed, Louisville; Gen. A. Baird, Washington; and Gen. J. P. Claasson, New York, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Judge Shepard yesterday postponed the impaneling of the October grand jury until Oct. 19.

The Chicago City Railway has issued $1,000,000 in 4½ per cent bonds for improvements and extentions.

Secretary Rauch of the State Board of Health went to Canada last night to see how the frontier was guarded to prevent the escape of persons who have been exposed to smallpox.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 42°; 9 a. m., 45°; 10 a. m., 46°; 11 a. m., 48°; 12 m., 48°; 1 p. m., 48°; 3 p. m., 48°; 6 p. m., 47°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.41; 6 p. m., 29.63.

The Underwriters' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to try one of its members who was charged with cutting rates. He pleaded guilty, but showed that the violation of the rules was not intentional, a clerk having entered the tariff in the wrong place, and not finding a rate he had made one. He was fined $25.

The five bootblacks who appeared on the streets dressed in wigs and "sandwich" advertisements, creating a disturbance and being arrested as nuisances, failed to appear in the Armory Court when their names were called. The bonds of $100 each, signed by R. M. Hooley, were declared forfeited, and a fine of $7 was entered opposit each name.

Albert Durger was up before Justice C. J. White yesterday charged with abusing his young child. His wife said that when he was sober he was a kind husband, but that when drunk he was in the habit of beating her. Sunday night he came home in a particularly mellow state and amused himself by holding his little daughter by her heels and bouncing her head against the floor. He was fined $50.

The majesty of the law as embodied in the persons of policemen is fast getting to be a mockery among the West Side toughs. A few days ago Officer McGovern was knocked down and robbed of his star, revolver, and club. Sunday night Officer John Keefe saw a crowd standing in front of No. 169 West Lake street. The usual "Move on" met with no response and Keefe started to disperse them. Instead of obeying him the crowd knocked him down and maltreated him in various ways. Mike Neelis, Sam Pearcey, and John Lewis were afterwards arrested for their part in the affair and were fined $50 each by Justice C. J. White.

John A. Lynch, Thomas Lynch Jr., and James D. Lynch, the sons of Thomas Lynch, the distiller, admitted yesterday that they cut off Mrs. Branz's hair, as charged, for the reason that she was a divorced woman who was probably the writer of a letter they had received, in which she, or the writer, intimated that she had facts at hand which if brought to light would cast dishonor on their mother, who is dead, and that this stuff would be disclosed if the young men did not encourage their father's courtship of her. One of the young men said they regret they were forced to cut off her hair as a hint to her, but felt that under the circumstances it had to be done.

CONVINCED HIM WITH A CLUB.

Charles Krieger, an employé of the city in the Street Department, and C. A. Blaurock, an insurance agent, are neighbors living in the vicinity of No. 900 Harrison street. Sunday they engaged in a neighborly quarrel, and, it is alleged, Krieger, who is a big man, soundly berated Blaurock, who is a little man, with a club of formidable dimensions. The insurance man is unable to attend to his business, and has expressed a determination to take no more risks of any kind under any circumstances. Krieger was arrested on charges of assault and battery and assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. He gave bonds in the sum of $800 to appear before Justice Lyon Oct. 8.

THE FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Baptist Church was held last night at the corner of Washington and Paulina streets. The pastor, the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, presided. The reports showed that the present membership is 485, and that the running expenses of the church for the last year have been $4,783. A small surplus was reported in the hands of the Treasurer. The contributions for general charity, aside from the sum mentioned, were $2,131, and the sum of $220 has been expended in sustaining the church mission. The Treasurer also reported that there had been subscribed $1,171 to pay for a building fund for the mission, of which $780 had been paid. The Ladies' Society reported that $486 had been collected and expended by them for various charities, $113 had been raised for foreign missions, and $85 for home missions. The following were chosen as officers for the coming year: E. F. Runyans and Jesse A. Baldwin, trustees; J. A. Reichelt, Treasurer; Thomas Patterson, Clerk; J. B. Hall and D. C. Jenne, Deacons; Moses Jones, Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

GOT OFF CHEAP.

William Schultzer is a recent Socialistic importation from Germany, has a great and undying hatred of all Governments and minions of government. Yesterday he saw a policeman with five vagrant prisoners and he set up a series of boots, hisses, and cat-calls, accompanied by numerous suggestive gestures, which threw the policeman into a rage. He saw his prisoners safely landed, and then arrested the Socialist and walked him into the Armory Court. "Those who interfere with an officer when in performance of a duty and with a handful of prisoners are often worse than the prisoners themselves. Besides, you men from across the sea might as well understand fully that when you come here you must conform with the laws of the country. The next time you come here you will suffer severely. Two dollars and costs."

ACCIDENTS.

Lizzie Shulstad, 15 years old, living at No. 118 North Sangamon street, and employed by J. A. Peppard & Co., No. 235 Monroe street, is at the County Hospital, likely to die from the effects of the amputation of her right leg. She was caught between the elevator and the walls of the shaft and badly crushed while on her way to work.

Another grip-car accident accurred at Twelfth and State streets Sunday evening. Daniel Gilen, of No. 757 West Chicago avenue, stepped off one train and was knocked down by another going in an opposit direction. He was bruised about the head, and his right leg was fractured so that the bone protruded from the flesh.

THE BAPTIST MINISTERS.

The Baptist ministers held their regular weekly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. It was announced that the Board of Trustees of Chicago University would probably be reorganized during the week and the pastors were requested to learn the sentiment of their churches on the question of reëstablishing a Baptist University in Chicago. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: The Rev. T. B. Thames, President; the Rev. C. H. Holden, Secretary; the Revs. C. Perine, W. P. Elsdon, and W. M. Lawrence, Program Committee.

NEVER INTERFERE IN DOMESTIC ROWS.

Annie Anderson, a little Swedish girl, told William McDonald Sunday that she had just seen Frank Lindberg beating and kicking his wife, Mary, in a room at No. 75 Oak street. McDonald and a man named R. M. Oaks ran into the house and seized the woman to lift her up. As the married pair had been merely "fooling," the husband resented this intrusion by attacking the visitors with a chair. McDonald got the chair away and beat the husband over the head, closing up one of his eyes and bruising his lips and cheeks. Both the officious intruders were arrested, as well as the husband and wife, whose window the gossiping child had peeked through. Justice Kersten discharged three of them, but fined the self-appointed Policeman McDonald $15 for his meddling interference and extremely disorderly conduct.

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

The grand jury discharges for September number up as follows: Larceny, 61; burglary, 30; assault, 18; obtaining money and goods by false pretenses, 6; robbery, 8; murder, 4; perjury, 3; receiving stolen goods, 3; embezzlement, 3; riot, 4; arson, 3; selling liquor to minors and drunkards, 11; malicious mischief, 3; larceny as bailee, 2; manslaughter, 2; practicing medicine without a license, 1; bigamy, 2; forgery, 1; conspiracy, 3; rescuing a prisoner, 1; rape, 1; swindling, 1; keeping a gambling-house, 1; violation of Sec. 182, Chap. 121, criminal code, 1.

A BIG DOCKET.

Judge Williamson yesterday began work in the Criminal Court on a docket of 280 quasi-criminal cases. This is the largest grist of cases of this sort that has been placed under the nose of one Judge in this county for about two years. Most of the cases are trivial appeals from the police courts and the cases of men charged by young women with illegitimate parentage. The time from 2 to 5 p. m. was occupied in hearing the case against Martin Sass, whose dog, it was testified by Willie Mee, a 10-year-old, bit him on the thigh March 16 last. Sass was fined at the Chicago Avenue Station March 27, and Justice Kersten ordered him to kill the little dog. While Sass was at the desk he defiantly blurted out to Clerk Meier and the Police Court bailiff that "he'd be —— if he'd kill that dog," and the same day he gave it away, it was said. The case of riot against five members of the Salvation Army will probably be heard today.

A LOUD CALL FOR MR. MACVEAGH.

"Not one word," curtly said William Walter Phelps of New Jersey to a TRIBUNE reporter, who found him last night at the Grand Pacific and politely asked for an interview. "Not one word, young man. I am through with you newspaper-men. You conspire on both sides of the continent to blacken the reputations of all truly good men. Here is my friend Franklin MacVeagh—the soul of honor. Why, the last paper I saw in California said; 'Got his price. Another mugwump rewarded with $500 a year. MacVeagh of Chicago appointed a director in the Union Pacific.' I knew it was false. No one would believe it; so I wasn't surprised when I saw, on my arrival today, in the first paper his indignant disclaimer. The very idea that a mugwump could take office aroused his scorn. Read his noble words in a morning paper. It is a mistake. A mugwump is not a petty seceder from the main ranks whose action is based on the hope of personal advancement. Yet what good will this denial do him. Every paper in the land will still call him a petty seceder from the 'main ranks'—a man whose action was based on hope of personal advancement, and that he is a Union Pacific director, and that that is his personal advancement. No, sir, not a word from me for such papers."

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS.

CALLS FOR AID—RESIGNATIONS—OTHER BUSINESS.

The semi-annual meeting of the Chicago Presbytery was held yesterday at the Presbyterian Church at Oak Park, Moderator J. H. Worcester in the chair. The Rev. Thomas M. Green announced his resignation as pastor of the First Church at Joliet on account of ill-health and asked for a dismissal to the Idaho Presbytery, which was granted. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions touching the death of Judge Moore, formerly Moderator of the presbytery.

The Reunion Church represented that a mortgage of $4,000 falls due next July; that its income would not pay one-half of its expenses, and that it must close its doors unless aid was forthcoming. The matter was referred to a special committee of five.

David Ayers made a plea for the Lake Church, which would have to suspend ere many months unless the presbytery came to the rescue. The church has a bonded indebtedness of $3,000 and a floating debt of $5,600. This was also referred to a special committee. Judge Waite declared that the insolvent condition of these churches was due to gross mismanagement and the presbytery should not allow inexperienced men to build churches. Dr. S. J. McPherson said it was just this kind of financiering that made Presbyterian icebergs out of business-men when they were approached for funds. The Rev. J. J. K. McClure offered a resolution to the effect that any church supported by the Home Missionary Society when about to erect an edifice should submit the specifications and builder's estimates to the Church Extension Committee before accepting any contracts. Referred.

A call from the Church of the Covenant to Dr. David R. Breed was accepted.

The resignation of the Rev. R. B. Clark as pastor of the Forty-first Street Church was announced, but as Mr. Clark had not requested a dissolution of the pastoral relation the matter was tabled.

Commissioners to the synod were elected as follows: Ministers, F. O. Ballard, G. C. Noyes, W. G. Clark, E. L. Davis, A. M. Man, R. W. Patterson, E. C. Ray, E. F. Sawers, A. G. Wilson, W. G. Woodbridge, and A. C. Zenos; Elders, William Adam, B. L. Chamberlain, Thomas Hood, A. D. Hull, John McLean, F. E. Marsh, C. J. Merritt, Benjamin Smith, G. A. Springer, and J. C. Welling.

The committee appointed several years ago to raise $1,200 to pay the debt of the church at Maywood reported that it had just completed its task. At this point there was read opportunely another application for aid from the Maywood church. It was moved to refer it to the committee which raised the $1,200. The presbytery then adjourned to Monday, Oct. 26, at No. 137 Wabash avenue.

SURE IT IS GENUINE.

MR. GUNTHER SATISFIED THAT HE HAS SHAKSPEARE'S AUTOGRAPH—OTHER TREASURES.

Mention was made some months ago of the purchase by C. F. Gunther of this city of a copy of one of the early folio editions of Shakspeare's works which had an autograph of the writer. The book was believed to be one which had belonged to Dr. Ward, who lived at Stratford-on-Avon. The genuineness of this find was denied in England and did not meet with full belief in this country. Mr. Gunther, who has just returned from a summer trip across the water, says that he has secured additional evidence that the autograph is genuine. Not only has he found the admission of the fact that there was such a book as the Ward Shakspeare known to exist, but he had the pleasure of looking at Dr. Ward's handwriting as it appears in a diary kept by him and now in existence at London, and he finds that the handwriting is the same as that which occurs in the book which he believes to be the one that Dr. Ward owned. Fortified by these additional links of evidence he thinks that he can safely say that he has the only Shakspeare signature there is in this country and one of the few that are known to be in existence.

Mr. Gunther did not limit himself to the collection of Shakspeariana, however, but added largely to his valuable collection of manuscripts. Among the curiosities which he picked up are the original of "Auld Lang Syne," which cost a pretty penny; a letter of Charlotte Corday, something not to be found every day; a letter from George the Third to his Minister saying that he will give an audience to the American Minister, John Adams, but adding that it is the most painful act of his life; the original of Byron's Prometheus; and two or three Grant letters which had in some curious way drifted over to France. It is to be regretted that Mr. Gunther does not classify and arrange his singularly valuable collection so that those interested in such matters might have some chance to see what it contains.

HELPING PARNELL.

ALEX. SULLIVAN'S ADDRESS IN BEHALF OF IRELAND.

By reason of a lack of space only a brief synopsis of the speech of Alex. Sullivan, ex-President of the Irish National League, delivered at Battery D Armory Saturday night, was published in THE TRIBUNE. We give below a fuller report. Mr. Sullivan's appearance was greeted with cheers, and his speech received a like recognition. Mr. Sullivan said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: I propose to discuss briefly why Parnell punished the Liberals. Americans are likely to think that the Irish people owe fealty to one British party more than to another, and that they owe some special obligation to Mr. Gladstone. They forget that it was the most eminent of Liberals who, a few years ago, was so short-sighted as to predict the disruption of the American Union, and so deficient in the morality of genuine Liberalism as to rejoice in the imaginary consequences of our ruin. The Irish Parliament was abolished by force and fraud in 1800. Since that time two great acts of remedial legislation have been passed. The first gave religious liberty to three-fourths of the Irish people. That was the deed of the Tories. John Bright, the most pious and the least practical of Liberals, only repeats the Tory Minister who passed the bill when he says it was extorted by the threat of civil war. The second was the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal Minister who accomplished it, has publicly confessed that it was done under the menace of Fenianism. Thus we find the account of the British parties with the Irish people balanced and the Irish people under no obligation to either. There is the land legislation. That is to be classed as simply ineffectual. The land question in Ireland is not settled. Evictions, which Mr. Gladstone pronounced death sentences, proceed under his Land act and all its amendments as atrociously as ever. Landlords and tenants are in the same plight that they have been in for 200 years, and they will remain in that plight until the Irish nation becomes both landlord and tenant of Ireland. If the Liberal land legislation has been ineffectual, the Liberal mode of governing Ireland has been brutal. When the Tories in office proposed coercion the Liberals opposed it. When the Tories in office proposed compulsory emigration the Liberals opposed it, and now, when the record is made up, they are found to have applied coercion more infamously than the Tories and to have carried out compulsory emigration until a population exceeding 8,000,000 is reduced to 4,000,000 within forty years.

Forty years ago John Bright cited an official report showing that Ireland could maintain twice her population, as it then stood, and denounced the Tories for a policy which he said had cost in Ireland the loss of more lives than England had caused in any of her wars. Out of office, he denounced coercion and compulsory emigration in the same breath. Four years ago in office this truly good Liberal voted for coercion, and to this day compulsory emigration is a part of the Liberal scheme for governing Ireland. What debt, then, do the Irish people owe the British Liberals? The instruments of that Government in Dublin have been shown to be moral monsters, who, in the seclusion of Dublin Castle, lived lives as vile as those led by their aristocratic brothers in the gilded dens of London. It was John Bright himself who, when out of office, told the Irish people less than twenty years ago, "If your 105 Irish members were for the most part agreed you might do almost anything you like." The Irish people have taken the Liberal at his word. After the next general election the Irish representation in Parliament will be for the most part agreed, and they will do anything they like. The Irish people owe nothing to either English party. From the abolition of the Irish Parliament to this day neither party has made any concession to the Irish people except under the influence of fear. All they want is to be quit of both and to restore their own Parliament in their own National Capital.

COUNTY ORDERS.

BROKERS DOING A BRISK BUSINESS IN CASHING COUNTY EMPLOYES' ORDERS AT A DISCOUNT.

Owing to the extravagance of the Democratic County Board some brokers in the city are calculating to reap a rich harvest. Although it is only the beginning of October the county has run out of funds so completely that not only the contractors who furnish supplies for the county institutions, but even subordinate officials are paid in county orders payable according to the number they bear as soon as the tide begins to rise in the county treasury. This may take place in December or early in January. The current monthly expenses of the county, however, being heavy, there is but a slim chance of any of the orders issued at present being paid before the time when the bulk of the taxes can be collected. This will be in March next. The majority of those paid in county orders will, therefore, have to wait six months. There are a number of brokers who buy these county orders. The usual charge is from 5 to 10 per cent of the face value and varies according to the amount of the order and the number it bears; that is, the time that will probably elapse before it is liquidated is taken into consideration. The profits to the brokers are large, particularly considering that the element of risk is very small, the only drawback being the uncertainty of the time of payment. They consider the orders as an absolutely safe investment. It is the petty officeholders who live from hand to mouth that are principally compelled to have their orders cashed by the brokers. The large contractors, whose orders sometimes run up to $5,000 or more, can, as a rule, afford to wait. Their orders are deposited with their bankers and taken as collateral security without any deduction. The amounts of the orders vary from jurors' certificates of $18 or $20 to larger orders for salaries and thousands of dollars for supplies. Brokers claim that the business done by them in county orders this fall is no larger than it has been for two or three years. The aggregate, however, will, at the end of the season, necessarily be larger than in other years, since the county has begun issuing orders much earlier than hitherto. The business is quite extensive. One broker has about $10,000 invested in county orders, while some of them do not touch them at all. The lack of confidence in the County Board is so great that one banker expressed a fear that there might be something wrong even about the buying up of these orders, that preference would be shown in liquidating them, and gave this as a reason why he would not touch them at all.

WHAT KILLED HIM?

WILLIAM WESTBERG'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH AND THE TROUBLE IT IS CAUSING O. C. HANSON.

William Westberg, the mate of the schooner Lucky, who was found lying on Kinzie street early Sunday morning internally injured and with several of his ribs fractured, died early yesterday morning at the Marine Hospital. O. C. Hanson, another sailor, who drank with him in the saloon at No. 37 Kinzie street, is under arrest at the Chicago Avenue Station. He said yesterday that Westberg drank several rounds with him in Wischoffer's saloon, No. 37 Kinzie street, but that Westberg left the place, leaving him inside. A few minutes later he heard Westberg shouting as if in distress and he went outside to see what he wanted. He found Westberg lying partly on the sidewalk and partly in the gutter, and got some men to help carry him into the saloon. While in the performance of this charitable service the police came along and arrested him.

"Do you know how he got hurt!"

"I suppose he was run over by a 'bus, but I do not know."

Hanson also denied that he had said: "The —— scab must die." He said the deceased could not be called a "scab," for he was a member of the union. Hanson is booked for disorderly conduct. His case was continued by Justice Kersten yesterday until today. Westberg did not make any statement about the way he received his injuries.

AN EARLY RACE.

THAT BETWEEN E. LAKEMAN AND A BURGLAR.

A novel and exciting race after a burglar occurred at 5 o'clock yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Rock Island Depot. Through the gray mists of a foggy morn the forms of two men running with all their might were discried by crowds of amused workmen. One of the men was attired in white underclothing and wore nothing on his feet, while the man in front of him was warmly clad and a negro. The latter was being rapidly overhauled, when he dodged into the depot and disappeared, and his pursuer turned back to dress himself more becomingly for the street. For several days back Mr. E. Lakeman of the United States Electric Light Company, living at No. 84 Sherman street, has been disturbed by a night prowler, who made several unsuccessful attempts to invade his premises. Yesterday morning Mr. Lakeman lay awake to receive his regular caller. He came as usual and tried the doors and windows, but was interrupted by a man named Hanley, who grappled with him. The negro proved too strong for the white man and knocked him down. Just then Mr. Lakeman appeared in his night-clothes and the race commenced. Mr. Lakeman is trying to recover from the effects of a chill by remaining in his room and enveloping himself in hot blankets.

HIS MOTHER NEEDED MONEY.

THIS WAS CORNELIUS KING'S EXCUSE FOR STEALING.

A well-dressed, good-looking youth of 19 or 20 years, giving the name of Cornelius King, walked before Justice Meech yesterday afternoon to answer to the charge of larceny. He walked into the Boston store, took a necktie box from the necktie counter and helped himself. Then he stepped to the shoe department and took a cheap pair, which he concealed under his coat. About that time he was arrested and taken to the armory.

"What were you doing there?" asked Justice Meech.

"Stealing," quietly answered the prisoner without a quiver in his voice.

"Why were you stealing?"

"Mother can't work and I'm out of work. I needed the money for her, and I couldn't get it any other way. I thought I would steal something and sell it."

It developed subsequently that young King was his mother's only support, and that he had never stolen anything before.

"You are too easily tempted," said the Justice, "and must be taught a lesson. I'll fine you $15 and costs—that'll be 30 days in the bridewell. If I fine you any less your mother will get you out, and I don't want her to do that. You should be punished and she should keep her money."

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

HOYNE AFTER HITT'S PLACE.

Out of the great mass of callers who have been taxing the patience of Collector Seeberger a few candidates have been distinguished. It is now asserted that Frank Hoyne, who has been trying to get the appointment as Appraiser, has abandoned the fight for that place and has placed his name directly before Collector Seeberger as a candidate for the position of special deputy now held by Mr. John Hitt. The place is worth $3,000 per year, and is very nearly or quite as desirable as that of Appraiser, which, however, pays more money. The position of special deputy is the best within the appointing power of the Collector of Customs. The special deputy has, according to the law which establishes the position, nearly the same powers as the Collector. He can sign all of the papers of the office and manage all the affairs in the absence of the Collector. He handles no money, but the cashier is under his orders. For these reasons the special deputy is required to give a bond of $25,000. It is said that Mr. Hoyne is making a strong pull for the position. As far as known he is the most prominent of all the applicants for the position.

WANT TO BE HIS CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY.

One of the first appointments to be made by Mr. Seeberger is that of confidential secretary, for which there are a host of applicants, several of them being newspaper men. It is probable that the appointment will be made within the present week. P. H. O'Toole is said to be an applicant for the position of deputy in charge of the Barge Office, now held by Maj. Fitch.

Several influential Democrats were entertained by Mr. Seeberger yesterday, and it is believed that the slate has begun to receive chalk marks.

A SLIGHT CHANGE.

Collector of Internal Revenue Rensselaer Stone, who has received notice from Washington of his appointment as Custodian of the Government Building in accordance with the plan recently adopted transferring its custody from the Collector of Customs to the Collector of Internal Revenue. Mr. Stone held a conference early in the day with Collector Seeberger, Assistant-Custodian Campbell, and ex-Collector Jesse Spalding, during which the transfer was made. The details of such a transfer are very simple because the books and papers are all kept by the assistant custodian, who also attends to the correspondence with the Treasury department and looks after the work of employés. The transfer consists principally in ordering the assistant custodian to report to Mr. Stone instead of Collector Seeberger. At the same time the change carries with it considerable responsibility and some patronage. The Custodian's force varies from forty to sixty persons. At present it consists of forty-nine. None of these are protected by the civil-service rules. The highest wages paid to any of the employés, aside from the assistant custodian, who receives $1,800, is that of the chief engineer, who gets $1,500. Then there are a few more positions at $1,200, $1,000, and $800 per year, and a dozen or fifteen scrubwomen at 75 cents per day. Judging by appearances the "softest snap" about the building must be that of window-cleaner or "washer." There are several washers, but the windows are so seldom washed that somebody would certainly become nearsighted if they should all get a genuine good cleaning the same day of the week.

FIRING UP.

For several days the building has been without warmth, and one of the first things Mr. Stone did yesterday was to give orders to "fire her up." This was done, and the temperature was brought up to a healthy point. Mr. Stone remarked to a friend that "if the Government did not want to pay for heat it ought to regulate the temperature through its weather department so that its employés would not need any."

Mr. Stone says he will not appoint a new Assistant Custodian immediately.

HE KNEW HIS WIFE,

AND FOR THAT REASON HE PREFERRED TO GO BACK TO MINNESOTA RATHER THAN FACE HER WITH THE STORY OF HIS SPREE.

A rustic German with unkempt beard, bloodshot eyes, and a bruised face made his way into the Central Police Station yesterday morning. Over his arm was thrown a mud-stained overcoat and in one hand he carried a papier-maché valise. He gave his name as Albert Dumke, and said that he was on his way to Europe. Five weeks ago he had sold his farm in Norman County, Minnesota, and sent his wife and children to Germany. He tarried here to settle up a few debts and then came on to Chicago, reaching here Sunday morning. He put up at the "Denver House," No. 35 Wells street, and took a drink. Then he went out and bought a ticket to the old country via the Grand Trunk and Hamburg Lines. He took another drink. In fact by 6 o'clock he had chalked the door of every saloon on Canal street. He met two young fellows—very pleasant company. They took a drink. By train-time he liked his new friends so well that he was loath to part with them. His friends were willing to ride out a bit with him. Dumpe took a drink on the train and fell asleep. When he awoke a little this side of Blue Island his money and his friends—very pleasant fellows—had disappeared together. They had taken $105, and his remaining assets footed up 90 cents, two cigars, and a bottle of whisky. He took another drink and came back to the city to look for his two friends. As he could not recognize them when seen, it is hardly probable that he will recover his money.

"Why didn't you go on to Europe; you had your ticket left?" he was asked.

"Ach, Gott! Vat shall I make dere? You dondt know mein vife, denn. Venn I dell her, 'Lischen, I haf dot money lost,' she dell me noddings, put——you dondt know mein vife, denn. Ach! I vish dey hadt me too shtolen. I go pack to Minnesota, und denn I write und dell her."

He was last seen on Clark street trying to exchange his bill of passage for a ticket to the West.

LET DOWN EASY.

GAMBLERS DISMISSED WITH LIGHT FINES BY JUSTICE MEECH.

Justice Meech is being freely criticised for dismissing gamblers with light fines. The ordinance on the subject says that men arrested for gambling shall be fined not less than $5, and keepers not less than $100, but in all cases recently brought before Justice Meech the charges have been changed to disorderly and lighter fines than those specified imposed. In his own defense the Justice says that the men really wanted are never arrested, and that the object of the raids is to make gambling insecure and frighten people away from the resorts. A light fine answers that purpose as well as a heavy one. The twenty-eight colored men arrested in No. 136 Fourth avenue Saturday night were assessed $3 and costs each yesterday, and Olmer Hamilton, the keeper, assessed $20 and costs for keeping a saloon open after midnight. Capt. Buckley asked that all the men be given the full benefit of the law, as they were hardened characters, but the suggestion was not adopted.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

Thomas Mulrooney, an Archer avenue butcher, was the first to disobey the law on the much-discussed cattle question. The ordinances on the question say that only five head of cattle can be driven, but yesterday afternoon Mulrooney drove eighty-three Texas cows to his place of business. The move is expected to bring on a lawsuit and a full test before the courts of the question between the city and the butchers.

The Chicago Live-Stock Exchange convened in regular session yesterday in the Exchange Building, Vice-President William H. Thomson presiding. A bill was brought up for the benefit of live-stock solicitors and was voted down. The exchange then adjourned until Monday, Nov. 2.

The Passionist Fathers are holding a mission in St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Forty-fifth and Wallace streets.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Seated around a hollow square of tables in Schaeperle's Hall, No. 416 Vine street, are thirty-three delegates from various parts of the United States to the biennial convention of the German Socialistic party. The convention represents sixty sections of the order in America and is presided over by Franz Siebert of Brooklyn. This is the first day and nothing has been done except to appoint a committee on credentials and listen to the Secretary's report. The convention will continue for several days. Among the delegates present is Herr Jonas, editor of the *Volks-Zeitung* of New York, the official organ of the party.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.

We Place on Sale Today
In addition to our regular goods a line of
Flannels and Blankets
At prices which will interest every purchaser of these goods in Chicago, and those who fail to visit these departments will miss several
Rare Bargains.

WE QUOTE:

Blankets.
10-4 White Cotton at 87½c per pair.
10-4 White Union at $1.50 per pair.
10-4 White All Wool at $2.75 per pair.
11-4 Pink Mixed at $1.80 per pair.

Flannels.
White Domet at 5¾c per yard.
Pink Mixed Twill at 12c per yard.
Union Gray Twill at 12½c per yard.
All-Wool Red Twill at 16c per yard.
All-Wool Plain Red at 12½c per yard.

In Basement Salesroom.

Plush Cloaks
2d Floor.
Recent very advantageous purchases made for this
Special Sale,
Enable us to offer
Unusual Bargains
IN
Plush Cloaks.
The entire lot contains but
450 Garments,
And they will soon be sold—hence an early investigation is advisable.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

K. A. BURNELL, AURORA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly tell me whom I shall address for information of the Chautauqua Society?
MRS. JAMES DEAN.

THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your statement of the Central Baptist Church is wrong in many particulars and does'nt do justice to the two or three dissatisfied members. In the first place, this is no surprise to the church, as Mr. Taylor was waited upon some six or eight weeks ago by prominent members in the church and was told that his resignation would be acceptable. The following Wednesday, after a stormy debate, a few of the members took back what they said, and thus it rests for the present; but, nevertheless, the fire being kindled, for some time it did not require much fanning. Secondly, we have no strong church, as stated, if membership goes to make a strong church; but we have a brick night-cap planted in a lonesome corner of three lots, corner of Halsted street and Belden avenue, and not paid for—a monument to the memory of the pastor's nine years' hard labor, but, alas! where are the ninety and nine to fill it? Thirdly, Mr. Taylor, I admit, was a faithful pastor, but not an able minister—a wise counselor in some things and very unwise in others, as the dissatisfaction in the church proves, and the occasion of Mr. Taylor's resignation is the refusal of sufficient support.
A MEMBER.

GIVE THEM ALL A SHOW.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The committee of Aldermen on Sewerage are working in the dark. Called into being through the exertions of the Citizens' Association at their first meeting they are shown the benefits of the plan of Mr. Guthrie as really necessary and the only one to be adopted. In thus presenting his pet scheme the Citizens' Association entirely ignores plans that have been submitted to its secret committee of experts, and does not even give the names of parties who at great expense have submitted plans to said committee which was to award $500 to the best plan. This is unfair treatment of men who not only contribute brains but money in furnishing plans and drawings, as in the case of Monahan and others. The committee of the Council should carefully exclude all experts from this Citizens' Association, and appoint men who will treat all plans impartially, giving them careful study, having their proposers with them in order to explain their ideas as embodied in plans. Heretofore the committee of this association, so far as proposers know, has never asked proposers before its committee to investigate, which has been composed of men, each having a pet idea of his own, and refusing to listen to that of any other.
REX.

SERVANT-GALISM.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—This is indeed "a brutal world" if housekeepers are to be sneered at for not being able to teach their ignorant servants. It is not a question of capacity on the part of the mistress. Perhaps the editor thinks it is fair to pay a high price for labor and furnish instruction as well. Are the reporters of THE TRIBUNE taught writing, spelling, and composition while on the staff? Do the printers learn their trade in the office, well paid at the same time?

It is too much to expect a mistress to teach the ignorant, ungrateful, and unprincipled servants of this land, with the work she already has in caring for children, the making and mending of garments, to say nothing of reading and recreation, and at the same time pay that servant more money than is paid to any other class of workingwomen. It is on the people of moderate means that the awful burden of "servant-galism" rests. There is not a servant willing to be taught under $3 a week. As soon as she knows anything she departs for higher wages, and the same thankless task is begun again. A peasant is not made into a cook or other house servant in a week or a month. It has been well said that this question makes "a mean tragedy of the lives of American women."

"To make a silk purse out of a pig's ear" is the task of the modern American.
"PATIENT GRISELDA."

The best and cheapest Car-Starter is sold by Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill. With it one man can move a loaded car.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued marriage licenses to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

	Age.
James B. McFatrich, Vesta R. Putnam	23—22
James H. Wisivall, Alex Haarstov	35—22
Edward Niffin, Laura Shuster	21—19
John T. Long, Amanda Askalef	29—21
Patrick Murray, Margaret Collins	29—19
Anton Morheiser, Mary Schlagel	24—22
Louis Phillip, Mamie Andres	22—20
James Kiley, Sarah A. Clark	42—34
Paul F. Lou, Turner Park, Ill., Sophie Buckmann	27—23
Ernst Gutke, Ricka Krueger	22—21
William H. Gray, Delia Kane	25—24
John Jinks, Katie Harrington	32—30
Emil Witzmann, Ida Ludwig	40—41
Henry Thomas, Julia Sikorski	30—21
William C. Bohr, Adele Dethmann	23—19
James W. Ferry, Wealthy May Johnson	34—25
James W. Rathbun, Addie Miller	25—22
Edward Oliver, Jennie Hunter	28—21
Casimer Hirber, Lena Kreller	34—24
Fred E. Rick, Ida Norris	29—27
Henry Konethe, Dorothea Huffner	22—20
Edward Sheehan, Annie Byrnes	21—20
Claudius Boos, Barbara B. Deutsch	23—17
John Murphy, Kate McInerny	24—18
Heinrich Geswein, Hulda Brehter	30—22
John S. Cartwright, Frances Masters	22—19
Daniel Wall, Katie Farley	28—25
John Halliday, Margaret Fitzpatrick	34—22
Harry Bostrom, Charlotte Vickberg	27—21
Charles Borgwardt, Fredrica Topp	24—20
Antonia Rosania, Rosario V. Corvino	23—19
Alexander Buchan, Minetta Peters	27—25
Frank Eral, Mary Voral	24—19
Chas. E. Hatfield, Martha Pelton, Boston, Mass.	23—27
Heinrich Weiler, Eleise Hoeper	40—46
Michael Herrick, Minnie Handle	36—21
Frank Twernhold, Mary Kennelly	23—20
Fred Zimmer, Margaret Biewer	33—21
George Becker, Emelie Meish	25—18
John Loser, Catharine Zonsions	22—20
John B. Krch, Antonia Jermasek	23—19
Frank Troehling, Mary Heppe	24—23
John B. Kich, Antonia Jeremiah	23—19

MARRIAGES.

DARROW—MORPER—Oct. 4, 1885, Mr. Charles W. Darrow and Miss Elizabeth G. Morper, both of South Evanston, Ill.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m. Parties wishing to examine Mount Greenwood should apply to city office, Room 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BLAIN—At Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 4, Mrs. Dolly Dunning Blain, in her 89th year, mother of Mrs. J. W. Dean of this city.

DEATHS.

KEATING—Oct. 5, Bridget, beloved wife of Michael Keating.
Funeral from her late residence, 664 Gorden-st., Wednesday, Oct. 7, at 9:30, to St. Gabriel's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILLIAMS—At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, at 226 South Paulina-st., city, Annie, the dearly beloved wife of Ed F. Williams, of typho-malaria, aged 26 years.
Funeral from residence at 1:30 p. m. today.
Boston papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. A. M. DELIGHT WILL LEAD THE Gospel temperance meeting this evening in Farwell Hall. Miss Agnes Hill will sing, and one or more of the most prominent city ministers are expected to take part. The Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, will conduct the Y. M. C. A. noon-day prayer meetings every day this week.

PRESIDENT BLANCHARD OF WHEATON, Ill., will speak at the Chicago-av. Church this evening. Christian workers of the North Side invited to attend.

THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM WILL GIVE the first gymnastic and athletic exhibition of the season on Thursday, Oct. 29; the exhibition will be a complimentary one.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE ASHland Republican Club will be held at Shoenhofen Club-room, corner Ashland and Milwaukee-avs., this evening at 8 p. m.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Wednesday, Oct. 7th, 1885,
AT 9:30 A. M.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
AND
RUBBERS
AT AUCTION.

Consignors of these goods desire immediate disposal and quick returns, and they will be sold. These goods are regular, and assortment is all any country merchant needs for close competition or seasonable styles, and are sure to fill their wants far below ruling prices.

SAME DAY,
Bankrupt Stocks and stocks from two retailers going out of business, Shoe Lounges, Empty Cartons, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Oct. 8th, 9:30 a. m.,
AUCTION!
Crockery & Glassware.
English and Decorated Ware,
W. G., C. C., and Rockingham,
Fancy Goods, Dec. China,
Cologne Sets, Vases, etc.

We have an immense stock of the above-named goods, which will be sold to the highest bidder. Goods carefully packed for country buyers.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 & 216 Madison-st.

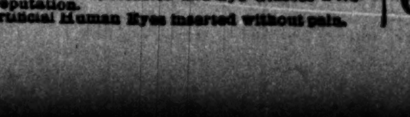
AUCTION SALE,
Thursday, October 8, at 10 A. M.,
ENTIRE
FURNITURE,
Without reserve, of 20 rooms, Residence No. 1606 Wabash-av.
Elegant French and Black Walnut Marble-Top Chamber Sets, made to order and costing from $100 to $400 per set. Fine Emerson Upright Piano, Body Brussels Carpets, Parlor Suits, Stoves, etc.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Tuesday Morning, at 10 O'Clock,
OUR REGULAR
Furniture Sale!
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Cigars, Merchandise, and the entire Furniture of SIXTEEN-ROOM HOUSE, under Chattel Mortgage. BIG SALE.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

MOST PERFECT MADE
Prepared with special regard to health.
No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Continental National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,224,528.22
Overdrafts		1,435.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		1,500.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$334,934.37	
Due from other National banks	284,762.58	
Due f'm State banks and bankers	240,508.65—	860,205.60
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures		14,401.15
Current expenses and taxes paid		22,195.31
Premiums paid		12,000.00
Checks and other cash items	$160.19	
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,104,798.28	
Bills of other banks	51,622.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	924.79	
Specie	761,803.45	
Legal-tender notes	228,622.00—	2,147,930.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,336,446.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		126,600.00
Undivided profits		53,291.88
National-bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		636.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$2,566,913.31	
Demand certificates of deposit	362,879.26	
Certified checks	350,579.87	
Cashier's checks outstanding	373,786.25	
Due to other National banks	1,621,466.49	
Due to State banks and bankers	835,293.58—	6,110,918.76
Total		$8,336,446.99

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, John C. Black, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
(Signed) JOHN C. BLACK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of October, 1885. BEN S. MAYER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES H. DOLE,
HENRY BOTSFORD, } Directors.
C. T. WHEELER,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Merchants' National Bank

OF CHICAGO,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,650,298.17
Overdrafts		513.98
United States bonds to secure circulation at par		50,000.00
United States bonds on hand at par		473,500.00
Other stocks and bonds		93,200.00
Due from approved reserve agents	$1,180,855.40	
Due from other National banks	616,764.16	
Due f'm State banks and bankers	15,307.47—	1,812,927.03
Real estate, banking-house	$125,000.00	
Other real estate	10,743.95—	135,743.95
Exch'ges for Clearing-House	$583,859.07	
Bills of other banks	216,457.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	3.99	
Specie	2,491,383.20	
Legal-tender notes	300,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	2,250.00	
Due f'm U S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	1,000.00—	3,594,953.26
Total		$10,811,064.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		58,341.88
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$3,308,534.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	70,224.56	
Certified checks	30,579.50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	32,411.91	
Due to other National banks	3,657,069.44	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,108,903.32—	9,207,722.96
Total		$10,811,064.84

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—I, John C. Neely, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JNO. C. NEELY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of October, 1885. R. M. MCEVOY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
C. J. BLAIR,
DANIEL A. JONES, } Directors.
WATSON F. BLAIR,

Gas Fixtures.
Save money and buy direct from the agents of the largest gas-fixture manufactory in America. Call and examine our elegant display and be convinced that we can sell you what you need at prices to suit, from a one-light pendant at thirty-five cents to rich artistic chandeliers at five hundred dollars each. Do not believe the statements of the small dealers that WILMARTH'S is a high-priced place. We will sell good gas-fixtures as low as any firm in the United States. We keep gas-stoves, gas-logs, brass goods, and attend to gas-fitting promptly and at low prices.

T. W. WILMARTH & CO.,
225 and 227 STATE-ST., CHICAGO,
Agents for Mitchell, Vance & Co. of New York.

California Excursions
Leave monthly, greatly reduced rates, Pullman Cars, tickets good for six months, with stop-over privileges at all important points. Special rates for families emigrating to California. Address JNO. E. ENNIS, Manager Excursion Bureau, Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

WHY IS THE BILL MISSING?

A Document's Queer Disappearance from the Files of the Senate Committee.

Lieb's Black Eye—Sub-Treasurer Healy Visits Washington—Status of the Spanish Treaty.

The Indian Commissioner on a Tour of Investigation—Meeting of the Alabama Court.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—There seems to be no ground for the sensation which has been made over the fact that a patent bill which passed the House is missing from the files of the Senate Committee, unless the disappearance of the document can in some way be connected with the pending telephone controversy. The bill, of course, was of no more value than so much waste paper, as all bills which fail to become acts fall with the Congress. But it is a matter of some consequence that the integrity of the Senate files shall be preserved, and for that reason Senator Platt of Connecticut, Chairman of the Committee on Patents, has directed that the most searching inquiry be made as to the responsibility for the loss. Officers of the Department of Justice say that even had the bill become a law it would have conferred no substantial power upon the Government to aid in the cancellation of the patents which is not already contained in existing statutes.

There is no reason to think that the Attorney-General contemplates making any further public statement relative to his connection with the Pan-Electric Telephone Company and the bringing of the suit against the Bell Company than has already been made in his behalf. Those who have taken pains to endeavor to ascertain what his purpose is in regard to the matter say that he treats the publications which relate to him very lightly and as trivial matters which have their origin only in political opposition. Nor can it be ascertained either that any arrangement has been made to dispose of the stock of that company which he holds. The stock as it now stands, although of the nominal value of a million and a half dollars, would not materially add to Mr. Garland's fortune.

[Says another correspondent: It has been ascertained that an engrossed bill authorizing the Attorney-General to begin proceedings looking to the annulment of patents obtained through fraud or misrepresentation, together with all papers relating to the measure, has disappeared from the files of the Senate Committee on Patents. The bill was passed last session by the House of Representatives and referred by the Senate to the Patent Committee, but was not brought before the Senate for final action. Senator Platt, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents, has written to this city requesting a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of the bill. The officers of the Department of Justice do not attach any importance to the loss, holding that the Attorney-General has ample authority under the existing statutes to institute suits to test the validity of patents.]

THE CHICAGO OFFICES.

There is a lull in the Appraisership matter, and there probably will be nothing done for some days. Five or six telegrams were received here today from mercantile persons protesting against the appointment of Lieb. Several were received urging the appointment of Melvin McKee. The latter is still on the ground, and his Indiana friends at least are very earnest in his support. He has very strong commercial recommendations from Chicago. There is some restiveness among the friends of the other candidates at the fact that Col. Morrison was almost authorized to dispose of the place; but the candidates have probably by this time learned that Col. Morrison is a stronger man at court thus far than any one else who has attempted to figure in this matter.

James T. Healy, Sub-Treasurer at Chicago, is in the city for the purpose of conferring with Treasurer Jordan in reference to the duties of his new office. He had an interview with the President today, which he says was extremely pleasant. The President was cordial, and expressed his appreciation of what he had heard of Mr. Healy's character and qualifications. He advised him to be careful in making appointments. Mr. Healy says nothing was said about the remaining Chicago offices. He disclaims having any candidates or any recommendations to make on the subject. Col. Lamont said today that telegrams and letters concerning the Appraisership are still pouring in, but that action has been temporarily postponed.

THE SPANISH TREATY.

Minister Foster called at the State Department this forenoon and spent an hour with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State. The exact nature of his errand cannot be learned from official sources, but there is reason to believe that he has come to Washington to report what the Spanish Government is willing to do in the matter of a purely commercial treaty, and that he has not made or entertained on the part of this Government any proposition for a new reciprocity treaty. It is known that Secretary Bayard thought the reciprocity treaty which failed was a one-sided affair, which proposed among other things to remit $25,000,000 of revenue annually on sugar alone without, in his opinion, securing any adequate advantage in compensation, it being also his belief that the price of the commodity would not be materially reduced in American markets. On the other hand, he was alive to the annoyances to which merchants and ship-owners are subjected, by reason of the Cuban system of onerous regulations and excessive taxes and fines, in the absence of any commercial treaty between the United States and Spain. To mitigate these annoyances, lessen the burdens upon shipping, and generally to reduce the friction of our Cuban trade were the purposes with which he reopened negotiations through Mr. Foster at Madrid.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has started for the West to accompany the Holman Investigating Committee on its visit to the San Carlos Agency and to Indian Territory. Commissioner Atkins desires to ascertain from personal knowledge the exact needs of the Indians and ascertain the cause of Geronimo's outbreak. Mr. Holman when here was very confident that the knowledge which the committee had obtained would be of great service, and that it would enable the Appropriations Committee to frame the Indian bills hereafter with much greater intelligence and reduce the aggregate expenditure while at the same time improving the condition of the Indians. A Republican member of the committee who was here concurred with Mr. Holman in some of his general views, although differing as to details. Both Republican and Democratic members of the committee were agreed that among the tribes where any progress in civilization is to be noted there has been very marked progress. Mr. Oberly, Superintendent of Indian Schools, has gone to attend the conference of the friends of the Indians to be held at Lake Mohawk, New York State. This conference will be in session three days, and is under the control of the most noted friends of the Indians, including many of the Society of Friends.

THE ALABAMA COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims met this morning after its summer recess and resumed the consideration of current business. Judge Harlan, the presiding Judge of the court, made a public announcement of the recent decision of the First Controller of the Treasury—that the salaries of only such employés as were named in the organic act would be allowed in settling the pay accounts of the court—and said that, therefore, if other employés continued in their present duties it would be with the expectation that provision will be made for their pay by Congress. The regular force have notified the court that they will continue in their present duties with that understanding. All the principal attorneys for claimants before the court have signed an agreement to pay certain sums of money, to loan or advance to the clerks or other employés of the court, not to exceed the amount due to such person as salary and authorized by existing law. This action is taken on the ground that the expenses hitherto incurred by the court are, in the opinion of the attorneys, just and reasonable, such as the court was authorized to incure; that all such expenses will first be deducted from the money now in the Treasury before the balance will be apportioned among their clients; that, by reason of such fact, such expenses are in the end to be paid by their clients, and that unless some provision is made for paying the clerks and employés the court will not be able to dispose of its business and the interests of their clients will suffer thereby.

The court heard and took under advisement during the day twenty-nine cases, and forty-four other cases were dismissed by consent. Thirty more cases are now set down for hearing tomorrow. All cases in which claimants are not ready are dismissed.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

The President today appointed the following-named Presidential Postmasters:

Arizona—C. S. Clark, at Tombstone, vice J. P. Clum, resigned.

Colorado—Charles C. Hathaway, at Del Norte, vice W. H. Cochran, resigned; Lyman Thompson, at South Pueblo, vice G. B. Stimpson, resigned.

Illinois—William D. Swall, at Belvidere, Boone County, vice Charles B. Loon, resigned; Charles G. Haganauer, Highland, Madison County, vice Louis Kinne, suspended; John D. Waterman, Rockford, Winnebago County, vice Thomas G. Lawler, suspended.

Iowa—Thomas Bowman, at Council Bluffs, vice Philip Armour, suspended.

Kansas—Benjamin F. Devore at Independence, vice William T. Yoe, resigned; Thomas A. McCleary at Medicine Lodge, vice W. D. Vanslyke, resigned; Samuel T. Carrico at Harper, vice James O. Graham, resigned; Thomas R. Love at Wellington, vice J. Y. Coffman, resigned; Colin Campbell at Florence, vice William A. Stanford, resigned; Martin Sinnett at Arkansas City, vice James C. Toplitt, resigned.

Kentucky—A. H. Dudley at Princeton, vice Robert M. Cravens, resigned.

Massachusetts—Henry S. Dean at Stockbridge, vice H. L. Plumb, resigned; Albert A. Haggett at Lowell, vice Edward T. Rowell, resigned; James W. Beattie at Marshfield, vice Edward S. Renne, resigned.

Mississippi—J. H. Brinker, at West Point, vice H. H. Harrington, suspended.

Missouri—Charles W. Huggins, at Lamar, vice J. B. Emery, resigned; Thomas H. Frame, at Liberty, vice W. H. Robinson, resigned; Lewis Lowrey, at Cameron, vice F. M. Kimball, suspended.

Nebraska—Edward T. Besh, at Neligh, vice J. Jones Melick, resigned; Forrest L. Whedon, at York, vice L. J. Gandy, resigned; William H. Hensley, at Columbus, vice H. J. Hudson, suspended.

North Carolina—John H. Hill, at Goldsborough, vice Hiram L. Grant, suspended.

Ohio—B. F. Ellsberry, at Ironton, vice S. B. Steece, suspended.

Texas—John O. Johnson, at Austin, vice J. C. De Gress, commission expired; Henry P. Howard, at San Antonio, vice J. P. Newcomb, suspended.

Wisconsin—Peter McCamley, at Grand Rapids, vice G. T. Witter, commission expired.

NOTES.

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended October 3 was $621,120. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $491,998.

The Governor of California has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that he has designated Dr. W. F. McAllister as Commissioner of Emigration at the Port of San Francisco.

The Treasury Department is receiving an increased demand for small currency, which is regarded by the officials of that department as a sign of revival in the business of the country.

Mr. A. B. Dickerson of New Jersey has been appointed chief of a division in the office of the Controller of the Currency, vice F. A. Miller, resigned. Mr. Dickerson was recently appointed chief of a division in the Sixth Auditor's office.

The Commissioner of Customs has instructed customs officers to make a return at the close of each quarter of all unclaimed merchandise in public store, bonded warehouse, or customhouse. No such returns appear in the accounts of Collectors as now rendered.

Bids were opened at the Treasury today for terra cotta tiling for the Peoria and Quincy public buildings. The bidders for both were the Raritan Company of New Jersey, the Wight Company, and the Pioneer Company of Chicago. The Raritan Company was the lowest bidder for each.

The Postmaster-General has made private inquiry into the antecedents of Mr. McKnight, who was recently appointed to a position in the postal-card agency at Castleton, N. Y., and has satisfied himself that he is not identical with the contractor of the same name who, it is alleged, had been guilty of irregularities in this city.

The officeseekers from Montana here are much exercised at the fact that Benjamin H. Green of Louisana has been appointed Surveyor-General of that Territory, and they claim that in doing this the President has not only violated the express declaration of the Democratic National platform with respect to appointments to Territorial offices, but that he has disregarded the claims of competent persons in the Territory. He is said to have been urged for the position by Secretary Lamar.

EUROPEAN TOURIST SEASON.

BAD SEASON FOR PARIS—AMERICANS AND ENGLISH KEEP AWAY FROM THE STALE AND EXTORTIONATE CITY.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—[Special to London *Times*.]—The tourist season is virtually at an end, and Parisian hotelkeepers and tradesmen have little reason for satisfaction. Things have not, indeed, been so bad as last year, but this is not saying much. The cholera at Toulon and Marseilles then deterred Englishmen and Americans from coming to Paris, and the hotel lists were thinner than in any year since 1870. This year is not quite so bad, but the improvement is not very great. No doubt the outbreak of cholera in the south, though comparatively mild, has again had an effect, for in July the steamers had begun to be crowded, and the spectacle of half a dozen drags full of excursionists was once more presented; but this did not last long. Although the arrival of cholera at Paris became less and less probable, the number of visitors fell to a very low figure.

But the fear of cholera has evidently only accelerated and intensified what would have happened even without it. Paris is losing its attractiveness and increasing its expensiveness, not merely as a place of residence but as the object of a visit. For residents, particularly for Americans, there is something more than the absence of a Court. There is a republic which has ceased to sacrifice to the graces, and avoids all display or festivity, and charges and fleeces unmercifully the stranger within its gates. The 14th of July is the only day in the year which at all relieves the monotony, and the 14th of July itself has acquired a sameness, while its illuminations will bear no comparison to those of South Kensington. For foreigners not sufficiently conversant with French to enjoy theatres, there is a great lack of evening amusements. The opera flourished for some years on the curiosity felt to see the new house. This has now become stale, and the performances are not equal to the building. As for the equestrian and other establishments they are at a very low ebb. Diplomatic and fashionable gatherings are also on the decline. Society does not recognize a republic governed by barristers and professors, and reduces its receptions to a minimum, while the municipality seems bent on driving away the nobility by giving offensive revolutionary names to the streets which they inhabit.

To a certain extent all this acts on visitors as well as residents; but there are other influences affecting the former. Paris has become stale to the present generation. Great public improvements have ceased, and its aspect year after year is unaltered. Londoners find it too much like their own metropolis to be a real change for them. Excursionists, moreover, go farther and farther afield. Paris used to be the goal, it is now only the first stage, and to many it is not even that, for the new route to Switzerland enables them to avoid it altogether. This summer villages high up the Alps have been crammed with English people, while the Paris hotels were nearly empty. The political calm, however fortunate in many respects for France, has made Paris politically uninteresting; whereas for some years people were curious to see how Paris looked without the gaudiness of the Empire.

The city has lost all its leading men. Thiers, Gambetta, and Victor Hugo are gone, and only mediocrities are left. An average Englishman would be puzzled to name half the members of the present Cabinet; and all the romance of French politics disappeared with the Comte de Chambord and Gambetta. This may not keep many away from Paris, but "every little helps." The perils of the streets, the nocturnal smells, and the nocturnal anarchy have doubtless some influence.

In any case the fact remains that, with an exceptionally fine summer and with a satisfactory sanitary condition, Paris has had a very poor season. The Municipality, ostrich like, has suppressed the statistics of arrivals and departures; but this is no consolation for the depleted hotels, shops, and theatres. The 1889 exhibition, if really carried out—which result, in view of the existing apathy and the large deficit in 1878, seems doubtful—will perhaps bring a great influx of visitors and produce a temporary reaction, but it may be doubted whether Paris will permanently recover its former attractiveness.

THE NORTHWEST.

Doings of a Romantic Girl—Coal Operations in Champaign County, Ill.

"Mark Twain" Will Reform—Accidental Shootings—An Insane Man Beheaded by the Cars.

Tramps Burn Themselves to Death—The Chambers Jury Disagree—Other General Notes.

FREEPORT, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The announcement that Miss Sedonia Frick of this city was secretly married in Wisconsin last January to Herbert L. Stiles of Rockton caused great surprise among the young lady's friends, and particularly to her father, Prof. Joseph Frick, teacher of German in the public schools of Freeport. He first heard of the matter last Saturday, but would not believe that it was so until today, when he received a letter from the young man in the case, who asked forgiveness for taking the young lady on the sly. To make up for all this he promised to be a good husband—to love, honor, and cherish—it this little matter could be forgiven. As there was no particular objection to the match the young lady's family regret it all the more. The young couple will reside in Rockford. They are now at Rockton, where they have been for nearly a week.

TOLONO, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A romance in real life comes to the surface in the country south of here. About a month ago Miss Lizzie McCall disappeared from her home at Oakland. Frantic efforts were made by her parents to learn her fate, but without success. After all hope had been given up she was accidentally discovered in the disguise of a young man, and filling the position of man-of-all-work on the farm of John Sandy, near Arcola, whence she was taken home and will be started to school today.

The first coal-shaft ever opened in Champaign County will be completed and begin hoisting coal this week at Sidney, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. There is great interest in this new enterprise among all classes of people, and the event is to be celebrated by a grand barbecue, for which arrangements are now being made.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 5.—R. C. Bailey, Judge of the County Court, and Mrs. George H. Trufant were married today.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 5.—Great preparations are being made for the soldiers' reunion at Franklin Grove. Commander Dey will establish headquarters on the grounds Thursday morning. Dixon Post, No. 279, will attend with its full quota of men and drum corps. Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport has been added to the list of speakers.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A petition is being circulated here for the pardon of Joseph Ably, who is now serving a life-sentence at Chester Penitentiary for the murder of his father, at Council Hill, in this county, the night of Sept. 16, 1877. The murder, to which Ably made full confession after his conviction, was one of the most cold-blooded affairs of the kind in the criminal annals of the county.

Samuel L. Clemens, the humorist, has retired from the rostrum. A late letter of his to an acquaintance in this city says: "I have reformed again and shall not go into the lecture field any more."

OREGON, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A German named Niffenan suicided by hanging himself in Marion Township, a few miles from this city, last night. He had just returned from Kansas, where he lost his property.

Mr. A. A. Fisher, the State agent of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, whose adventures in Lincoln, Ill., were duly noticed in the dispatches to THE TRIBUNE when they occurred last week, has sent in for publication the following copy of a receipt which was given by the City Justice of Lincoln, and which seems to explain itself. Mr. Fisher believes that he was unjustly treated in the matter referred to, and says that so far from knocking down or otherwise maltreating the servant-girl who brought suit against him he merely pushed her away from him as a means of getting rid of her impertinence. When Mr. Fisher afterwards, in the discharge of what he considered to be his duty, administered a sound thrashing to John Edmonds, editor of the Lincoln *Journal*, the value of his services to the community was so promptly and fully recognized that the citizens on the spot made up a purse and paid his fine and costs, as appears from the receipt printed herewith:

LINCOLN, Ill., Oct. 3, 1885.—Received of the citizens of Lincoln $3 and costs, $22.50 in all, as in full for fine and costs in case of City of Lincoln against A. A. Fisher for licking John Edmonds, editor of the Lincoln *Journal*, Oct. 2, 1885.
P. B. KNIGHT, City Justice.

IOWA—STATE CENSUS ON ILLITERACY—TWO ACCIDENTAL SHOOTINGS.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The State Census Department has completed the returns on the subject of illiteracy, and the result shows a lower percentage than ever before, although the rate in 1880 was lower than any other State in the Union. This year Iowa's percentage of illiteracy is 1 and 2-10 per cent. In 1880 it was 2 and 4-10 per cent, or twice as great as this year.

John Barton of Altoona, twelve miles from this city, was accidentally shot and killed this morning by his brother. The two were hunting and the brother's gun went off while being dragged through a wire fence.

Raymond Brier, a young man of this city, while fooling with a revolver this evening shot Irwin Good, aged 9, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Brier claims he didn't know the pistol was loaded.

MICHIGAN—GOLD PROSPECTING—AN INSANE MAN IS BEHEADED BY THE CARS.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 4.—[Special.]—Edward Robbins of this city will begin explorations for gold at a point some eight miles north of this city tomorrow. Mr. Robbins has a promising prospect of quartz rock, of which there is a large vein, carrying gold, silver, galena, copper-ore, and other metals. The importance of the project is not so much in this as in the fact that the owner will try placer mining. He feels confident that a branch of the Dead River, which runs within about 200 feet of the vein, will yield good returns from its close proximity to the gold-bearing rock. It has been thought all along that placer mining was not to be expected here, and the result of the venture will be watched with much interest.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—This forenoon a German who had been brought down from one of the lumber-camps, having manifested symptoms of insanity, crawled under a Michigan Central freight-train which was being made up at the depot in Saginaw City, and was found with his head completely severed from his body. He was 29 years old, and had no relatives in this vicinity.

INDIANA—TRAMPS SET FIRE TO CATTLE-SHEDS AND ONE IS BURNED TO DEATH—THE CHAMBERS JURY DISAGREE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 5.—Last night some drunken tramps set fire to the cattle-sheds at the fair grounds and an unknown tramp was burned to death. Another, giving the name of Griffin, was rescued, horribly burned. Loss to the fair association light.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 5.—In the case of Chesley Chambers, charged with shooting the baggage and express messenger and robbing the express company, the jury was discharged this morning. Six were for acquittal and six for fourteen years' imprisonment.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The State scandal, bred by the financial outcome of the military tournament held at La Porte last August, will be wiped out by a tournament to be held in this city Oct. 14, and Kokomo Oct. 15, by the Third Indiana Regiment. Grand sham battles will be fought at both places. Gov. Gray and staff will attend both tournaments.

MADISON, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Madison contains 2,202 houses, including dwellings, stores, shops, and factories. Of this number 315 are one-story bricks, 836 two-story bricks, 182 three-story bricks, and four four-story bricks. The one-story frames number 598 and the two-story frames 267. There are no three-story frames.

Oct. 10 the Democrats of Vevay will vote their preferences for Postmaster.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—A bloody affair occurred this afternoon at Drullinger's main street saloon, in which Joseph Miller, a carpenter, was stabbed in the back and cut in the face in such a frightful manner that there is no hope of his recovery.

WISCONSIN—STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS—FELL FROM A CHURCH-ROOF.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The Hon. Clark W. Thompson, a prominent politician and business-man, was stricken with paralysis at Wells, Minn., Sunday night. The stroke came when alone in his room in the hotel, and he was not found until next morning. There is slight chance of recovery. Thompson was a pioneer of this section. He was Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota last campaign, supported by the solid delegation from the southern part of the State, was most active in pushing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to completion, and has been prominently identified with the development of that State.

Peter Olson, who fell from a church-roof one day last week, died today of his injuries.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The first annual fair of the South Ottawa and West Allegan Agricultural Society will commence tomorrow. The track for racing is in good order. The buildings, horse and cattle sheds are all ready, and numbers of entries have been made in all departments, which promise the first fair to be a grand success provided the weather is favorable.

Two tramps were arrested and jailed yesterday for having built a fire in one of the buildings.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL.

STEAM MADE BY PETROLEUM AND WORKING WELL IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco *Bulletin:* Coal is not cheap in this State; and there is little prospect that it ever will be. Up to this date no genuine coal has been found in California, or at least none which figures in the markets. Lignite is found at various points. The Mount Diablo mines supply a great deal of this material, but for some reason not so much as formerly. There is a considerable deposit of lignite at Ione Valley, the larger part of which is owned by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Some of the private owners have been supplying it to mills and factories at low prices. It is a low-grade, even for lignite, and its commercial value is not much above $3.50 a ton delivered at points say 100 miles from the mine, or rather from the beds, for the lignite of Ione Valley appears to occupy a flat stratum of a few feet in thickness. Steam coals are brought from Puget Sound for the supply of a considerable part of the consumption of the Central and Pacific Railroads. The Carbon Hill mine, near Tacoma, is owned by these railroad companies, and the large steamship San Pedro, owned by these companies, can make about three trips a month bringing 4,000 tons a trip from the Carbon Hill mines, or say 12,000 tons a month. Besides this amount considerable English coal is used by the railway companies. The average price per ton it may be premised of all coal at present consumed by these railway companies, ranges from $7 to $8. Perhaps $7 is nearer the figure.

Sooner or later the Pacific coast will do its own manufacturing, provided cheap fuel can be found. In this view the experiments which have recently been made with petroleum for steam purposes are of special interest. The Central Pacific Railroad Company has used this fuel on the Solano, the largest ferryboat in the world—employed in taking railway trains across the Straits of Carquinez—for nearly a year. Petroleum has also been used for some months on one of the largest freight ferry steamers employed in transporting freight-trains from Oakland Creek to San Francisco. The Piedmont, the newest and most commodious of all the ferry passenger steamers between San Francisco and Oakland, has just been withdrawn from service in order to fit her for burning petroleum. The changes involve only a slight expense and are simple in their application. An iron tank is placed at a suitable elevation above the boilers. Pipes lead to the furnace. Of course the petroleum would enter the furnace by the mere force of gravitation. Just over the furnace-doors there is a perforated pipe from which the oil is thrown in jets into the furnace. But in order to make the combustion more perfect, just under this pipe is placed a steam-pipe which throws out jets of superheated steam, spraying as it were the petroleum. The superheated steam being deprived of moisture, is for the most part a gas which adds to the intensity of the flame.

It has required some years of experiments to reach this degree of success. There have been many failures. But whoever will watch the use of petroleum upon the great ferryboat Solano will have little doubt of the success of the present use of crude petroleum for steam purposes. It is probable that all the ferryboats will finally burn petroleum and the locomotives on all routes where coal is as dear as it now is in San Francisco. For while foreign coals, by reason of low freights, are cheap, they are not cheap enough to answer the requirements for steam purposes.

The saving in the use of petroleum over coal for steam on the ferryboats is understood to be about 60 per cent. Now suppose the price of good steam coal averages $7 a ton, petroleum at the present cost would only represent $3.80 per ton. If coal for steam purposes, say from the Carbon Hill mine, can be laid down here for $6 per ton, which is the lowest estimate made, then petroleum would only represent $2.40 a ton, which is probably very near the difference in the two kinds of fuel. The economy in the use of petroleum is further illustrated by the fact that immediately on the ferry boat making a landing the supply of petroleum is shut off—the furnaces are simply black without flame. When the boat starts the petroleum-spray begins and a lighted torch sets it off. It requires only one man as fireman; there is no punching or stirring up of the fuel; it takes care of itself; there is no stocking up of twenty, thirty, or forty tons of coal for ferry use, but simply the filling of a tank with crude petroleum once a day.

The fact that experiments in the use of petroleum, covering now the greater part of a year, have been so successful that all the ferryboats controlled by the Central Pacific Railroad Company will probably be fitted for the use of this fuel is one just now of great importance. It suggests a revolution in the use of steam fuel in California. There is a great deal of crude petroleum in the State—enough, it is said, to supply the demand at present for steam fuel. Petroleum can now be obtained in large quantities in a crude state for about 14 cents a gallon. At that price it is maintained that no steam coal laid down in California can compete with crude petroleum for steam purposes. The successful use of the latter for steam purposes is one of the important events of the day.

FRIVOLOUS CONNECTICUT COWS.

THEY INEBRIATE THEMSELVES ON CIDER AND SCANDALIZE THREE COUNTIES.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 2.—The yield of apples this season in New London, Windham, and Tolland Counties was never equaled before. Every tree is heavily laden with fruit. Splendid fruit is sold at 10 cents a bushel, given away, or carted to the mills, around which apples are piled in great gold and pink tinted piles as high as a man's head. The mills grind all day and are flanked by big open tubs of the sweet apple juice, which is free for all.

The Tolland County cows know a good thing when they see it. They have always been fond of sweet cider, and they never miss a chance to get drunk at the mills. They are enjoying themselves this fall. Not less than half a dozen of them have been gloriously drunk within a few weeks and the rest are awaiting a chance to follow suit.

William Bishop's Alderney set the pernicious example. He missed her at the close of a day recently and hunted over his farm for her unsuccessfully, until early in the evening he found her in an unused cellar. She lay on her back, her hoofs waving in the air, and on her face was an expression of supreme and unexpected happiness. "She was drunk clean through," said Mr. Bishop afterward in describing her condition, "but I hated to disturb her, she looked so resigned and surprised. It took me thirty minutes to coax her to get up and go home. She was all right next day, but she went around with her head down as though it was heavy, and she had a longing expression as if a cocktail would be the proper thing."

The next cow to get tipsy was William Blackman's, and the effect of her indulgence was such that she "dried off." Her symptoms were the same as in the case of the Alderney. Then several of Henry Daggett's cows drank not wisely of cider, and tumbled down in helpless intoxication about the cider mill. Finally a prohibitionist deacon's steer filled himself with apple juice and woke up the quiet neighborhood, prancing along the highway and trying to lock horns with a pair of bars. Then the Tolland farmers resolved that it was "imperative to adopt some course of action to promote sobriety among our stock."

REDUCING THE PRICE OF BEER.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 3.—Competition among the Cincinnati brewers has led to a reduction in the price of beer from $8 to $7 a barrel. A further reduction to $6 is considered quite probable. The great reduction in the price of hops makes it possible, it is said, to make beer at lower rates than have heretofore prevailed. Saloonkeepers did not ask for the reduction, and would rather the brewers would improve the quality of their beer than reduce prices. The danger to the saloonkeepers is that they will have to sell two glasses of beer for five cents, which would be out of proportion to the reduction in the price per barrel.

TOO COMFORTABLE TO MOVE.

Clara (in carriage with horse running away)—"Do you think you can stop him with one hand, George?"

George (with teeth set)—"I d-don't th-think I c-can st-stop him, b-but I c-can keep him in the r-road."

Clara (with perfect confidence)—"Very well, try it for another mile, and then if he doesn't stop use both hands."

FROM THE ROCKIES.

Boise County, Montana, Timber—Ore in Cape Horn County—A Woman Shoots a Bear.

A Social Cleansing at Butte City—The Utah Strawberry Crop—Mormon Bathing.

Salt at the Great Salt Lake—Laramie Soda-Works—The Chinese Must Go.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Oct. 1.—[Special Correspondence.]—The large timber region in Boise County would produce millions in value if it could be sent to market. No finer timber is to be found east of the Sound forests. A Pennsylvania company proposes to build a narrow-gage railroad from Caldwell to this timber, a distance of sixty or eighty miles. The route will be an easy one up Moore Creek.

The Cape Horn country on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River is producing very rich ore. George Baldwin took 1,600 pounds of ore to the Gen. Custer mill, Custer City, and received within a few cents of $1 per pound for it. The ore is almost pure black sulphurits, with some gold, and assays have run as high as $3,500 per ton. The first rush to that district began this summer.

It costs $175 per car-load to send cattle to Omaha from points as far west as Wood River, while from the latter place it costs $350 to send a fourteen-ton car-load of ore from the latter place to Omaha. In shipping cattle the road runs trains on fast time, with a clear track, even to sidetracking passenger-trains, while in hauling ore they run on slow time. Mining men complain of discrimination, and say that such rates as are charged—$25 per ton—impede the development of the mining districts. Unfortunately for the mining interests, ore cannot walk, while cattlemen are fortunate in investments in property which can be driven to market, and are thus able to command low rates of transportation.

A BRAVE MONTANA WOMAN.

Mrs. Sarah Ella Davidson, while gathering potatoes the other day thirty yards from her house, near Boulder, was notified by her 3-year-old daughter that bears were coming. She looked up and saw three large bears. While she went after her trusty Sharp's rifle the dogs chased two away, and the other one went into a thicket. The woman went to within fifteen steps of the thicket, kneeled upon one knee, and waited until the bear came out. On reaching the edge of the thicket the bear stood erect on his hind legs, when the woman raised her rifle and shot him through the heart. She then took off the hide and secured a bounty of $7.50, and she is now complimented by all her friends for her bravery, she being a very small woman.

A fatal malady prevails among the horses in ex-Gov. Potts' Montana herd, on the range, by which a dozen or more have died. The disease appears to be new to the country and baffles the skill of the veterinarians and yields to no remedies. It is not contagious and is confined to horses on the range. The symptoms mentioned, stiffening of the legs and thickening and stagnation of the blood, appear like the effects of poisoning. Several poisonous plants in the Territories produce precisely similar symptoms.

Engineer Isaacs, who has been to Cooke City, Mont., and brought out rich samples of copper and silver rock, predicts that that region will soon rival Butte in its mineral richness and quantity of production. He says the main bodies of ore lie in the Henderson, Simmer, and Miller Mountains, north and east of Cooke City, and the natural outlet is through Billings.

Helena has been spending so much in public improvements that the Mayor has called a halt. This puts a stop to the street-railway enterprise and competition in electric and gas lighting.

SOMETHING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

At Butte numerous men are living with women not their wives. The grand jury is to investigate about fifty such cases. Where sufficient evidence is procurable to establish the fact that a matrimonial knot is necessary to legalize the relations between the man and woman they will be offered the chance of marriage to save an indictment. Such cases are so common in Butte that it is proposed to put a stop to them as far as possible by law.

The Chinese of Butte are arming to defend themselves against being driven out. The Knights of Labor have ordered the boycotting of all who employ Chinese labor, and the Celestials fear that violence may come to them.

JOTTINGS FROM UTAH.

The strawberry crop in Utah was unusually large last spring, and they now have the novel feature of fresh, nice, ripe berries in market from the same plants. The second crop is not large, but of fine flavor.

Salt Lake has a fine bathing resort at Garfield and Lake Point landings, on Great Salt Lake, twenty miles west of the city. Fifty thousand people visited these resorts this season. Salt Lake City is sadly afflicted with diphtheria, and many children are being carried away by the disease. With a population of 30,000 people the Mormon authorities, who run the City Government, have never provided any sewerage, and the city is in such a filthy condition as to invite disease.

Utah has larger crops of grain, hay, and fruits than ever before known in the Territory. Prices rule very low, while the outside markets are shut out largely by such freight discriminations by the Union Pacific as take Nebraska products to the mining districts in Idaho and Montana as cheaply as for one-fourth the distance from Utah.

The product of salt at the various salt-works on the shores of Great Salt Lake this season aggregates over 20,000 tons, collected at a cost of about 50 cents per ton. Some is used for domestic purposes, but the great bulk is for chlorination in the silver-mills of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana.

Quarries of fine roofing and tile slate have been recently opened in Salt Lake Valley. For variety of colors and quality these Utah slates rival the Pennsylvania quarries, and a great industry will soon spring up in preparing them for market.

WYOMING—THE CHINESE MUST LEAVE THE TERRITORY.

The Laramie Caustic-Soda Works have proven a success. Thirteen miles from the city are several lakes of sulphate of soda. A branch railway runs to the lakes, and the soda is loaded on cars and sent to the works, where it is converted into caustic soda. The process is an interesting one, the secret of which was obtained by a man who went to Lancashire and spent four years to get it. He was compelled to learn the Lancashire dialect before he could get in.

The troubles at the Rock Springs coal mines makes it certain that the Chinese must leave the Territory. Not one in fifty of the whites is willing they shall stay, and even if the soldiers do protect them for a time it will not be safe for them to stay, unless under the immediate protection of the army. A few are employed on the sections of the Union Pacific, and Rock Springs is to be made a Chinese camp for a time, but at the other mines where they have been employed they are to be dispensed with.

Good lubricating oil has been struck on Twin Creeks, on the Oregon Short-Line, at a depth of 120 feet. The well is being enlarged to six inches, and preparations made to sink other wells in that locality. Similar wells are going down near Hilliard and Aspen, on the Union Pacific. The great oil basin eighty miles north of Rawlins has several good wells, but the distance is so great to the railway and the lack of capital prevents energetic operations there. Wyoming is destined to become noted for its oil industry.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MUGWUMPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29.—[New Orleans *City Item*.]—It is an "open secret" in high official circles that the President is much chagrined at the extreme alacrity with which all the Independent newspapers have gone over to the support of the New York Republican State ticket. Those which had received most consideration from the Administration, like the *Times* and *Evening Post*, were readiest to desert, not even awaiting the naming of Democratic candidates, and are now most rabid in denouncing the Democratic ticket. As he has shown stanch fidelity to the civil-service reform, of which the mugwumps claim to be especial champions, the President thinks that this quick desertion in his own State savors of treachery to the Administration.

THE CHINESE LEGEND OF THE CREATION.

Chinese legends say that in the beginning a vast egg divided into two parts, and a being came forth called Poon-Ko Wong. He took the upper half of the shell from which he had sprung and formed the heavens; out of the lower he made the earth. Two clouds of vapor met and blended, and there sprang from the union a son and a daughter, whose descendants are the millions of China.

THE OLD DOMINION.

LAYING OPEN THE HEART OF BOURBONISM—THE FRAUD, AND SHAM, AND HYPOCRISY OF CHIVALRY—WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A WHITE REPUBLICAN IN THE SOUTH.

LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 29.—[*Commercial Gazette*.]—In the North there is too great a readiness to sit in judgment upon the situation in Virginia without competent knowledge of it and careful study. It cannot be judged by that in the North. It is wholly unlike it. The Republicans here call themselves such because they are for progress against reaction, and for freedom against prejudice, and they find those elements and most congenial spirit in the Republican party. Really the two lines that face each other are as distinctively Cavaliers and Roundheads as they were at Naseby, and that old fight is still being fought out against the ragged remnant of those who went down before the Puritan element at Naseby and at Appomattox.

Bourbonism is dead in the American Republic. It is dying in England, dying in France, dying all over the world, in the splendid sunlight of free thought and free speech. In Virginia it is as dead as Cæsar turned to clay, but the fight goes on, even as Jackson's fight went on at New Orleans after the war was over. The British then had not heard that the war was ended, and these few hot-headed and bigoted old Bourbons of Virginia do not realize that Bourbonism is dead, never to be resurrected. They are like lawyers struggling for a new trial after the prisoner had been hanged, and fighting on behalf of the corpse.

It is a struggle to galvanize an old cadaver that belonged to a dead past, to put a beating heart under bleached ribs and eye-balls into sockets through which the grass has been growing for a quarter of a century.

The results of the War struck out from under the feet of Bourbonism its last support, wiped out the last reason for its being, and made that continued existence sometimes a bloody anachronism, sometimes a roaring farce.

Sometimes it is the St. Bartholomew of Coushatta, or Danville, or Hamburg, with their flying, huddling wretches, their bloody corpses, their cries for mercy, and the loud congratulations of the Masseys and Bourbons of the "better classes" over the massacres.

Some of the developments from the continued existence of this old spirit belonging to the Dark Ages are ludicrous, some pathetic, many funny beyond measure.

The old vocabulary of chivalry is maintained and even some of its practices are continued, so far at least as riding a tilt at an iron ring resembles riding at an armed knight. All this in imitation of their "forefathers," the mighty knights of the glorious old days of serfs and slaves and mental darkness and brute force, who covered their fearless bodies with pot metal and old iron and jabbed one another with blunt poles. Grand old chivalry. Noble old ancestors, whose trade was robbery, who lived by deeds of blood and violence, and who kept a "clark" among their other menials to do their writing, for education and the knowledge of books and writing were esteemed disgraceful and as belonging to the serf or hireling, by the noble knights from whom the Bourbons boast their descent.

This old Bourbon spirit standing up in the free sunshine of progress of the nineteenth century, presents a spectacle as incongruous and repulsive as would the Faustinas and Messalinces of old Rome, hauled from the midst of their orgies and set in the forum at noonday amid the staring and grinning populace.

The young men of Virginia hold "tournaments" to keep alive the traditions of that far away ancestry of theirs in France and England, in both of which places it went down in blood and ruin. They dress themselves in uniforms, stick feathers in their hats, and don flowing scarfs, ride their horses with as knightly an air as possible, choose from the young girls a queen of love and beauty, and then ride with lance in rest at a ring hung from a string between two poles.

It is a pretty and harmless amusement, as much so and of a character with the riding of the "merry-go-round" or "Flying Dutchman" at Coney Island where the boys jab at rings with cast-iron daggers.

The talk about "knights" and "chivalry" tires and disgusts one. The Virginians do not need to look back to other ages and land for daring.

One of the curses of Virginia is this idea that a man must have personal courage—that is, the bass sort of personal courage that goes about armed with deadly weapons in peaceful cities; that issues and accepts challenges to deadly encounters, and gages a man's standing in a community by his willingness to break laws, commit bloody outrages against the peace, and his readiness to take upon himself the blood of a fellow-being upon any frivolous pretext.

So we see two candidates for the highest office in the State going about in a campaign among their own people, in a time of profound peace, each carrying a pistol in his hip-pocket, and all the other candidates furnished in like manner. It is this elevation of the physical courage over the moral courage—the one the attribute of the beast, the other of the angels—that is the characteristic of the modern chivalry as exemplified in the Bourbonism of today. High exhibitions of moral courage are met with outbursts of disapprobation, and the extraordinary moral courage that has enabled the Republican leaders in Virginia to break from the old Bourbon element, with its low estimate of common humanity, subjects them to curses, execration, persecution, and social ostracism.

The Republicans of the North little know what it means to be a Republican in the South; to break from the ranks of the old Democracy and stand for equality and progress and for the fully accepted results of the War.

It means to be socially ostracized, to find doors closed against you, to have your children shunned at school, and your own home unvisited, your young sons and daughters avoided and uninvited to the social entertainments of their equals in age; to have every influence brought against you in business, and only evil spoken of you and yours; to be ignored in your home papers, or meanly alluded to; to have life made as unpleasant for you as possible; this is to be a white Republican in Virginia.

Last night John S. Wise delivered one of the most masterly, eloquent, and wonderful speeches I ever listened to to a vast crowd here in Lynchburg. Yesterday not a daily paper mentioned the meeting, except through a paid-for advertisement, and today the *Virginian* has no allusion to the speech, except in a nasty little editorial paragraph.

People accustomed to the fair play and fair treatment of the North to all rivals or opponents, social or political, to generous dealing, and manly treatment, and free speech for all, will find it difficult to appreciate these things. They are impossible there.

And yet this is the land of the "Chevalier Bayards"—this is the "chivalry" of Virginia we hear continually boasted of.

It is a chivalry unknown at the North, thank God. The Puritans and the Pilgrims imported none of it with them. Unfortunately for Virginia it came to her shores, and lies today like a curse upon her broad fields, like a blight upon her fair name.
F. D. M.

SENATOR MAHONE'S SON FINED.

SENTENCED BY THE MAYOR OF PETERSBURG FOR ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 3.—The successful attempt made last Tuesday night by Butler Mahone, a son of Senator Mahone, and two companions—John Williamson and Charles Belcher—to overpower Policeman Edwards of this city has been the subject of general comment, and this morning, when the case came before the Mayor, the court-room was crowded with both whites and blacks. The accused entered with their counsel, Charles F. Collier, a promenent lawyer of this city.

Several witnesses were sworn. The first who testified was Officer Edwards, who stated that while on his beat on Lombard street last Tuesday night about 11 o'clock he heard the accused using some very bad language; that he said to them: "Gentlemen, you must stop using such language." Belcher asked: "Who is using bad language?" Edwards replied: "All three of you." Mahone then said to the officer: "If you say we are using bad language you are a liar!" Officer Edwards then collared Mahone and told him he would have to go to the station. Mahone said he would not go. Officer Edwards told him he would take him or die in the attempt. Belcher and Williamson then took hold of the officer and Williamson took his club from him. Belcher said to Williamson: "Don't turn him loose, for if you do he will shoot." Mahone then said: "Hold on to him; I will take his pistol out of his pocket." Edwards said Mahone did take his pistol and fired it at him, but missed his aim. The parties ran off, but were arrested shortly afterward.

Mr. Collier in addressing the court said it was his deliberate judgment both as a lawyer and a man that the accused should be discharged. The Mayor said he could send the accused on for indictment by the grand jury, but he would not do that, but would fine Mahone $50 and Messrs. Belcher and Williamson $25 each and require each to give a bond of $200 to keep the peace for six months. Each paid his fine and gave bond.

FORCED TO LEAVE.

Expulsion of Russian Jews from the Frontier Provinces of German Poland.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 18.—[Special to London *Times*.]—The Russian press is again full of bitter complaints and censure of Germany's high-handed proceedings in the expulsion of thousands of Russian-Jew subjects from the frontier provinces of Poland. Most distressing accounts continue to arrive here from various parts showing that this unaccountable measure is being carried out with the greatest severity regardless of ruin to an enormous number of persons whose only crime appears to be that they are Russian Poles or Jews, or, according to latest news, even Austrian subjects. A telegram from Königsberg states that 1,500 persons in that frontier town, including many well-known commercial intermediaries of Russian trade with Germany, have received peremptory orders to quit by the 1st of October, in spite of urgent appeals from the merchants of the place, who declare that their business will thereby suffer. The matter has long engaged the attention of the Russian newspapers, but no satisfactory justification or explanation has yet been found for this wholesale expulsion of foreigners. An attempt has been made to show that only vagabonds and persons of suspicious character are thus being summarily ejected; but judging from most accounts, even those in the German press, this has not yet been properly proved to be the case. Whether this curious step on the part of the Prussian Government is taken on political or economical grounds, or on both combined, is still a matter of discussion, and no official statements seem to clear up the mystery. That it is being taken with the tacit, if not express, consent of the Russian authorities, for very sufficient reasons there is little doubt. Threats of reprisals have appeared in Russian newspapers asking why the Germans in Russia, especially those thickly settling all along the inside of the Russian frontier, where the economical and political reasons for their expulsion are infinitely more pressing and cogent than any that can be advanced against Russians in Germany, are not turned out of Russia in the same way. There have been rumors of the projected expulsion of some of these Germans, but no confirmation is yet forthcoming. A strong Russian agitation has been going on in this direction for a long time past. The unceremonious way in which all kinds of people, apparently more unfortunate than criminal, are now being treated in the great Empires of the Continent for some far-fetched high reasons of state is beginning to attract very general attention. It is remarked here by liberal Russians that when Russia expelled two or three foreign Jews the whole press of Europe was very much louder and more emphatic in its condemnation than now against Germany when she is turning out foreigners, bag and baggage, by the thousand. It certainly appears to be very much worse than the Judenhetze, against which the German authorities were supposed to set their faces. When one sees the comparative apathy with which the countries whose subjects are thus treated regard the matter, we can only apply to it the old adage of might is right. Under this very heading today's *Novosti* has an article applying the same explanation to Germany's conduct in seizing upon the Caroline Islands and thus placing King Alfonso and his Government in an almost inextricable position.

COCAINE.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

N. Y. *Tribune:* Cocaine is becoming one of the most popular remedies of the day. Its functions of allaying the sensibility of the nerves of mucous membranes and other tissue renders it valuable in surgical operations and in the treatment of throat and lung affections. It also possesses curative properties, and can be used advantageously where there is local irritation to be removed and reflex nervous disturbances to be prevented. In consequence of its remarkable qualities and of the prominence given to it in the medical treatment received by Gen. Grant, it is now coming into general use. Hay fever is not by any means the only disease for which it is declared to be an effective remedy. The chemists, who are compounding cocaine tabloids for the noses of catarrhal patients are also putting up cocaine troches for the throats of sufferers from bronchial and pulmonary complaints. There is reason for believing that the market will speedily be flooded with cocaine lozenges, cough drops, soothing syrups, patent plasters, and every kind of cure-all. Advantage will be taken of the sudden reputation which this singularly effective curative agent and anæsthetic has obtained. Cocaine will be recognized by patent-medicine manufacturers as a popular catchword, and the business of prescribing and compounding it will be speedily overdone.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Oct. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabansia av, 25¼ ft w of Hewes st, n f, 25¼x125 ft, dated Sept. 24 (estate of M. A. Hawson to A. Nadolney)	$ 300
South Halsted st, 144 ft s of Douglas av, w f, 24x123 ft, dated June 8 (Michael Lee to J. Lee)	1,000
Seventeenth st, near May, s f, 24x124⅜ ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (J. Zemek to Paul Kupka)	1,200
Thirty-eighth st, 25 ft e of Gage, n f, 25x127 ft, dated Oct. 1 (C. P. Caldwell to Kate Murphy)	550
Evergreen av, 182 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 2 (G. W. Lester to Mary A. Kohl)	2,400
Wood st, 108 ft s of Thirty-eighth, e f, 24x119 ft, dated Aug. 1 (Gross & Bowman to S. Ludwig)	475
Honore st, 227 ft n of Egan av, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Sept. 26 (same party to L. and J. Fett)	375
West Division st, 208 ft w of Seymour, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 1 (S. E. Gross to S. Nelson)	800
Dickson st, 164 ft s of Blanche, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 23 (H. P. Brown to M. Ratta)	800
Fulton st, 99 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x110 ft, dated Sept. 5 (H. N. Ford to F. Burmeister)	650
Rice st, s w cor Hoyne av, n f, 300x150 ft, improved, dated Sept. 30 (Francis J. Dewes to the F. J. Dewes Brewing Company)	30,000
Clybourn av, 124 ft n w of Mohawk st, s w f, 22 ft to Mohawk st, improved, dated Oct. 5 (Nikolas Nilles to Margaret Henkes)	6,000
West Taylor st, n w cor Cypress, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated Sept. 1 (P. A. Otis to Raspin R. Cherry)	650
Same property, dated Sept. 26 (Raspin R. Cherry to R. C. Givins)	1,300
Jefferson st, 149¾ ft s of Van Buren, w f, 49¾x159 ft, improved, dated Sept. 1 (A. and J. Welch to Charles W. Northup)	12,500
Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 132x82⅜ ft, dated Sept. 1 (John M. Thacher to Adiai T. Ewing)	25,000
West Erie st, 96 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 24 (A. C. Barney to E. F. Britton)	625
Green st, 200 ft s of Van Buren, w f, 50x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 18 (George Edmanson to John M. Somers et al.)	11,000
State st, 80 ft n of Schiller, w f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 24 (M. B. and H. O. Collins to John L. Cochran)	9,250
Twenty-second st, s w cor of Clifton Park av, n f, 91 ft to railroad, with other lots, dated Sept. 10 (F. E. and T. P. Phillips to O. J. Wright)	2,250
Vincennes av, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth sts, e f, 66 ft to alley, dated Aug. 27 (Powers & Huling to Edwin Pardridge)	6,200
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Roscoe st, 192 ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x125 ft, dated July 27 (A. B. Anderson to D. Reich)	$ 475
Nevada st, 547 ft e of Evanston av, n f, 50x160¾ ft, dated Sept. 3 (E. Wiegib to E. C. Buhring)	1,750
Seminary av, 324 ft s of Noble, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 28 (W. C. Goudy to C. and M. Thompson)	600
Seminary av, adjoining above, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 28 (same party to A. J. and R. Backman)	650
Ashland av, 105 ft s of Byron st, w f, 50x164 ft, dated Sept. 29 (D. Goodwin to G. Thuman)	800
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Kimbark av, 181 ft n of Fifty-eighth st, w f, 140x175 ft, dated Oct. 3 (H. E. Greenebaum to O. M. Wells)	$ 4,550
Baltic st, n w corner of Oak, e f, 50x104 ft, dated June 13 (H. C. Brooks et al. to Patrick Hogan)	1,100
College st, 172 ft w of Wright, s f, 37½x129 ft, dated Oct. 3 (Richard Nash to Branton Bushee)	2,100
Ashland av, 175 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated Oct. 2 (L. Koch to J. A. Schroeder)	468
Jessamine st, 126 ft n of Sixty-third, w f, undivided ¼ of 44x100 ft, dated Oct. 5 (F. W. Jones to H. L. Veeder)	2,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Sheridan st, 204 ft n of North av, e f, 48x177 ft, dated Oct. 1 (H. H. Sloan to A. P. Reiersen)	$ 750
Sheridan st, part of above, 24x177 ft, dated Oct. 3 (A. P. Reiersen to M. Magnuson)	350
Mozart st, 225 ft n of Cortland, w f, 25x100 ft, unimproved, dated Sept. 14 (S. Imsland to Anton Evensen)	1,250

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Nos. 882 to 886 Thirty-second street, H. & H. Lowes, two two-story flats, 42x36 feet, $2,500.

No. 1087 North Leavitt street, C. Pach, one-story cottage, 20x18 feet, $500.

No. 274 Irving place, John Osgood, two-story dwelling, 24x42 feet, $4,500.

No. 1291 West Van Buren street, C. Granen, one-story cottage, 22x30 feet, $450.

No. 310 Park avenue, Mrs. M. Kappes, two two-story dwellings, 40x75 feet, $6,000.

No. 663 North Leavitt street, William Fisher, one-story cottage, 20x40 feet, $1,100.

No. 598 Thirty-seventh street, A. Bush, 20x30 feet, $800.

No. 34 Spruce street, H. Giroux, two-story dwelling, 21x50 feet, $2,000.

No. 777 Washington boulevard, Alexander Moody, two-story dwelling, 30x50 feet, $10,000.

No. 586 Dixon street, P. Listamsek, one-story cottage, 20x26 feet, $700.

No. 2219 Wall street, John Strang, one-story cottage, 20x16 feet, $550.

I am selling considerable of your valuable medicine—Athlophoros. My sales are increasing every day. It is curing one case of severe rheumatism of years standing in which all doctors had failed.
J. M. Evans, druggist, Evansville, Wis.

LIVING WITH RATS ON SHIPBOARD.

TWO LITTLE LIVERPOOL STOWAWAYS WHO WILL BE TAKEN BACK TO ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 3.—The steamship Iberian, which will sail tomorrow, has on board two youthful stowaways, Jimmy Welsh and another boy, whose name could not be learned. Welsh is 9 years of age, and has already made two trips to this country as a stowaway. His companion is about the same age, but has never been here before.

Jimmy's first trip was in August, 1883. He was stowed away in a dog-kennel for fourteen days. He had during that time only five meals, which were given to him by the sailors. He was badly bitten by rats, but did not make his appearance until the vessel touched at the wharf in Charlestown.

About three days before the Iberian sailed from Liverpool on this trip Jimmy boarded her and secreted himself in the forecastle, between a beam and the deck over the ship-carpenter's bench. His companion was with him and had several crackers, a loaf of bread, and a can of water. How they got in there undiscovered is a mystery. Four days after the ship sailed a leg was discovered hanging from the beam, and, when pulled by the carpenter, out came Jimmy. His chum soon followed. They were sorry-looking specimens of humanity—dirty, hungry, and thirsty—but they made no complaint. They were taken before the Captain, who told them that he would take them back to England again. They were locked in a room, where they have been confined ever since, and will be until they return to Liverpool.

A night or two ago Jimmy, with great risk, climbed out through the porthole of the room in which they are confined, but was captured before he left the deck. When in England, and not engaged at singing or dancing, he lived about the wharfs, getting his food from sailors, and sleeping at night between bales of cotton or hay, or in boxes. The officers of the vessel say they will hand both boys over to the authorities, who will probably send them to a reformatory for five years, where they will be taught a trade.

FLOWERS ON GARFIELD'S TOMB.

A FLORIST UNDER CONTRACT TO SUPPLY THEM DAILY BY ORDER OF MRS. GARFIELD.

Cleveland Letter: One of the first questions asked of a visitor is, "Have you seen the Garfield tomb?" though no mention is made of either Mammoth Cave or Niagara Falls. This question is regarded as a chestnut by the "nobs" around town, but the hackmen are as enthusiastic over it as they were during its novelty. They take you out to the cemetery and back for $1, and will tell you for nothing the martyred President's story from his earliest history to the present day. Everybody knows of this tomb, what it looks like, where situated, and by whom guarded. Many reports have been published about the lonesome time the detachment of soldiers guarding the grounds have, and how some of them have lost their minds and have been placed in the lunatic asylums. I mentioned this to one of the soldiers the other day, and he replied by saying, "If any chap has gone crazy out here he had very little sense to start with; why, it is a 'snap,' and we are glad to get the job." Inside the tomb fresh and beautiful flowers are always to be seen, and a florist has a regular contract with the Garfield family to daily supply them; besides, friends of the family are constantly sending costly and handsome tokens of remembrance and affection. Mrs. Garfield and her family occupy one of the handsomest residences on Euclid avenue, and any pretty afternoon they can be seen driving or seated on the steps of the residence. The mother has aged considerably since the time she occupied the position as first lady of the land, and shows plainly the fearful trial through which she passed. Her children are intellectual, and have an air of well-bred and dignified and gentle bearing that marks them as being of distinguished parents and of careful training. Though they as yet do not go into general society, they have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE SILVER DOLLAR IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—The *Mexican Financier* of this date says: "The silver question is one which has a direct bearing on the net earnings of all foreign-owned railways in this country. If the United States Government by its persistent coinage of inferior silver dollars helps to bring on further depreciation of that metal the owners of Mexican railways abroad must accept, with what philosophy they may, reduction of the net receipts on the part of their respective companies. The 80-cent Bland dollar, which is the United States standard dollar, has in one way been of use in Mexico, for it has given the Mexican dollar an undisputed market in Asia. The Mexican peso is the standard dollar in Asiatic commerce, and seems likely to remain so for some time to come."

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUmerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
2640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
[illegible] STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathieson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
3401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.

WEST DIVISION.

186 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
462 WEST LAKE-ST., cor. Sheldon } L. Shreiber & Co.,
491 WEST MADISON, cor. Sheldon } Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
826 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1102 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
422 WEST TWELFTH-ST. }
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill Druggist.
383 MILWAUKEE-AV. } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
453 MILWAUKEE-AV. }
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
[illegible] NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
420 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
226 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
530 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells Post-Office and Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.

W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.

4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BLACK SETTER, SLUT—ANSWERS to name of Nellie. Liberal reward at 505 West Lake-st.

LOST—WHITE POODLE—BLACK EYES AND buff ears. Return to 79 Twenty-second-st. and receive reward.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON ON SOUTH Side, a gold and black enameled society pin, diamond shaped. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Room 27, 94 Washington-st.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4, LADY'S small black handbag, between Michigan Central Depot and Chicago-av. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD OFFERED TO party who found package of letters and bills lost between Thirty-second-st. and Michigan-av. through Adams-st., thence west to 202 Monroe, on returning same to parties at 202 Monroe-st.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED—A YOUNG IRISH setter dog; white on head and breast. Return to 3213 Michigan-av. and receive reward.

$25 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of sample trunk and contents from Leland Hotel, Room 60.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 156 and 160 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST, graduate of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; single. Good reference. G 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER or shipping clerk in lumber-yard. Can give good city references. Address H 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE Phila. Col. Pharmacy; nearly 6 years' experience. Best reference. JOHN H. MURTAGH, 156 Centre-st., Germantown, Philadelphia.

SITUATON WANTED—AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper by a strictly temperate man 24 years of age. Best of references given. B 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER would like to change his position; good paying place wanted with good house. G 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED railroad office man, age 26, in railroad office or as assistant bookkeeper or shipping clerk in wholesale house. Good references. Address G 90, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a young man 25 years old. Best reference. Good experiences. H 25, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS retail boots and shoes salesman; ten years' experience. First-class references. Address H 20, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS confectioner and cake baker; good ornamenter; just from New York. Address G 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS custom cutter, with excellent New York City reference, in or out of town. Address G 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 PANTaloon and vest cutter; experience. G 89, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses and gardening. Would prefer a place in one of the suburbs on the Milwaukee Division of Northwestern Railway. Address JOHN BENNETT, Winnetka, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, by a single, competent, sober man. Best of city references. G 99, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 25 years old; has had experience in painting, carpentering, and taking care of horses; has carpenter's tools; willing to make himself useful at anything; steady work wanted; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. G 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, having sold out his business, is desirous of obtaining a good position with a No. 1 firm. Anybody desirous of obtaining a thorough business-man address 29, 171 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG CANAdian with thorough college training and accustomed to every kind of literary work, wishes a suitable engagement with prospect of partnership; willing to work at first for $10 a week. H 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER IN PRIvate family; thoroughly understands his business. Best of city, New York, and Boston references. Address E 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATed German girl in an American family as nursery governess or companion to travel; good seamstress. References. Address Humboldt Park P.-O. Box 286.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEgian girls, sisters, one first-class cook the other just over. Please call at 51 West Erie-st., third flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS as cook and second girl. Call at 23 Thirty-third-st., former residence.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—One as A1 cook, other second work; on the North Side. G 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl in small American family for general housework. References. 159 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days, with references, at 3541 Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook and the other to do general housework. Good city reference. 194½ North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as second girl. Call at 67 East Huron-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A DOMESTIC. Call at 158 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook in a first-class family. Apply at 4014 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do light housework and assist in sewing. Reference. Address H 23, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook. References given. Address G 88, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY as housekeeper (with or without children). Best reference. 167 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPer. 219 Park-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as bookkeeper; has had experience. G 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WRITING in an office by a young lady; has had four years' experience in a large insurance agency. Address H 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER FOR a wholesale grain and hay commission house; must be a good penman; best of references required; none but experienced need apply. G 71, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS STENOGrapher and typewriter operator; give age and qualifications. Address G 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAM TO KEEP stock; one living with his parents; give age and salary expected. G 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIVE AND ACTIVE YOUNG single man as bookkeeper. JEROME P. BOWES & CO., 184 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE-work, who can make himself generally useful. 128 South Clark-st., Room 8.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—WHOLESALE CLOTHING salesmen who can control a trade. Apply to B. KUPPENHEIMER & CO., 204 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESMEN OF GOOD address for good positions on either commission or salary. Must be able to furnish security. GEO. L. GREGORY, 86 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED boot and shoe house in the city, a traveling salesman for Northern and Eastern Illinois. Must have trade and best references. G 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; MUST HAVE EXperience in merchant tailoring and bring good references. Apply HART, 192 Clark-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—COLORED BOY AT 98 RANdolph-st.

WANTED—BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age to draw soda-water in down-town drug-store. Address H 19, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—COOPERS—SEVERAL TIGHT-barrel coopers desiring steady employment in the country can secure situations by applying at once to A. De CLINTON, 27 North Canal-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MAchine adjuster and repairer; state where you worked, age, and pay wanted. H 24, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—HO! FOR THE SOUTH—500 LAborers and choppers for the Yazoo Valley & Mississippi Railroad in Mississippi; winter's work; cheap laborers' tickets to Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points south on the I. C. & Jackson route at Ross' Labor Agency, 268 S. Water, up-stairs.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, TEAMSTERS, and choppers for new railroads in different States; winter's work; 100 for C. & N. W. R. R. Co. in Illinois and Iowa; free fare; at Ross' Labor Agency, 268 South Water-st., up-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IMMEDIATELY to take full charge of a very profitable business in Milwaukee Dime Museum; pay, $20 weekly salary, all expenses, and half the profits; $150 cash required; money well secured; experience unnecessary. J. W. OSBURN, 167 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TREASURER OR PARTNER for comedy company; liberal terms; hotel and traveling expenses; $250 required. Room 4, 116 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—INDUSTRIOUS MAN TO SUPply the goods we manufacture to local agents throughout the West; good salary, expenses, and half of the profits. party must have $150 cash; money secured. JOSIAH T. HAIR, 169 Washington, Room 14.

WANTED—500 GOOD MEN FOR LEVEE, railroad, and plantation work. Apply to 83 South Front-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—PRACTICAL SPICE-MILL SUperintendent and coffee-roaster—A splendid opportunity for advancement to the right man. Reference must be undoubted in every particular, and party applying must thoroughly know his business. Services desired in Indiana. Address G. W. RESSING, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A general agency in Chicago or vicinity to control the sale of a staple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 47 Vesey-st., N. Y.

WANTED—FEW YOUNG, PUSHING MEN for excellent lucrative positions. Call early at 171 North Clark-st., Room 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Danish girl for general housework. Call early at 3424 Calumet-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily, a competent servant girl for general housework; Scotch or English girl and one recently out preferred. Apply at 169 East Jackson-st., Room 217.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR general housework; no objection to a woman with child. 3757 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small family; must be good cook, washer, and ironer, and a neat worker. G 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in basement only. References. Apply at 1703 Michigan-av Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday before 10 a. m.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE GIRL FOR dressmaking. 752 West Jackson-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—PROTESTANT NURSE-GIRL. 1848 Barry-av., Lake View. Take limits cars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AT HOME to color photographs for us by a new process; no instructions to buy; fascinating employment; work can be mailed anywhere; $1 to $2 per day can be made. Particulars mailed with a sample cabinet photograph, beautifully colored, for four cents. Address Home Co., P.-O. box 1916, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—RAPID STENOGRAPHER AND caligraph operator; lady preferred. 614 First National Bank Building. G. W. COLE.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper in a retail market; must be a good and active penman. State salary. Reference required. Address G 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE LADIES FROM 30 to 45 years of age for light, respectable employment; fair salary, and wages paid promptly. Address immediately F 64, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; low rates; without publicity; fair dealings. 133 Clark-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal of property, publicity, or delay; easy payments, low rates, fair dealing. W. H. KING, 89 Madison-st., Room 9.

BETTER THAN FIFTY PER CENT—ON the direct line between St. Paul and Minneapolis (two of the fastest-growing cities) is a level tract covered with large, well-trimmed shade trees, that has lain until adjoining property has been improved; is now platted and called Woodlawn Park; within about one-half mile to three depots; can go to business centre of either city in fifteen minutes; one block from new public school; property in neighborhood selling for $24 per foot, not so level and well located; the most popular resident part for both cities. This beautiful property is offered for the next 30 days at the very low price of $10 per front foot to alley; one-third or all cash; 8 per cent on deferred payments. Buy at these prices and double your money within two years. JOHN J. BUCKHOUT, 382 Wabasha-st., St. Paul.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK. 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

COOK COUNTY ORDERS BOUGHT BY FRED G. FRANK & BRO., 99 Washington-st.

JAS. W. BROCKWAY, ROOM 24 NIXON Building—Real estate bought and sold on commission and loans negotiated at the lowest rates of interest.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (2 YEARS OLD or more; no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTEL SECURITY.—After years of experience in loaning money on personal property, we have perfected a system whereby the publicity usual in such cases is done away, and are in a position to meet the demands of all who desire to raise money without delay, and in a quiet, business manner. Housekeepers, professional gentlemen, mechanics, and others can obtain advances of from $25 to $10,000 on secured notes, on household furniture, pianos, machinery, horses, wagons, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal, and on watches, diamonds, and jewelry. One of the advantages we offer is that our loans are made in such a form that they can be paid back in installments, each payment reducing the interest pro rata. We have no brokers in connection with our office, and consequently save all commissions, giving the benefit of the same to our customers. Chicago Mortgage-Loan Co., Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—5, 5½, 6, AND 7 PER cent on favorable terms. B. P. HINMAN, Room 20 Major Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—WITH NOTES PAYABLE ON or before—Chicago funds on inside improved property at 6 per cent. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON IMPROVED CITY property. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,500 FOR THREE months; will pay 7 per cent interest and 2½ per cent commission and deposit real-estate mortgages double the amount. G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500. WILL GIVE A1 security and 12 per cent. Room 16, 116 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON improved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at lowest rates; also $2,500 and other sums. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMproved or near suburban property; money ready. O. L. EATON, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE, to sell new chemical fire-extinguisher; portable, durable, and cheap; exclusive territory. New York Fire-Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS SELLING MO. STEAM WASHERS make big money. J. WORTH, Sole Mgr., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—"MEMOIRS OF GEN. Grant." Just out; 100 engravings; sells at sight. Reliable ladies and gentlemen of good address desiring territory apply at once at 364 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—6—FOR RICE'S ORGAN and piano teaching attachment; 2,000 methods in one; railroad to musical science. 243 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE "MUsette," a new improved mechanical musical instrument, on installments; $25 to $40 a week. Apply at 155 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HAVING REMOVED TO MY NEW AND spacious quarters, Nos. 346 and 348 Wabash-av., will give special attention to the manufacture and repairing of all kinds of wagons, consisting of light, fancy, top, milk, grocery, and express; second-hand wagons of every description always on hand; new and second-hand carriages, coupes, top and open buggies, carts, etc; harness of every description; horses, wagons, and harness sold on monthly payments. Cash advances made. The largest stock to select from and cheapest in Chicago. Wabash-av., south of Congress-st. H. C. WALKER.

HORSE, PHAETON, TOP BUGGY, NEW harness, in first-class condition, for $130; horse alone worth the money. E 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY or cart for which I will give a fine organ, Geo. Wood's make, list price $480. Address G 79, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

SAFES, BOTH FIRE AND BURGLAR, NEW and second-hand, at astonishingly low cash prices, among them two fine bank safes; also twelve sets of fine vault doors, taken from old City-Hall. J. GREENHOOD & CO., Agents, 84 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE DUTTON, HAVING JUST returned from her studies abroad with Signor Vannuccini of Florence, Italy, and Mr. William Shakespeare of London, will resume her position as soprano of Trinity Episcopal Church and will accept a limited number of pupils for the voice. She will also fill concert engagement during the winter. Address for terms and dates care Lyon & Healy, 162 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED EDUcated (German) lady to care for and teach small child; no objection to the country; or as companion to a lady. References. G 94, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A complete shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—55-YEAR LEASE, 54X150, CORner Van Buren and Clinton-sts.; will be sold very cheap. PLEASANT AMICK, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—GENT'S TRICYCLE—$75—AT No. 70 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MR. E. WARWICK, FORMERly with A. H. Revell & Co., and Mr. C. C. Koehler, formerly of the firm of Magoun & Koehler, are now with the Newberry Furniture Company, 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—VACANT HOUSE, 43 PECK-court, 13 rooms. Will furnish and rent or sell on the installment plan. The Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286 and 288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED house; will leave large library, china, pictures, draperies, etc., every modern convenience; has just been completely renovated; independent house, side yard; family wish to travel; will lease for one or more years; possession at once. References required. GEO. G. STOUTENBURGH, 3013 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN bricks, 808 Oakwood-boulevard, also 3920 Vincennes-av., with grounds, all in fine order, and near steam and street cars. Owner, 915 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE. FRANK KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1924 MICHIGAN-AV., A NICE little brown-stone front of 11 rooms; will rent furnished or unfurnished: furnished $100 per month; unfurnished $85 per month. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 3116 AND 3120 VERnon-av.; 3149 South Park-av. F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Grand-boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st., in good order; very cheap if taken at once. Address A 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOW—THE ELEGANT NEW house 2348 Prairie-av., with furnace, fine mantels, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; immediate possession. A. E. GUILD JR., 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st.: Furnished houses. Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.; La Salle-av., near Elm-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—720 WEST ADAMS-ST., CORNER of Winchester-av., first-class new brick dwelling, 12 rooms, modern throughout, and in perfect order; choice location; low rent to right party. Apply to owner, J. W. POLLEY, at A. S. Gage & Co.'s.

TO RENT—941 AND 943 MONROE-ST. AND 335 Warren-av.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; houses have every convenience; neighborhood is unsurpassed on West Side; property will be rented cheap and kept in excellent condition. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick residence No. 852 West Monroe-st.; modern improvements. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 9 rooms, 384 South Paulina-st.; $30 per month. C. C. CHASE, 20 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—7 rooms and cellar. 408 Park-av., near Oakley-av; price $30 per month.

TO RENT—1207 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., cottage, 4 rooms, and barn; $8 per month. Inquire at 285 Clark-st., Room 9.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 385 ONTARIO-ST., 14-ROOM brown-stone front; will be put in order to suit lessee; private family only. No. 334 Huron-st., near Rush, 9-room house, in thorough repair. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, 10 rooms, No. 70 Wisconsin-st., near Lincoln Park, at $35 per month. SCOTT & GAGE, 48 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON ERIE-st., near Pine. G. M. HIGH, 166 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH PARK STATION (Fifty-seventh-st.), by a family leaving for the winter or longer, their house, cheap to a family of adults; house well furnished, modern conveniences; on Fifty-eighth-st., third house west of Madison-av. Apply on premises, or at 479 Fifth-av. F. A. MERRILL.

TO RENT—5001 LAKE-AV., NEAR FIFtieth-St. Station, good brick house, 13 rooms, and brick barn and large grounds, until May 1 or term of years. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—IN MARQUETTE APARTMENT Building, corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two flats, finished in oak; in perfect repair; steam heat, hot water, telephone, janitor, and elevator service. J. W. HOWELL, 822, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLATS ON North-av., near Dearborn; choice location; fine view of lake and Lincoln Park. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—APARTMENT NO. 10 IN "THE Walton Flats," corner of Clark and Locust-sts., overlooking Washington-square; desirable location, convenience, and attendance. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—WISCONSIN-ST., NEAR LINcoln Park, the lower apartments in the elegant marble-front building; eight rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Rooms 19 and 20, S. E. corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—NO. 12 LINCOLN-AV., 7-ROOM flat, with modern conveniences and in excellent repair. Key with janitress, rear 17 Wisconsin-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—NEW FLAT, SECOND STORY, 201 Chicago-av., $30 per month; flat third floor, 57 North State-st., $25 per month. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT with modern improvements; first floor, 324 Mohawk-st. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune building.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—4 FLATS OF 8 ROOMS: RENTed separately or together. 314 State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—198 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 6 rooms, all conveniences; porch rear; janitor service. Apply first flat, 204, or Room 1, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT. 1469 WABASH-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—SECOND-STORY FLAT NO. 678 West Madison-st.; 6 rooms and bath-room. Convenient and in good order. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, $2 to $5, heat, gas, and bath included; also large rooms, with closet, for light housekeeping, $2 to $3. 50 Peck-court.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY furnished apartment for gentlemen, centrally located, cheap. 13 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASant rooms at low rates.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 ROOMS, NEWLY FURnished for housekeeping; also one flat, unfurnished, first floor. 2 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV.—TO GENTLEmen, nicely-furnished single rooms.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; every appointment first-class. References given and required. 1623 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1249 MICHIGAN-AV. PRIVATE family owing handsomely-furnished residence will rent lovely front suite or a choice room.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FINELY-FURNISHED rooms; everything new and first-class; Michigan-av., Fifteenth and Sixteenth-sts.; private residence. Address G 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, to good respectable party; newly fitted up. 331 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—NO. 347 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, choice furnished south front rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for two partners, on the first flat. 226 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FROOR OF HOUSE 22 North Ada-st., five rooms. Apply at 449 West Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—49 PINE-ST., NEAR INDIANA, nicely furnished warm rooms, suitable for two or three gents; modern improvements; references.

TO RENT—257 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ALcove, south front; also single rooms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for two or four gentlemen at $1.50 per week each. H 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—DRY-GOODS DEPARTMENT space to rent in first-class down-town dry-goods store for the sale of flannels and blankets. Address J. H. FISHER, 100 State-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORES—CORNER Van Buren and Dearborn-st., now the leading thoroughfare, 3 new stores, basement, and floors above. Apply to JOHN GAYNOR, 223 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—GOOD, LARGE STORE. 314 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 159 EAST VAN BUren-st. Basement 157 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, 104 AND 106 Franklin-st., corner Washington, with or without basement. Also store and basement 108 and 110 Franklin-st., 40x70 feet. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES, 31 AND 33 MICHIGAN-av., each 25x150 feet, 4-story and basement, with water elevator. Will connect for party wanting large store, or rent separate. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, No. 11 South La Salle-st. Inquire of Price Baking Powder Co., 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE STORE in the new business centre, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.; cheap to good tenant. J. F. KINGWILL, Agent, 105 South Water-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT stores Nos. 227 and 229 Jackson-st.; immediate possession. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORES 122 AND 126 Quincy-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE—NEAR CORNER OF Adams and State-sts., $150 per month. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, SIZE 20x170, well lighted. 171 East Randolph-st. Inquire of GUSTAVE KNECHT, 200 East Randolph-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—SINGLE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st., $20 to $25 each; vaults, steam heat, and fast-running elevator. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 7.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 38 AND 40 La Salle-st., large room or loft, 40x70 feet; good light and elevator. WM. C. DOW, 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st.: Buildings, stores, and lofts in wholesale and retail business centre. Manufacturing buildings and lofts; a large list.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOMS, WITH POWER, elevator; divided to suit tenant. L. D. POLLARD, 14 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, DIvided to suit tenants; two elevators; good light. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 and 44 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEW BASEMENT, 197, 199, AND 201 Chicago-av.; also basement, 203 Chicago-av. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 7, 200 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A first-class lawyer's office, near Madison-st., on La Salle; will furnish or make any satisfactory arrangements. R. DORMAN, La Grange, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL ROOM suitable for oyster-room; first floor or half-basement, near Court-House. WM. REED & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 3.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OF FROM seven to ten rooms below Twenty-second-st., South Side, not to exceed $40. Address G 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO LARGE BEDrooms and a private parlor for three weeks, with or without board. Location, North Side, east of Clark-st. Address O D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNfurnished rooms centrally located. Address H 2, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE IN CONSEquence of the death of the proprietor, stock of general merchandise amounting to about $2,000; also the large double-fronted store, frame building, barn, ice-house, and feed-house; an unusually good chance for investment; must be sold, as the widow is unable to carry on the business. Address MRS. J. RAMSEY, White Cloud, Newaygo County, Mich.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FRUIT evaporators and cider business now in operation; plenty of apples. J. C. BURRUSS, Bunker Hill, Ill.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE AND GOOD-paying photograph gallery in the main street and business quarter of San Francisco for $1,000 cash, including everything; best suited for a married couple or single man; reason, have to go to Europe. Address F 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, STOVE, AND house furnishing goods store; one of the best stores in Chicago; established 1865; on best business street in city; reason for selling, obliged to leave the city. Address, until Nov. 1, G 77, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—STOCK OF stationery, cigars, and circulating library. 3246 State-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT KNOWN AS the Board of Trade Restaurant in basement of Chamber of Commerce Building, corner Third and Edmond-sts., St. Joe, Mo.; everything first-class and in running order; this is a good opportunity for a man who understands the business, as the property will be sold at a bargain. For further information inquire of SOMMER, RICHARDSON & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

I HAVE $350 TO INVEST IN ANY GOOD thing; prefer something that will sell to agents. Address G 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS SECRETARY AND TREASurer of a company, a young, active, honest, and competent man, with $3,000, to join the President, with like amount, in safe manufacturing and mercantile business, where energy and economy will attain success. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO TAKE charge of my drug-store. Must give best of references. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

$4,000—A BUSINESS, VERY PROFITable and pleasant, and suitable for any bright, conservative man, entirely legitimate; pays $3,500 to $4,500 yearly. G 78, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

281 AND 282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT suite, second floor front, and several other rooms, with board.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT alcove for three or four young men; other rooms, with board.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room, furnished, with board; other rooms.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS ELEGANT location room, with board, also an elegant parlor-floor suite. References. F 10, Tribune.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SECOND-STORY ALcove, handsomely furnished, with superior table-board; moderate terms to permanent party.

3619 LAKE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; convenient to I. C. trains and cable-cars; one pleasant alcove room and one smaller room overlooking lake.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—LARGE AND SINGLE FRONT rooms, with conveniences and board.

59 RUSH-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED large alcove, with board; desirable for gentleman and wife.

146 WELLS-ST.—BOARD, WITH ROOM, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $20 a month; furnished rooms very cheap.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT room and board; also single room. Day board.

222 EAST OHIO-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND board.

280 INDIANA-ST.—AN ELEGANTLY-FURnished front suite, with bay window, and other rooms; also first-class board.

308 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FRONT ROOM, with board, suitable for two; home comforts. References.

361 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER MAPLE-ST.—Second and third story large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st. Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

WITH BOARD—A LARGE WELL-FURnished room for two gentlemen at Kenwood. A 97, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH A QUIET FAMILY ON West Side for gentleman, wife, and child 9 months old; room must not be more than one floor above dining-room and have street exposure. Please give full information, including terms, B Z 65, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

That you can get the best value for your money by buying your Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Folding Beds, and Household Goods from the Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

Chamber Sets	$16, $23, $35, and up
Parlor Suits	$30, $35, $45, and up
Parlor Stoves	$10, $15, $20, and up
Ranges	$10, $15, $18, $20
Folding Beds	$7, $10, $15, $20, $25
Brussels Carpets	60c, 75c, 90c
Ingrain Carpets	30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 90c

Largest stock. Lowest prices. Cash or time to suit.

This week and next we shall hold the greatest STOVE SALE CHICAGO EVER SAW. PARLOR STOVES AND RANGES. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Come and see them and save 25 per cent.

EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY, 381 and 383 West Madison-st., opposite Centre-av.

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, $2; GRAND Rapids furniture, easy weekly or monthly payments; cash prices, no interest charged; plush parlor suits, complete, $25; No. 7 cook, complete, $11.50; tapestry carpets, 50 cents; bedroom suits, 3 pieces, $15. See cuts in this paper, only one suit to each customer; open evenings. Newberry Furniture Co., 284, 286, and 288 Wabash-av.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—4 BILLIARD and pool tables; for sale cheap or will let to a good party with hall. Call at 987 West Polk-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BUSINESS-MEN IN NEED OF THE SERVices of a thorough accountant for advice, posting of private accounts, etc., after 5 p. m. please address H 1, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL, 123 LA Salle-st.: Large list of improved and vacant property in all parts of the city. Several good pieces paying 10 and 12 per cent net.

FOR SALE—BUY THIS BARGAIN—LOT 2 miles from Court-House on yearly payments of $100 for $500; worth $800. WILLIAMS, 143 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class house, with brick barn, near Eighteenth-st., $25,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome modern residence, near Twenty-sixth-st, with brick barn; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas lighted by electricity; a decided bargain; $20,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, near Thirty-second-st.; extra well built; brick barn.
PRAIRIE-AV.—A real bargain in a handsome modern house near Twenty-seventh-st., if sold this week.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two new modern houses in the vicinity of Twenty-ninth-st.; one for $18,500 and one for $19,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house with large lot, 60 feet front; $35,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Beautiful modern house, finely decorated in oil.
GROVELAND-AV.—Corner house, with south exposure; $12,500.
RHODES-AV.—Corner house; $7,000.
VERNON-AV.—New corner house, finished in hard wood; very desirable; $10,000.
CALUMET-AV.—New house, south of Thirty-first-st.; $12,500.

FOR SALE—ON OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, short distance west of the cable, one of the most desirable building lots in the city. It is very near the corner of Cottage Grove-av., and adjoins the best improvements of the street. This street, it is to be remembered, is under the control of the South Park Commissioners, who are bound to forever keep it in repair. All possible assessments have been made and paid, and except for the ordinary State, county, and town taxes, the property can never again be entered on an Assessor's books. This ground must be sold, and is offered, if taken at once, at much below the market. Address OAKWOOD Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON East Randolph-st.—The 5-story brick and stone building No. 175 Randolph-st., and a 12 years' lease of the lot will be sold by Henry Waller, Master in Chancery, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the Clark-st. entrance to the new Court-House, on Tuesday, Oct 6, 1885, at 10 a. m. For particulars apply to WALTER M. HOWLAND, Attorney, 57 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—YOUR CHOICE; A GREAT bargain; want an offer for one of the handsome new 10-room houses looking down Ellis Park, on Thirty-sixth-st., or Prospect-place; two finished in hardwood, every modern convenience. Only one will be sold below cost. Address or call on owner, 122 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property—1726 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement marble-front; good brick barn. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WELL-IMPROVED PIECE OF State-st. property paying good rent; parties wanting to make good investment will be given full particulars. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS house on Michigan-av., north of Twenty-first-st., worth $25,000. Will take half of the purchase price in other good city property. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 50 feet, east front. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3422 AND 3424 SOUTH DEARborn-st., 2-story and cellar buildings, 6 rooms on each floor, finished as flats, with conveniences; $4,500 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA SALLE-st., basement. Here is a great bargain: Jefferson-st., near Van Buren, 50x150 feet, with improvements; rent, $1,160; $14,000. Warren-av., 50 feet; cheapest on the street, $2,000. Washington-boulevard, 48 feet; cheap.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25x137 FEET on West Monroe-st., near Leavitt; a cash offer wanted. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER ON MADISON-st., unimproved, corner Oakley-av.; 186 feet on Madison-st., besides building frontage on Oakley-av. of 164 feet; properly improved the percentage on investment would be large. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—67 FEET FRONTAGE ON Washington-boulevard, near California-av., at low figure; also three 30-foot lots on Oakley-av., near Fulton-st., cheap. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—72X150 FEET ON MONROE-ST. corner Oakley-av., or any part; also 48x150 feet on Monroe-st., between Oakley and Western-avs.; both pieces are choice and will be sold at the market. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—465 AND 467 SOUTH LEAVitt-st., 2-story and basement brick dwellings; $3,500 each. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 1½-STORY BRICK cottage 83 Flournoy-st.; 7 rooms, bath, and modern conveniences; large barn; terms to suit. Owner, on premises.

FOR SALE—568 AND 570 WEST LAKE-ST., 2-story and basement marble-front dwellings; barns; will be sold at a bargain; want an offer. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOT AT TWO-thirds its value. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLATS, CORNER OF West Lake and Francisco-sts.; 75 feet front; building new and substantial, rented for $1,080 per annum. Must be sold at once; great bargain; easy terms. JOHN E. EHEL, 1398 West Lake-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, TWO 7-ROOM cottages near Lincoln Park and Jefferson-av. H. M. PAYNE, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER LA Salle-av. and Locust-st., 52x78 feet; just the place for a flat building. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORMAL PARK BUILDING lots—If you want a fine bargain for speculation or a choice location for a home see our lots on Sherman-st., between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-ninth-sts., size 50x160, opposite the parks, $1,000 each. Winter-st. lots, 50x160, $700 each. Emerald-st. lots, 50x148, $675 each. Halsted-st. lots, 25x125, $350 each. City water, sidewalks, fences, shade-trees, 80-foot streets, two fine parks and celebrated mineral spring; close to Normal School and railroad depot; 30 minutes' ride; plenty of trains and only 6 cents fare; over 200 new buildings built in this vicinity this summer. These are the cheapest and most desirable lots near Chicago. We have only a few more left; buy now before we raise our prices. Small cash payment, balance monthly at 6 per cent. Title perfect; full abstract given. Our agent, Mr. Weddell, can be seen every afternoon and all day Sunday in our branch office on Sixty-eighth-st., west of C. & E. I. depot. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—TWO fine 10-room houses; new brick with basements; all modern conveniences; close to station; price $3,400 each, $500 down; balance on monthly payments; one 7-room house, new, with brick basement; price $2,800; easy terms; one elegant 10-room house, east front, on the ridge with large grounds; price $8,500; fine lots in different parts of Woodlawn cheap and on favorable terms. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—75 FEET, MICHIGAN-AV., next corner Forty-third-st.; will soon be boulevard. C. B. SAWYER, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—LOT, 25 OR 50 FEET, NEAR corner of Bellevue-av., late Champlain, or 100 feet; buy for a home or investment; not far from steam-cars. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A FINE improved farm; or will exchange for property near New York City, a fine stone-front house, new, of 9 rooms; all modern conveniences; situated on Michigan-av., south of city; price $11,000. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—$475, IN monthly payments, will buy a lot, 50x165, near depot at Ravenswood, with water mains, sidewalks, etc., in streets. This price will hold for 30 days only. BERNARD F. WEBER, 84 La Salle-st., Room 16, or at Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN FIFty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., 150 feet. Inquire of GEO G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER FIFTY-first-st. and Greenwood-av., 100x200 feet. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—EVANSTON AND South Evanston property of all grades a specialty. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 22, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON long time, cheap to parties who wish to improve; streets sewered, macadamized, and lake water. L. A. GILBERT, Room 5 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENT—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 and $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS FACING SOUTH PARK, on Cottage Grove-av., near Fifty-sixth-st.; also lot and household furniture. RICHARD GARNETT, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES NEAR WASHINGton Heights, $150 per acre; for short time only at this figure. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—MONTHLY PAYMENTS. Same as rent. Go today and see our beautiful new 6 and 9 room houses; lake water, gas, and all modern improvements; near street and steam cars; situated on La Salle-st., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth. Call for keys at 5816 La Salle-st. or O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY REAsonable, 10-room house and 175x265 feet of ground in Evanston; lawn, garden, chicken-house, barn; will trade for small house and lot in Chicago, or business lot, or sell it; value, $6,500; incumbrance $2,500. NORMAN T. GASSETTE, Room 10, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE 9-ROOM BRICK houses corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av.; all modern conveniences; bath, hot and cold water; gas; furnace or steam heat; perfect sewerage; slate mansard roof; hollow tile division walls; hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Buy or rent; if former, can pay in monthly installments; if latter, can have low rent to May 1. Madison Park Station, on Illinois Central, one block off; trains every 15 minutes; time, 25 minutes; fare, 6 cents. Inquire at property, 5121 Lake-av., of L. B. CURRY, or of H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building-lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build without money down; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers; 20 cottages now building at $1,000 each; only $200 down and $15 monthly. HENRY LEAVITT, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK DWELLING at Kenwood; 12 rooms; near station; terms easy. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 133 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS OF ALL descriptions in South Evanston. FRANK TILLOTSON, office South Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOSE BEAUTIful homes in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of 12 acres on Hawkins street; is within one block of street cars and fifteen minutes' walk of city hall and court house. The grounds are beautifully laid out in lawns and shade trees, with large quantities of flowers, vines and shrubbery. There are also 1,350 bearing orange trees, 50 choice lemons, 26 English walnuts, 64 Italian chestnuts, 12 olives, 17 figs, 60 peach, nectarines and plums, 10 pears, 12 almonds, 20 limes, 8 pomegranates, 70 ornamental trees and Japanese persimmons. There is abundance of city and private water for household purposes, also for irrigation. The property can be divided into three or more most beautiful homes, or sufficient city lots can be sold from it to pay the purchase money without interfering with the mansion, lawns and outbuildings. The house, beautifully furnished at an expense of $4,000, has 11 rooms, consisting of 7 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining-room and kitchen, with laundry and wash house in a house disconnected from the main building. The house is in thorough repair. The oranges will produce an income this year of from $3,500 to $4,000, and constantly increasing as the trees advance in age—being now about twelve years old and must be seen to be appreciated. The above property is situated in a growing city of 35,000 inhabitants in a semi-tropic climate, where it never grows cold, or never gets to warm too be in the sun the entire day. Los Angeles is noted for its mild, genial climate, which is much sought for by those desiring a change of climate from the cold of the Eastern States during the winter months, as here the flowers bloom every month in the year. Address, Morford & Son, real estate agents, 110 North Spring st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUtrix.

A splendid stock and grain farm situated on the Southern Kansas Railroad, one mile from Thayer, Kas., the healthiest town in the State.

The farm is in the garden of Kansas, and comprises 640 acres, all under first-class wire fences (new) and hedges; 200 acres in cultivation, of which 35 acres are in orchard in full bearing; 200 acres in splendid timber, consisting of walnut, elm, mulberry, oak, hickory, etc., with a fine blue-grass and clover sod presenting a park-like appearance, and affording splendid pasture for stock as well as shade and shelter; balance in prairie; all the above is underlaid with 7 veins of coal from one to six feet in thickness, within 100 feet of the surface.

There are two frame dwelling-houses, large corn-crib, cattle sheds, stables, and other frame outbuildings, with good cattle corral, and hog lot fenced with six boards; also six good wells and two spring creeks. Soil a rich black loam, rolling land. Good schools and churches; splendid roads. Good clear title, free from incumbrances. Possession 1st March, 1886. Apply to T. EDE, Barrister, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—NEW ILLUSTRATED prospectus; Disston purchase 4,000,000 acres; gulf coast; high lands, unexcelled for health, scenery, homes, colonies, hunting, fishing, hotels, tropical fruits, vegetables, and investments; no killing frosts or malaria. Gulf-Coast Land Co., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—200 OR 400 ACRES OF GOOD farming land 12 miles from Chicago Court-House. THOMAS D. SNYDER, 87 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—5 TO 10 ACRES ON BURLINGton Road, between Naperville and La Grange; south or east front and slope preferred; natural drainage or easily drained artificially. Give lowest cash price, with all particulars. C. P. W., Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—LOTS FOR DIAMONDS. Wanted, boarding-house for clear lots. Suburban lots for good equity in city property. 640 acres in California, 320 acres in Nebraska, and 80 acres in Michigan for city property. $10,000 hotel for farm or city property. Good lots for horse and buggy. Good clear suburban lots for piano. 400-acre farm, 70 miles south of Chicago, for city property; price $30,000; this is very cheap. HENRY LEAVITT, 143 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE; all modern improvements; lot, 35x175, on Kimbark-av., South Park. Will take lots well located in that direction or Englewood. O. M. WELLS & CO., 17 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE ORGAN, GEO. Wood's make, list price $480, will trade for horse and buggy worth $200. Address G 79, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,000 STOCK OF DRY goods and boots and shoes; want city property; will assume $3,000 to $4,000. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON IN exchange for handsome oil paintings. 28 Clark-st., Room 9.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS—BARGAINS IN PIANOS—For the next thirty days only we offer buyers the following splendid inducements:

Five second-hand square pianos, rosewood cases, 7-octave, etc., $100 to $250; fully guaranteed; terms, $25 cash and $10 monthly.

NEW UPRIGHTS	$165
NEW UPRIGHTS	185
NEW UPRIGHTS	225
NEW UPRIGHTS	250

Old pianos and organs taken in exchange; write for particulars if you cannot visit our warerooms. REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BARGAINS IN MASON & HAMLIN ORgans—A few discontinued styles, new and of fine quality, will be sold very low for cash or on easy payments; also a few second-hand of our own and other makes. The Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1851—
VOSE & SONS' PIANOS.
New improved.
Equal to the best made
And fully warranted.
Do not fail to get prices.
Terms cash or time to suit buyers.
Pianos to rent, $4 and $5 per month.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

I HAVE A VERY FINE ORGAN, GEO. Woods make, new, list price $480, I will trade for horse and buggy or sell cheap for cash. Address G 79, Tribune office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

SCHUMACHER GOLD-STRING, BEHNING, McCammon, and Brainard pianos; also a number of upright pianos, nearly new, at bargains. S. BRAINARD'S SONS, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTONISHING—MADAME SINGHI, CLAIRvoyant, has consented to remain at 222 West Washington-st. until Nov. 1. She regrets her appointments elsewhere will prevent her remaining longer. Parties wishing consultation on business losses, enemies, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriage, and death will do well to call before the above date. Pay refused if not satisfied.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC REMEDIES—Attention, consultation on business, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love and marriage; ladies special attention. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.

MISSES ASTOR AND HUNTLEY, CLAIRvoyants. 101 S. Halsted-st., one flight, Room 2.

MRS. E. SCHURZ, MAGNETIC AND METaphysical healer, 749 Wells-st., second flat. Office hours from 9 to 1.

MRS. GRAY, CLAIRVOYANT, TELLS FIVE different ways; born with double veil; gives mother's name before marriage; gives full name of all your family; works charms; teaches clairvoyancy; references given; letters, answers; ladies' consultation free; gentlemen charged. 621 West Van Buren-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A COMPETENT CONFECTIONER, WITH good experience, especially in all kinds of French goods, wishes to enter as partner. F 90, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $450 TO SUperintend city office in light manufacturing business; large profits and no opposition; an excellent opportunity for the right man. Call at 132 La Salle-st., Room 15, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' cast-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, [illegible] South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DRY-GOODS MAN CAN SECURE A space in first-class down-town retail dry-goods store provided he can stock it with $3,000 to $5,000 worth of flannels and blankets. Address J. H. FISHER, 100 State-st.

A NICE HOME FOR A LADY DURING confinement, by an experienced nurse; quiet, private. 73 De Kalb-st., corner West Polk.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKINSFORD & CO., 91 and 95 West Washington-st.

BUGS AND ROACHES CLEARED OUT BY contract "guaranteed." Exterminators for sale. A. OAKLEY & CO., 112 East Randolph-st.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement. Reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

SEAL GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER; REpairs and alterations; lowest prices in city for reliable work. SHAYNE, Manfr., 141 State-st.

WANTED—PROPRIETOR OF MACHINE shop to introduce a valuable patented article; inventor has dies, punches, etc.; can sample. Address D N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN ROOMMATE; private family, first-class location, North Side; excellent board. H 88, Tribune office.

Geo. C. Eldredge & Co.,

No. 1 Board of Trade,

Stock Brokers

AND

Commission Merchants.

Branch Office, 39 Monroe-st.,
Opposite Palmer House.
WM. C. LYON, Manager.
ALSO,
156 Fifth-av.
A. S. LOEWENTHAL, Manager.

Direct Wires to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

One Million Dollars

NEW ISSUE

Chicago City Railway 4½ Per Cent Bonds,

Due Oct. 1, 1905.

Interest payable half-yearly.

Subscriptions received by the undersigned for any portion of the above bonds until further notice at

101 and Accrued Interest.

The right to advance the price is reserved.

H. G. FOREMAN & BROS.,
102 Washington-st.
CHAS. HENROTIN,
92 Washington-st.

Maverick National Bank,

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital..........$400,000
Surplus..........$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.

Exchange drawn and Cable Transfers made on the principal cities of Europe.

ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

INVESTMENTS.

We have constantly on hand a line of choice and selected County, City, School, and other Municipal Bonds, which we have purchased after a strict investigation by ourselves and also by able legal counsel. Investors can rely upon securing from us none but strictly first-class and safe investments. Lists furnished upon application. We have a large amount of funds to loan upon real estate in Indiana and Illinois upon the most favorable terms, in sums of $2,500 to $50,000.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
115 & 117 Monroe-st., Montauk Block, adj. First Nat. Bk. Bldg.

WANTED.

A gentleman engaged in the wholesale hay-shipping business, having an office in Boston, and doing business with and having a large acquaintance among the country millers and grain-dealers, wishes to represent as Eastern agent a responsible Western house of grain and feed shippers. Address F 63, Tribune.

ANY well-rated business house in city or country, with banking facilities, who may be embarrassed or desirous of obtaining temporary accommodation on their paper, can secure same by addressing Absolutely Confidential, Box 2517, N. Y.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 5.	Sept. 28.
New York	$123,187,011	$90,067,170
Boston	12,540,725	9,963,452
Chicago	11,078,000	7,152,000
Philadelphia	8,313,116	6,858,242
St. Louis	2,964,719	2,441,533
Baltimore	2,309,652	1,885,741
San Francisco	2,439,766	3,330,769
New Orleans	1,230,641	1,005,850

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 50c discount.
Boston, par@5c discount.
St. Louis, 50@75c premium.
San Francisco, unchanged.
Cincinnati, par@$1.20.
New Orleans, unchanged.

There was a very good demand for money yesterday, the bulk of it coming from merchants and others in legitimate trade. The orders from the country continued large, and there were also considerable orders for Eastern bills, which sold at 50c discount. Foreign bills were steady and quiet at the following quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	484½	486½
Bankers' actual	483¾	485¾
Commercial sterling	482	484
Bankers' francs	521¼	517½
Commercial francs	523¾	521¼
Bankers' marks	94¾	95⅛
Commercial marks	94¼	94¾

Securities were fairly active. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were 100 Pullman at 129⅛, 100 St. Paul at 77⅞, $1,000 City Railway 4½s at 100, $100 at 100½, 100 Western Union at 71, and $9,000 Wabash 5s at 77⅞. Among the sales over the counter will be noticed some bonds of the Illinois Vault Company. This is the concern that is putting up a building on the site of the Grannis Block burned a few months ago. The following is the list:

$2,500 U. S. 4s	122⅝	$2,000 N. W. S. & T. Co.	100⅛
$1,000 U. S. 4½s	112¼	$7,000 Ill. Vault Co. 6s	102⅛
$1,000 City 4s	103½	$3,000 C. & St. L. R. R. 6s	102
$700 City 4½s	106⅛	$3,000 Wab. (Chi div.) 5s	77⅞
$600 Cook County 4s	103¾	$1,600 City R'y 4½s	100
$1,000 City 7s of 1890	111¼		

The following were the bidding prices at the Stock Exchange except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price was asked without a bid:

Chicago Trust & Sav.	125	Cook County 7s, 1892	116
Commercial Nat. Bk.	140	Cook County 5s, 1899	107½
†Continental Nat. Bk.	124	Cook County 4s, 1905	103⅛
First National Bank	200	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	107
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	245	N. C. C. Ry., 5-20 6s	107
Mer. Loan & Trust Co.	200	N. C. C. Ry., 5-20 6s, new	108
Chicago City 7s, 1888	106	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1889	109	W. Div. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	108¾
Chicago City 7s, 1890	111½	West Div. Ry. Reg. 6s	107
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	West Park 7s, 1890	109¾
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117¾	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1895	121	Mu. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	78⅜
Chicago City 7s, 1896	122	Chi. Bd. of Tde. 10-50 5s	104
Chicago City 7s, 1899	126	Con G. F. & L. Co. 6s, 1912	60
Chicago City 6s, 1895	112	Chamber of Com.	55
Chicago City 6s, 1896	113¾	†Chicago City Ry.	251
Chicago City 6s, 1897	115½	Chi. G. L. & Coke Co.	131
Chicago City 6s, 1898	116¾	Con. G. F. & L. Co.	1
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	106	No. Chi. Roll.-M. Co.	60
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	99½	Chi., Burlington & Q.	129¼
Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	99½	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	129⅜
Cook County 7s, 1890	111		

The Chicago City Railway Company has sold to H. G. Foreman & Brothers and Charles Henrotin $1,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds, which are issued by the company against additions and improvements to their property. The bonds run for twenty years, maturing Oct. 1, 1905. The interest is payable April 1 and Oct. 1 each year. They are offered to the public until further notice at 101 and accrued interest, the right being reserved to advance the price at any time. It is said that this is the last issue to be made by the company. The new bonds have the advantage over those already out that they have some three and a half years more to run. It is reported that the latest additions to the track of the company have proved very profitable. The securities of the concern are mostly held here in Chicago, and no doubt the bulk of the new ones will be taken by investors in this city. There are Chicagoans who have pretty large fortunes in the stock and bonds of the Chicago City Railway Company. This issue of bonds is the largest that has been made in this city the present year, and it is a matter for satisfaction that the buyers are Chicago brokers. No good enterprise in this city now has to go East for capital.

Stocks were freely sold by the speculators in this city. There were a few short sales early in the day, but as the market developed it became evident that that sort of thing would not do. Considerable quantities of long stock that had been held over for just such a rise were sold out at a profit. The boys made quite a lump of money out of the New-Yorkers. A few people got caught by the rise in Lackawanna, but a majority of the speculators had had such a dread of the tremendous bull power enlisted in favor of that stock that they had either bought or let it alone. One or two of the New York correspondents of houses here have been pleading with operators for a fortnight to get some of Deacon White's favorit. There were some purchases of Pullman. The feeling on that stock in Chicago is decidedly bullish.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Money on call easy at 1 @3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Foreign exchange dull at 483½ for sixty days and 485⅝ for demand. Government bonds were dull and strong. State bonds were active and steady. There was a little better business in railway bonds today, and continued active trading in Erie second consols, the sales of which amounted to $1,044,000. Granger issues were very quiet, but the few bonds dealt in were strong.

The special feature of today's stock market has been the remarkable activity and advance in Lackawanna. The stock opened unchanged at 105⅝, and, on heavy buying and only moderate reactions, rose to 109⅝, which point it reached before 2 p. m. In the last hour there was a reaction to 108⅛, a slight rally, and a break to 108⅛, closing at 108¼, with a net advance for the day of 2⅝ per cent, and with sales of 114,000 shares, or over 26 per cent of the total day's business in all other stocks dealt in. The advance was accompanied by various rumors, all tending to show that a prominent bear operator, unnamed, was being squeezed. All admit that the advance was due entirely to manipulation and that there was no change in the general situation to justify the advance. Delaware & Hudson, on a small business, sympathized with the advanced in Lackawanna, gaining 2⅜. On the other hand, Jersey Central was weak and closed with a net loss of ⅝. Reading is up ⅝. There was very active trading also in Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, New York Central, St. Paul, and Union Pacific, the sales ranging from 55,600 shares 22,900 shares. These, with Lackawanna, contributed over 75 per cent of the day's business. The market was strong from the opening to the close although there were several moderate reactions during the day for fractional amounts, and the closing prices for the general list at ¼@⅜ below the highest figures, which were generally reached about the middle of the afternoon. New York Central sold as high as 101, Lake Shore, 76⅝; Northwestern, 102½; and St. Paul at 78. There were gains of ¾@1⅜ per cent as compared with the opening figures. The rest of the list was quiet and only firm, except Western Union, which rose 1⅜, to 71¼, and closed with a net gain of ⅞ per cent. New York Central made a net advance of ⅞, Lake Shore 1' and Northwestern ⅞, while St. Paul is unchanged. Compared with the rest of the active list St. Paul was notably weak most of the day and closed within ⅛ of the lowest price. Pacific Mail is up ½ on a quiet business. It is claimed that some of the prominent leaders on the street have joined hands for another bull movement of considerable proportions, and there is a good deal of talk about decidedly higher prices, especially for Lackawanna, Northwestern, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas. Several railroads reporting earnings for the month of September show considerable gains as compared with the same month last year, Northwestern making a net increase of $36,400, but all this and more, too, was made in the last week. Omaha gained nearly $451,000; Chicago & Alton lost $162,000, and St. Louis & San Francisco nearly $6,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Last week's business at the Stock Exchange aggregated 1,674,244 shares, against 1,190,729 for the same week in 1884; in railroad and State bonds to $17,265,400. The London *Financial News* says that the recently called in 350,000 shares of Canada Pacific have never been really issued, but have always been held in the Treasury of the Dominion Government. The capital of the Canada Pacific has always stood at $65,000,000. One hundred millions were authorized. The Dominion Government simply take bonds which bear interest in place of shares which do not bear any. The London Denver & Rio Grande Committee today reduced the assessment on the stock to $6 per share.

Print cloths ruled rather dull on the basis of 3⅛c less 1 per cent for 64x64s and 2 13-16c for 56x60s respectively. At Fall River the business for the week ending Oct. 3 was as follows: Production, 155,000 pieces; sales, 188,000; stock on hand, 320,000, an increase in the stock since the last weekly returns of 9,000 pieces. Sales at Providence for the week were 54,000 pieces, leaving the stock on hand in that city at 610,000 pieces. Stocks of No. 1 American pig-iron are low in the East, as a consequence of the heavy demand, but the supply of the lower grades is large. There is a small boom in anthracite coal. Good-sized orders have been placed and actual prices are 10@15c higher than have lately ruled. Opinions of conservative authorities are that the crisis of 1885 has been safely passed. The largest demand is for egg and broken sizes, which are very scarce.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Oct. 5.	Last Oct. 3.
Canada Pacific	500	45	45	45	45¼
Canada Southern	1,785	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	37⅞
Central Pacific	850	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Ches. & O.	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
Do 1st pref.	600	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
Do 2d pref.	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
C., B. & Q.	400	129⅜	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
C., C., C. & I.	500	48¼	48¼	48¼	48
Den. & Rio G.	2,295	14	13⅞	14	13⅞
Del. & Hudson	2,608	92	90	92	89⅞
D., L. & W.	85,886	109⅝	105⅜	108¼	105⅝
Erie	5,800	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	17⅜
Do pref.	500	37	37	37	
Erie seconds		71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅝
E. Tenn. & Ga.	110	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
Do pref.	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9¾
L. B. & W.	120	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Illinois Central	475	132	132	132	131¾
Jersey Central	6,875	41⅞	39⅜	40⅜	41⅜
K. & Texas	4,900	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	24⅞
Lake E. & West	825	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Lake Shore	41,250	76⅝	74⅝	75⅝	74⅞
Louis. & Nash	10,495	46	45¼	45⅝	45¾
Manhat. Con.	950	100½	100⅛	100½	100⅝
Michigan Central	500	67⅜	65⅞	67⅜	67¼
Minn. & St. L.	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18
Do pref.	200	39	39	39	38¾
Mo. Pacific	2,660	95¼	94	94⅞	95⅛
Morris & E.	10	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝	
N. Y., C. & St. L.	95	6	6	6	6⅛
Do pref.	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
N. Y. Central	21,495	101	99⅝	100⅝	99¾
Northern Pacific	100	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛
Do pref.	8,635	48⅛	47⅜	47⅞	47⅞
Northwestern	26,908	102½	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝
Do pref.	405	131	131	131	
Ohio Central	1,300	1⅜	1	1⅛	1
Ohio & Miss.	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
Ont. & West	1,320	13¾	13¼	13⅝	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	900	81	81	81	80⅝
O. Transcon	6,610	21⅝	21	21¼	21¼
Pacific Mail	5,855	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	51⅝
P. P.-C. Co.	500	130	129⅞	130	129
Peoria D. & E.	1,000	15¾	15⅛	15¼	15⅛
Reading	6,000	18⅞	18	18⅝	17⅝
Rich. & Dan.	100	75	75	75	
Do Term.	300	30⅛	30	30	
Roch. & Pitts.	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Rock Island	100	120	120	120	120
St. Louis & San F.	800	20⅜	20	20⅜	19¾
Do pref.	1,450	35	35	35	34⅞
St. Paul	24,115	78	77⅛	77⅞	77⅜
Do pref.	1,800	108⅝	108	108⅝	108⅛
St. Paul & O.	2,750	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛
Do pref.	500	94¾	94¼	94¼	94
St. Paul, M. & M.	1,300	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101
Texas Pacific	3,358	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅛
Union Pacific	19,255	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	50⅝
Wabash	400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
Do pref.	600	13	13	13	13½
Western Union	66,260	71¼	70	70⅞	69⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	114
American	98½	United States	54½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds, bid	103⅝	St. P. & S. C. 1sts	121
United States 4½s, cp.	112½	Texas Pacific land g.	46¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	122⅝	do Rio Grande	70
Pacific 6s of 1895	128½	Union Pacific firsts	115¼
Central Pacific 1sts	113	do land grant	107¾
Erie seconds	71⅛	do sinking fund	120
Lehigh & Wilksb. (of'd)	101		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	80	Tennessee 6s (new)	50¼
Missouri 6s	102⅝	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	116¼	Va. con. ex-mat. coup.	48
Tennessee 6s (old)	50½	do deferred	12

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	U S 4s reg	122⅝	5000	Mutual Un 6s	82
5000	do	122⅝	48000	NYWS&B tr rcts	44⅛
2000	La cn stmp 4s	68¼	10000	do	44½
10000	do	68⅛	110000	NYLE&W n 2 cn	71½
5000	do	68⅛	130000	do	71⅜
9000	N Car spl tax	6⅛	5000	do (buyer 3)	71⅝
20000	S Car 6s non-fd	5⅛	15000	do (seller 3)	71⅜
20000	Va 6s defd	12⅛	10000	do (buyer 3)	71⅝
15000	do	12	35000	do	71⅝
5000	do	12⅛	10000	do	71⅜
10000	A & P—WD1st	72	20,00	do (seller 3)	71⅛
3000	do	72¼	5000	do	71⅛
10000	A & P inc	17	5000	do (cash)	71⅛
10000	do	16¾	5000	do	71⅝
8000	B & O 5s	104⅛	15000	do	71⅝
5000	B C R & N 1st	109	10000	do (buyer 3)	71⅝
2000	Can So 1st gtd	101	30000	N Y C & St L 1st	80⅝
10000	Can So 2d	77⅛	7000	do	81
5000	C C C & I 1st	125	30000	do	80¾
2000	C R I & P Ex 5s	110¾	10000	do (buyer 3)	80¾
1000	CRI&P 6s 1917 cp	131	30000	do	81
1000	C Pac gld bds	113⅝	6000	N Y C deb 5s	105
1000	C H V & T 1st	79	10000	N Y C 1st c'p	133⅜
4000	D & R G W 1st	58⅛	8000	NYC&NCogm tcf	45
5000	do	59	5000	N Y S & W 1st c	71
2000	D & R G 1st con	78	5000	N Y L & W 1st	122⅛
5000	do (a c)	78	1000	N J C con astd	103
2000	D & H reg '91	114⅝	5000	do	102⅝
19000	E Tenn 5s	59	5000	do	102⅝
2000	E Tenn inc	17⅛	2000	do (cash)	103
5000	do	18	5000	do	102⅝
5000	do	18	5000	N J C 1s con asstd	103
5000	Gt West 1st	105	5000	N J C adjmt	109
1000	H&SJ 6s con	118⅛	10000	N P 1st coup	107
1000	I D & S 1st	92	1000	Nor & W g m	97⅜
14000	K Pac 1st con	98	1000	O Transc 1st	80
4000	L&N—N O & M D	97¾	27000	do	79⅝
1000	L N O & T 1st	99¾	10000	do (buyer 3)	79⅝
2000	L & W B inc	80	3000	Ore S L 6s	90
2000	L E & W inc S D	23	3000	Pac of Mo 1st	105⅛
2000	L B & M inc	23	3000	R & D 1st 6s	108⅝
1000	M&StP 1st C&PW	99¾	1000	St L & I M 5s	80⅝
12000	M&StP 1st—Trm 5s	95	1000	do	80⅝
5000	M K & T gen 5s	71⅛	3000	do	80⅝
19000	M K & T gen 6s	84⅛	1000	St L & I M 1st	114⅛
1,000	M K & T cons 7s	111	8000	SL&IM CA&T 1st	108⅝
1000	do	111⅛	2000	Sciota V 1st	41
1000	M & E 2d	115	4000	So Pac of Mo 1st	105⅛
2000	Met El 1st	115⅛	5000	T Pac R ex cp	62
2000	Met El 2d	106⅛	15000	WStL&P—Chi D	77
3000	M & O 1st	110			
3000	Mid of N J 1st	92			

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000	U S 4s reg 1907	122⅝	15000	NYLE&W n2c(s3)	71⅝
15000	La cn 7s stmpd 4s	68⅛	25000	do	71⅜
20000	Va 6s defd	12	15000	do (cash)	71⅜
1000	B C R & N 1st	108¼	13000	do (buyer 3)	71⅜
1000	C B & Q 5s s f	109⅝	10000	do	71⅜
5000	Can So 2d	77⅛	25000	do	71⅜
5000	do	77	40000	do	71⅝
10000	C & N W cons	138⅛	10000	do (seller 3)	71⅜
1000	D & R G W 1st	59	10000	do (seller 3)	71⅜
5000	E Tenn inc	18	15000	do	71⅝
4000	Ft W & D C 1st	79⅛	6000	No Mo 1st	113
1000	do	79⅛	10000	N O Pac 1st ex cp	65⅝
3000	G C & S F 1st	111⅛	5000	do	65⅜
10000	H T&C 1st-M L e c	98⅛	1000	Ore S L 6s	90⅛
3000	K P 1st cons	98	5000	do	91
1000	L A & M o R 1st	122⅛	5000	P D & E 1st—ED	98½
4000	M&S P 1st—W&MD	99⅜	14000	R & D 1st	108⅜
2000	M&S P 1st—Tm 5s	95	5000	R & D deb	81⅝
5000	M K & T gen 6s	84⅛	20 00	do	82
1000	Met El 1st	114⅝	5000	do	81⅝
10000	Met El 2d	106⅛	10000	S Pac of Mo 1st	104
5000	Mid of N J 1st	92⅛	4000	SL&IMtCA&T 1st	108
5000	do	92⅜	4000	do	108⅛
11000	N Y C & St L 1st	81	12000	T P Rio ex cp	62⅝
10000	do (seller 3)	81	50	U S Nat Bk	115
10000	do (buyer 3)	81	40	Amn Ex	99½
5000	N Y S & W 1st e c	71⅛	15	do	98¾
5000	do	71⅛	18	U S Ex	55
12000	No P 1st coup	107⅛			
4000	N J C cn astd	103			
15000	N J C 1st cn asstd	103			

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000	U S 4s coup 1907	122⅝	10000	L&N—NO&MD 6s	97⅛
10000	La cn stamped 4s	68⅛	8000	do	98
10000	N Car 6s spcl tax	6	2000	do	98⅛
5000	Tenn 6s old	50⅛	20000	do (seller 30)	97⅝
2000	Tenn 6s Ser	50⅛	6000	L & N trst bd 6s	95
10000	Va 6s defd	12	4000	do	95⅛
6000	A & S con 6s	115⅛	1000	do	95⅛
10000	A & P—WD 1st	71⅛	1000	L & N g m 6s	102⅝
10000	do	71⅛	1000	L S cp 2d	119
1,000	do	71⅝	10000	do	118⅝
20000	do	71⅛	2000	Met El 1st	115
10000	do	71⅛	12000	Met 2d	106⅛
10000	do	71⅝	1000	M & E 2d	113⅝
10000	do	71⅛	1000	Mutual Un 6s	82
5000	do	72	1000	do	82
19000	B & O 5s	104⅛	10000	M&StP 1st—LaCD	118
1000	do	104⅛	4000	M&StP 1—W&MD	99⅛
15000	BCR&N1-Col trs	95⅛	1000	N Y W S & B tr r	44⅛
10000	do	95⅛	10000	NYLE&W n2dcn	71⅝
25000	do (seller 3)	95	20000	do	71⅝
5 00	Col Coal 6s	77⅛	5000	do (seller 3)	71⅝
10000	do	77⅛	10000	do	71⅝
10 0	StPM&M 1st	123⅛	25000	do	71⅝
2000	C & O 6s 1911	94⅛	10000	do	71⅝
6000	C&O 1st—SB ex cp	67	75000	do	71⅝
2000	do	66⅛	10000	do	71⅝
2000	do	66⅝	15000	do	71⅝
2000	C & St L 1st	102⅛	15000	do (U R C)	71⅝
5000	C P gold bds	113⅛	4000	do	71⅝
4000	C Pac l g	108	32000	do	71⅝
17000	E Tenn 5s	59	45000	do	71⅝
15000	do	58⅝	30000	do	71⅝
3000	do	58⅝	5000	N Y C & St L 1st	81
3000	E 7s cons gold	123	5000	NYS&W db e c	47⅛
4000	do	123	5000	N W cons	138⅛
2000	Eliz L & B S 6s	92⅛	2000	N W s f deb 5s	108⅛
2000	Ft W & D 1st	79⅛	3000	do	108
5000	do	79⅛	5000	N W 25 yr deb 5s	102⅝
5000	do	79⅛	2000	N Pac 1st cp	107⅛
8000	G C & S F 1st	111⅛	1000	N J C 1st cn astd	102⅝
3000	do	112	1000	O & Transcon 1st	79⅝
10 000	G H & S A W D 1st	92⅛	2000	Ogn Imp Co 1st	83⅝
2000	H&TC 1st ML e cp	98⅛	1000	Ore S L 6s	91
17000	do	99	10000	Ohio So inc	23⅛
2 00	KyC 1st stmp 4s	68	8000	PD&E 1st—E Div	89
4000	I B & W cn inc	19⅝	1000	do	89⅛
22000	L&N—EH&N 1st	110⅛	5000	R & D 6s	109
9000	T&NO 1st—SabD	97	3000	St L & I M 1st	114
25000	Un Pac 1st	115⅛	11000	St L & I M 5s	80⅛
			2000	SL&IM—C&F 1st	109⅛
			4000	Sciota V 1st	41
			3000	S P of Mo 1st	97

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The balances between the banks today have been at 2½ per cent. Clearing-house balances, $1,588,886.

SALES OF BONDS ON FIRST BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	50	180	180	180	180
Erie Tel.	50	25½	25¾	25½	25½
N. Eng. Tel.	5	27	27	27	27
Atchison	500	69¾	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
Mex. Cent.	1,000	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	500	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Quincy Mining	15	38	38	38	38

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS FIRST BOARD.

5000	B & M in Neb 6s	108½	10000	Mexican 7s	42¼
10000	C B & Q 4s	97½	5000	do	42
1000	Eastern 6s	121⅜	5000	do	41¾
100 0	N Y & N E 7s 2dm	86	50000	do	41¾
100000	Mexican 7s	42⅜	15000	do	41¾
50000	do	42⅜	100000	do	41¾
5000	do	42⅛			

SALES OF BONDS ON SECOND BOARD.

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	200	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
A. & P.	500	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Mexican Central	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	200	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Summit Branch	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Quincy	5	38	38	38	38

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS SECOND BOARD.

10 0	C B & Q 4s	88⅜	1000	K C S & M 6s	109
1000	N Mex & S P 7s	122⅜	1000	O Ry & N 7s	101½
6000	N Y & N E 7s	118⅝	20000	Mexican 7s	41¾

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—The weekly bank statement shows an increase of half a million in loans and a slight increase also in deposits and reserve. Money continues plenty at rates last quoted. Balances, $1,176,334. The market closed unsettled.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	51⅜	51½
Reading	9	9⅛
Lehigh Valley	55	55½
North Pacific	21¼	21⅜
North Pacific preferred	47⅞	47⅞
Lehigh Navigation	44⅝	44⅞
Buffalo, New York & P.	3⅛	3¼
Jersey Central	40⅞	40⅞
Oregon Transcontinental	21⅛	21⅜
Reading general mortgage 6s	73⅝	74
St. Paul	77¾	77⅞
Hestonville	21	22
Philadelphia & Erie	21	21¼

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange ruled firm during the week, with a good demand. Between banks very little was to be obtained at less than 50c per $1,000 premium.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 5—5 p. m.—Consols, 99⅞ for both money and the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 33⅝; Canadian Pacific, 46½; Erie, 18; do seconds, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 135¾; Mexican ordinary, 22½; St. Paul common, 80; New York Central, 102⅝; Pennsylvania, 53; Reading, 9. Bar silver, 47½d per ounce.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £33,000.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Three per cent rentes, 80f 22½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Mining shares were strong and dull, with sales of Father de Smet $4.90; Caledonia Black Hills, $2.70; Amie, 5c; Alta, 26c; California and Virginia, $1.45; Mexican, 50c; Union, 45c.

Homestake	17	Quicksilver	7
Iron Silver	115	Quicksilver pfd.	29⅛
Ontario	24	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez M. Co. (new)	55	Osceola	12
Calumet & Hecla	220	Quincy	38
Franklin	8⅛		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 5.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$ 15	Mexican	$ 40
Best & Belcher	1.25	Navajo	80
Bodie Con.	1.62½	Ophir	70
Chollar	1.12½	Potosi	25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Savage	1.25
Crown Point	1.00	Sierra Nevada	65
Gould & Curry	70	Union Con.	35
Hale & Norcross	4.25	Yellow Jacket	1.75

Savage assessed 50c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally dull yesterday, except that there was a temporary flurry, due to news that turned out to have been misquoted. The fact of continued damp weather helped to firmness in some directions, but there was not much support from outside, and the markets dragged for want of it. The day was about as bare of news as any that it has fallen to the lot of the board to pass through in many a day.

Provisions were again quiet, but there was more doing than Saturday, and the tone was weak. There was a fair buying demand early on outside orders, some being from the seaboard, but hogs at the Stock-Yards were easier, and this made some of the packers free sellers of product, which was the signal for local bears to turn in as sellers, Jones, Singer, and Ferguson letting go considerable quantities of pork and lard. This made the latter unexpectedly weak. It sold down 7½c, to $5.90 for November, and closed at that bid, with about the same for this month and December, and 5c premium for January. Pork declined 15c, to $8.10 for November, reacted to $8.20, and closed at $8.15 asked, with October at 2½c discount and January at 90c premium. Ribs declined 15c for this month, to $5.30, and closed at $5.35 bid, with November at 35c discount and January at about 70c discount. Cash sales were reported of 1,750 tcs lard at $5.92½@5.82½, the outside to go out on the old rate of freight; 385,000 lbs green hams at 6⅜c for 16-lb averages, and 6⅛@6⅝c for do seller December; 75 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 16 lbs, at 8⅜c.

Four was quiet and firm. There was a better demand for the low grades, with very few offered, and some inquiry for the better brands, one round lot of which was taken for export. Sales were reported of 450 brls and 1,400 sacks, or a total of about 1,480 brls, all on private terms.

Wheat was tame and ranged lower. Our receipts were moderate in volume and those at other points small for the season, in the aggregate, though Minneapolis reported about 594 cars, and the news came that the Millers' Association had reduced their prices another 1c per bu. Liverpool reported a little more inquiry, with an advance of 1d per cental on California club, but this availed little in the face of estimates that our visible supply will show an increase of at least a million bu today. Our market declined ⅛c, to 86⅛c bid for November, then turned on better buying, led by Brosseau, on a firm tone in some private cables, improving to 86⅝c, eased off to 86⅜c, jumped up to 87c about 11 o'clock, as consols were quoted much lower, broke to 86⅛c soon after it was discovered that the quotation was an error, improved to 86⅛c, and closed at 86⅛c, with October at 1⅛c discount, December at 2c premium, January at 2⅝c premium, and May at 9⅛c premium. The market went down twice to the put price and turned there. Adams and Gifford were credited with sustaining it on the weak spots. The later phase of firmness was partly due to reports that five loads had been taken in New York for export and that there was a very good export demand for flour in St. Louis. Cash sales were reported of about 63,600 bu at 85@85⅝c for No. 2 spring in store, 75½@76c for No. 3 do, 77@80c for No. 3 free on board cars, and 65@70c for No. 4 do.

No. 2 Minnesota wheat was strong at about 4c premium over the straight grade. Sales were made of 6 cars at 89½c in store. Red winter wheat was nominal at 89⅛@90c for No. 2 and at 86c for No. 3, both in store. Two cars sold by sample, free on board, at 76c for No. 4 and 80c for No. 3 white.

Corn was dull and firm. Liverpool was quoted firm, and our receipts were small, the latter fact being ascribed partly to the damp weather of several days past. As that is still a feature in the West there was a disposition to look for light receipts for some time to come, and also for delay in the movement of the new crop from first hands. This induced firmness, especially for this month, and the shipping demand was good in proportion to the volume of offerings. Catlin and R. W. Clarke were the principal sellers early in the day, and Jones bought freely for November in the afternoon, but sold it out later. Besides this there was little done. November sold off ⅛c, to 39⅛c, and improved to 39⅜c bid near the close, with October at 2⅛c premium and May at 1⅜c discount. January sold at 35⅛@35⅜c and April was offered at 35⅛c. Cash sales were reported of about 180,500 bu, at 42⅛@43c for No. 2 yellow, 41⅜@42⅛c for No. 2 and 40⅜@41⅛c for No. 3, all in store; also at 43⅜@44c for No. 2 yellow free on board, 43⅜c for No. 2 white do, 42⅛c for No. 2 do, 42⅛@43c for No. 3 yellow do, 41⅜@42⅛c for No. 3 do, and 41⅛c for No. 4 do.

Oats were strong in sympathy with corn, October closing ⅜c and November ⅛c higher. The volume of trading was fair, the shorts buying, and mostly confined to the near futures. October sold at 25⅜@25⅝c, closing at 25⅜c bid, November at 25⅝@25⅝c, closing at 25⅝c bid, and May at 29@29⅛c, closing at 29c. The in-store market was inactive. No. 2 was nominally 25⅜@26c. The sample market was steady but dull. The offerings were small and mostly taken by the city trade and to go to special bins. No grade sold at 19@24c, No. 3 at 24@27c, No. 3 white at 26⅜@29c, No. 2 at 26⅛@26⅛c, No. 2 white at 30⅛@31⅛c. Total sales equal to about 120,000 bu.

Rye was firm, No. 2 in store selling at 59c, with 59c bid for October delivery. November was salable at 51c, and December at 63c, but there were no sellers on the market. No. 3 in store sold at 53@54c. The sample market was dull, still there were orders enough to take all the offerings, which were light. No. 3 sold at 55@57c, No. 2 at 60c, and no grade at 46c. The sales aggregated about 8,000 bu.

Barley was weak. Futures were inactive, with October delivery nominally 70c. No. 2 in store was nominally 68@69c. The sample market was active with large offerings, and although it was weak there was no actual decline, but lots of No. 4 were hard to sell and in many instances holders had to accept the bids of buyers. All the better grades, particularly No. 2, sold readily. The sales were at 30@35c for No. 5; 35@43⅛c for No. 4; 42@68c for No. 3, and 71@73c for No. 2. Total sales about 60,000 bu.

Millstuffs were 25@50c lower, owing to larger offerings and a slackness in the demand. We quote: Winter wheat bran, $10.75@11.00; choice spring wheat bran, $10.50@10.75; and medium and fine, $9.50@10.00; coarse middlings were $11.25@12.00; and fine $13.50@15.50. The sales were 23 cars bran at $10.00@11.50; 9 cars middlings at $12.50@15.00; 3 cars shorts at $10.50; and 2 cars corn-meal at $16.00.

The seed market was fairly active, by reason mainly of very large offerings of flax—391 cars—the greatest number on record. No. 1 cash was very firm early, but 1c lower later, selling at $1.19⅛@1.21. There was a good demand. Rejected seed sold at $1.17⅛ and no grade at $1.16. Future deliveries were weak and 1@2c lower. October sold at $1.19⅛@1.19⅛, outside in settlement, and December at $1.21. November was nominally $1.19⅛. Timothy was firm at $1.66 for prime seed. Both offerings and demand were moderate. The sales ranged at $1.50@1.70 for poor to choice. Futures were almost inactive, with $1.70 bid for January and $1.74 for February. The year sold—1 car—at $1.67. Clover was firmer and quiet at $5.25@5.50 for prime seed, according to quality. Two small lots sold at $5.20@5.30.

The volume of trading on the street markets was extremely light, with scarcely any shipping inquiry for either fruit or vegetables, and for which the cold weather was in a great measure made responsible. Game was in good demand, but there was very little of it. Poultry was in very limited request and eggs quiet. Potatoes were firmer, very few coming in. The butter and cheese markets showed some improvement in the demand, and groceries were unchanged, there being no falling off in the inquiry for coffees, sugars, and rice. Hay was steady and active.

The activity in the dry-goods market continues to diminish, although a reaction is confidently looked for, especially for woolens, if the present cold weather continues. Still the volume of business being done is more than equal to expectations and in excess of what was done at the same time last year. Prices remain firm, and there are no indications that they will go lower, while for some staples the probabilities are that there will be a general advance between now and the spring season. The boot and shoe manufacturers report that there is no falling off as yet in the volume of their country sales, but there are scarcely any buyers in the city, and very few expected now. All the factories are working on full time.

Blunders hunted in couples yesterday. The big Board of Trade was wild for a few minutes over a misquotation of consols and the lesser board had an equally exciting time over the posting of the wheat exports as 1,084,000 bu instead of 184,000. Both of these blunders involved considerable loss to some operators. The first-named was a most provoking one, costing about $3,000 in one instance to the man who was unfortunate enough to put too much faith in the alleged piece of news.

The new arrangements on the floor of 'Change will give nearly as much room to the telegraph men as is ordinarily occupied by the traders.

The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage to the United Kingdom is less than that of three months ago by the equivalent of 9,800,000 bu wheat, and the wheat on passage for the continent is 160,000 bu less. The stocks in London are about 1,100,000 bu greater than they were three months ago.

Some parties on 'Change think they see signs of a deal in October corn after all that has been said to the contrary. They think it not impossible that the idea that the deal has been abandoned was thrown out for the sake of inducing a lot of tailers to let go, and that they have sold out, leaving the others free to do as they list and reap all the profit of the transaction. Others, however, think that if there be a squeeze it will be simply a case of the market cornering itself, the operation being favored by the moist weather, which is keeping corn back. The supply is small enough to make cash corn really scarce, and the shipping demand is a little ahead of the supply. We note that a lot of 96,000 bu of our No. 2 was sold in New York yesterday at 50⅛c.

A gentleman from London, now in Milwaukee, telegraphed here yesterday his belief that the stocks of flour in London cannot be so large as reported, and says that the stocks of wheat comprise large quantities of inferior stuff, some of which will have to be sold for feed if at all.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK.

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
October	$ 8.10	$ 8.12½@ 8.15	$ 8.12½
November	8.25	8.10 @ 8.20	8.15
December	8.40	8.20 @ 8.27½	8.22½
January	9.10	9.00 @ 9.10	9.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Cash	$ 5.97½	$ 5.92½@ 5.95	$ 5.90
November	5.97½	5.90 @ 5.95	5.90
Year	5.96	..... @ 5.90	5.90
January	6.02½	5.95 @ 6.02½	5.95
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$ 5.45	$ ..... @ 5.39	$ 5.30
November	5.07½	5.00 @ 5.05	5.00
January	4.67½	4.62½@ 4.67½	4.62½
WHEAT.			
No. 2 spring	85¼	84¾@ 85¾	84⅝
November	86⅞	86⅛@ 87	86⅝
December	88¾	88 @ 89	88½
May	95⅜	95⅛@ 96⅛	95¾
CORN.			
No. 2	41⅝	41⅝@ 41⅞	41⅝
November	39⅜	39⅛@ 39⅜	39⅜
Year	37⅛	37 @ 37⅛	37⅛
May	37⅛	37⅛@	37⅛
OATS.			
No. 2	25⅝	25 @ 25⅝	25⅝
November	25⅝	25⅜@ 25⅝	25⅝
May	29	29 @ 29⅛	29

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	November.	December.
No. 2 spring	$ 77⅛	$ 78¼	$ 81⅛
No. 2 corn	75⅛	52⅝	
No. 2 oats	26⅝	25⅞	27
Pork	16.50		
Lard	7.32½	7.22½	7.22½
Short ribs	9.95	7.50	

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 3.25	@ 3.50
Long clears, loose	5.20	@ 5.25
Short clears, loose	5.45	@ 5.50
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	6.50	@ 7.00
Sweet-pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	8.00	@ 8.40
Bacon, short ribs	6.15	@ 6.25
Bacon, short clears	6.50	@ 6.65

Bacon, hams	9.75	@10.00
Beef hams	14.75	@15.00
Mess beef	8.75	@ 9.00
Choice to fancy winter patent flour, brls	5.00	@ 5.50
Choice to fancy Michigan family, brls	4.50	@ 4.75
Choice to fancy Wisconsin family, brls	4.50	@ 4.75
Choice to fancy Colorado, cotton sacks	4.50	@ 4.75
Fair to choice seconds, in brls	3.50	@ 3.75
Fair to choice seconds, in export sacks	3.25	@ 3.50
Choice to fancy hard wheat, Minnesota patent, in brls	5.25	@ 5.65
Minnesota straights, in brls	4.25	@ 4.75
Minnesota bakers', in brls	4.00	@ 4.25
Minnesota bakers', in export sacks	3.60	@ 3.90
Medium to choice soft wheat, in brls	3.76	@ 4.00
Medium to choice soft wheat, ex. sacks	3.50	@ 3.75
Minnesota low grades, in export sacks	2.50	@ 3.25
Red dog, in export sacks	1.90	@ 2.00
Good to choice spring superfines, in export sacks	2.50	@ 3.25
Common spring superfines, ex. sacks	2.00	@ 2.25
Good to choice rye flour, in brls	3.30	@ 3.50
Good to choice, in sacks	3.10	@ 3.30
Eastern buckwheat flour, in brls	6.25	@ 6.75
Eastern do, in sacks	6.00	@ 6.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.
Flour, brls	21,850	10,675	19,531	15,639
Wheat, bu	66,904	117,979	34,288	50,179
Corn, bu	158,711	135,648	240,986	213,234
Oats, bu	140,469	160,232	119,422	132,088
Rye, bu	8,435	24,476	828	52,911
Barley, bu	69,729	67,987	29,607	34,267
Grass seed, lbs	580,122	338,990	162,137	441,976
Flaxseed, lbs	75,311	67,987	20,494	63,961
Broom-corn, lbs	580,122	153,100	45,230	28,770
Cured meats, lbs	1,078,200	187,220	2,918,928	1,762,484
Canned meats, cases	......	......	4,902	1,420
Dressed beef, lbs	......	......	1,369,670	447,028
Beef, tcs	......	......	49	54
Beef, brls	......	......	213	44
Pork, brls	80	2	2,880	1,077
Lard, lbs	318,100	173,000	2,093,011	3,013,849
Cheese, lbs	142,500	215,155	60,426	128,570
Butter, lbs	317,790	309,505	408,555	258,200
Live hogs, No.	14,429	5,579	8,573	3,486
Cattle, No.	3,575	1,794	637	2,403
Sheep, No.	272	1,010	273	763
Hides, lbs	221,933	109,868	639,820	412,610
Wool, lbs	154,542	171,493	75,574	214,580
Coal, tons	17,474	14,153	4,866	3,582
Lumber, m feet	10,335	7,014	3,701	4,364
Shingles, m No.	4,922	1,900	......	605
Salt, brls	5,460	4,885	4,225	4,825

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Saturday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	10	1	12
Spring wheat	29	64	30	123
Corn	137	45	13	195
Oats	19	95	12	126
Rye	12	9	..	21
Barley	3	68	59	130
Totals	201	291	115	607

Also by canal 35,100 bu corn, and 10,000 bu oats. Total about 475,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,788 bu wheat, 179,971 bu corn, 24,569 bu oats, and 1,408 bu barley. The estimated receipts to be reported to today include 330 cars wheat, 460 cars corn, and 200 cars oats.

Lake freights were dull, shippers and vessel-agents being apart, with 1⅛c bid for corn and 1⅜c asked. The rate for wheat was 2c. Through to New York by lake and canal was 5⅜c for corn and 6⅛c for wheat. The only charter reported was for 4,000 bu flaxseed to Buffalo on private terms. Rail freights to New York were quiet and rates steady at 20c for flour, grain, and feed, and 25c for provisions. Foreign freights were quiet and quotably 22@23c for flour and grain and 24@25c for provisions to Liverpool.

The following were the receipts in this city of articles named from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last: Flour, 4,151,382 brls; wheat, 13,846,152 bu; corn, 49,724,306 bu; oats, 29,435,922 bu; rye, 1,331,921 bu; barley, 6,087,313 bu; flaxseed, 2,008,141 lbs; cured meats, 119,072,620 lbs; lard, 42,623,608 lbs; cheese, 29,126,702 lbs; butter, 72,996,133 lbs; cattle, No., 1,411,163; sheep, No., 711,125; hides, 48,624,020 lbs; wool, 39,733,715 lbs; coal, 2,697,492 tons; lumber, 1,300,442 m feet; shingles, 1,081,807 m; salt, 1,118,412 brls.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 5.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 2.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 5.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 2.
Chicago	67,000	53,000	50,500	34,500	117,500	20,500
Milwaukee	16,500	32,500	24,000	4,500	3,00	8,000
Minneapolis	332,500	209,500	250,000	21,500	15,000	17,500
St. Louis	42,500	15,500	31,000	4,500	8,000	......
Duluth	90,000	81,000	92,000	42,000	91 000	135,000
Toledo	46,500	40,000	43,000	29,500	3,000	54,500
Detroit	77,000	79,500	64,000	38,500	51,500	53,500
Kansas City	11,500	......	9,000	18,500	......	5,000
Philadelphia	8,000	6,500	......	1,500	2,000	......
Baltimore	20,000	14,500	......	......	......	......
New York	105,500	84,000	138,500	109,000	8,000	......
Total	817,500	616,000	702,000	304,000	290,000	294,000

The following were the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for week ending on the dates named:

	Oct. 3, 1885.	Sept. 26, 1885.	Sept. 19, 1885.
Flour, brls	165,200	98,900	145,700
Wheat, bu	506,900	580,900	575,800
Corn, bu	958,400	912,900	957,900
Oats, bu	353,000	400,000	672,600
Rye, bu	......	......	98,000
Pork, brls	5,800	8,450	4,300
Lard, lbs	7,875,800	7,187,400	6,247,400
Bacon, lbs	7,295,400	6,799,6.0	6,240,500

The following table exhibits the stocks of flour, wheat, and corn in London on the dates named:

	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 1, 1884.	Oct. 1, 1883.
Flour, brls	575,000@600,000	400,000@420,000	460,000@480,000
Wheat, qrs	575,000@600,000	525,000@550,000	886,000
Corn, qrs	50,000@ 60,000	60,000@ 70,000	61,000

The following were the stocks of grain in this city at the close of last week:

	Oct. 3, 1885.	Sept. 26, 1885.	Sept. 19, 1885.	Oct. 4, 1884.
Wheat, bu	12,612,915	12,703,059	12,834,655	3,964,257
Corn, bu	871,308	594,381	483,713	3,764,074
Oats, bu	108,964	73,131	41,431	160,504
Rye, bu	174,579	148,789	145,418	100,496
Barley, bu	13,860	13,911	17,379	95,980
Total, bu	13,781,626	13,533,271	13,522,596	8,085,311

These figures show an increase of 276,927 bu corn, 35,883 bu oats, and 25,790 bu rye, and a decrease of 90,144 bu wheat and 51 bu barley. Total increase, 248,355 bu.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Oct. 3, 1885.	Sept. 26, 1885.	Oct. 4, 1884.
Wheat, bu	45,140,901	41,217,277	36,376,084
Corn, bu	4,623,595	4,611,288	7,076,871
Oats, bu	4,055,338	4,264,820	3,112,251
Rye, bu	428,219	369,141	528,043
Barley, bu	405,997	209,695	594,070

These figures show an increase during last week of 923,624 bu wheat, 12,307 bu corn, 60,078 bu rye, and 196,302 bu barley, and a decrease of 209,482 bu oats.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was a noticeable improvement in the demand for fine grades, causing an increased firmness in the market, with prospects of an advance during the week. Medium lots were neglected. Strictly fancy Elgin brands sold in a small way at 21@22c to the local trade. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 19@20c; do, fair to good, 15@17c; common, 10@14c; dairy, fancy, 15@16c; do, choice, 10@13c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; common grades, 7@7½c; inferior 3½@4c.

CHEESE—Was fairly active for late made September cheddars and flats for home consumption and the country trade. Cheddars advanced ⅛c. There was a good demand from the South for flats, two in a box, which it is considered will continue until the holidays. Exporters are dealing in nothing but off grades. We quote: Young America, full cream, 9⅛@10c; full cream cheddar, 8@8⅛c; flats, two in a box, 9@10c; skimmed, choice, 5@5½c; skimmed, common to good, 2@3c.

CRANBERRIES—Good sound fruit was in light request, but a large quantity of poor and soft berries are on the market, for which there is no demand. We quote: Common, $5.00@6.00 per brl; bell and cherry, $6.50; bell and bugle, $7.00; fancy Cape Cod, $8.00@9.00. Boxes of 12 quarts, 75c; and bu boxes $1.50@3.00.

EGGS—Were quiet and unchanged at 16½c for job lots and 17c in a small way. The supply was ample.

GAME—Continued in good demand, but the receipts were light. Prices ruled steady. Most of the arrivals are more or less out of condition and some are almost worthless. We quote: Prairie chickens, $2.25 per doz for old and $3.50@4.00 for good to choice birds; partridges, $3.50@3.75; quail, $2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; red-heads, $2.50@2.75; butter-balls, $2.00; and teal, $1.50@1.75; jack-snipe, $1.25@1.50; plover, $1.00@1.25; woodcock, $3.50@4.00; reedbirds, 60c. Pigeons, $1.25. Venison saddles, 9@10c per lb; bear saddles, 8@10c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—Were very dull except for peaches, the arrivals of which were limited. They advanced 20c. Nearly all other varieties were easy. We quote: Choice Messina lemons at $4.50 and Maoris at $5.50 per case; Louisiana oranges, $6.00@7.00 per brl; bananas, 25@75c; Michigan peaches, 60@85c; Illinois plums, 50@75c per peck; apples, 75c@$1.50 per brl; pears, 75c per box and $2.50@3.50 per brl; Concord grapes, 3@3½c per 10-lb basket; Delaware grapes, 60c; Malaga grapes, $6.00@8.00 per brl. California fruits—Tokay grapes, $3.00@3.50; quinces, 40@50c per basket.

GROCERIES—The country demand for coffees is improving and there is a disposition in some quarters to advance prices, but the market lacks strength. There is no change in sugars, which remain firm, with the spot supply unequal to the demand, but there is not the activity that characterized the market last month. Rice continued active and in good request. Fine grades are scarce. We quote: Coffee—Java, 18¾@24c; Maracaibo, 13¼@15¼c; Mexican, fair to good, 10¾@12⅛c; Rio, choice to fancy, 10¾@12⅛c; Rio, good to prime, 9⅝@10⅛c; do, common to fair, 8⅛@9⅛c, steady. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 7⅝@7⅞c; standard granulated, 7⅛c; standard A, 6⅞@6⅞c; extra C, 6⅛@6⅛c; yellow, 5⅝@6⅛c. Rice—Carolina, 6@6⅛c; Louisiana, 5⅛@5⅜c.

HAY—Steady and active, with fair offerings, except that timothy was about 50c lower. We quote: No. 1 timothy, $10.50@11.00 on track, $11.50@12.00 f. o. b.; No. 2 timothy, $9.50@10.00; mixed, $8.50@9.00; Iowa upland prairie, $8.00@9.50; Illinois upland, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.50. Receipts, 363 tons; shipments, 230 tons.

HIDES—Light green stocks continued firm by reason of an increased demand. Other grades were steady and in fair inquiry. Receipts were light. We quote: Light green salted, 9@9⅛c; heavy cows, 8⅛@8⅝c; No. 1 calf, 8@12 lbs, 12c; 12@15 lbs, 10c; No. 2 do, 9⅛c; deacons, 50@60c; bulls, 6⅛c; dry salted, 11@12c; No. 2 green salted, 7⅛c; No. 1 dry flint, 13@14c; No. 2 dry flint, 12c. Branded and horn-hooked 10 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Were very firm, with a gradually increasing demand. We quote: Carbon, 150° test, snow white and water white, 10⅛c; prime white, 9⅛c; 175° test, headlight, 12⅛c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 9⅛c; Wisconsin test, water white, 10⅛c; Michigan test, prime white, 10⅛c; Michigan test, water white, 12⅛c; lard, extra, 50c; lard, No. 1, 42c; lard, No. 2, 38c; linseed, raw, 45c; linseed, boiled, 48c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.20; miners', 49@50c; neatsfoot, 50@70c; turpentine, 37½c; naphtha, 63°, 8⅛c; gasoline, 74°, 9⅛c; do, 87°, 14⅛c.

POTATOES—In good inquiry and very firm, owing to light receipts occasioned by the bad condition of the roads from the recent rains. Wisconsin stocks are mainly of poor quality and will not keep. Early rose, snowflake, Burbank, and early Ohios ranged at 30@35c per bu, and peerless, Beauty of Hebron, and white elephant at 28@40c in job lots and at 34@45c from store.

POULTRY—There is very little doing in this market for lack of inquiry. We quote: Hens, 8½@9c; roosters, 6c; spring chickens, 8½@9c; turkeys, 9@11c; spring ducks, 7½@8c, outside for fancy, and $2.50@3.00 per doz; geese, $5.00@6.50 per doz.

TALLOW—City stock was firm and in good demand but Nos. 1 and 2 country were quiet and easy. Grease was unchanged, being dull and weak. We quote: City, 5⅛@5⅜c; No. 1 country, 5@5⅛c; No. 2 do, 4⅜@4⅝c; "A" white grease, 4⅜@4½c; "B" do, 4⅛c; yellow, 4c; and brown, 3½c.

VEGETABLES—Dull both on local and shipping account and the market easy. We quote: Beets, 75c@$1.00 per brl; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cucumbers, 8@10c per doz; onions, $1.00@1.55 per brl; turnips, $1.25@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, 35@40c per bu; cabbage, $3.00@5.00 per 100; egg plants, 40@60c per doz; squash, $1.00 per crate; green corn, 75c@1.00 per crate; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.75 per brl; celery, 15@35c and mammoth, 50@60c per doz; green peppers, 75c per bu; spinach, $1.00 per brl; cauliflowers, $1.00@1.50 per doz.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods were quotably $1.10.

WOOL—Very firm and fairly active, manufacturers continuing to buy freely, and no disposition being shown by holders to force sales. We quote:

Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Eastern Iowa.

Coarse, tub	22@24	Burry, unwashed	14@16
Medium, tub	27@30	Fine, washed	28@30
Fine, unwashed	17@22	Medium, washed	30@31
Medium, unwashed	22@24	Coarse, washed	27@28
Coarse, unwashed	19@20		

Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa.

Fine, unwashed	16@21	Coarse, unwashed	18@20
Medium, unwashed	18@21		

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 20c; extra firsts, 18½c; extra dairy, 15c; extra firsts, 14c; packing stock, 7c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 7⅝c; full cream, flats, 9⅛c; Young Americas, 9⅛c; part skim flats, 4c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 17c; October 17c, buyer 19c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

RECEIPTS.

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 5	8,500	400	22,000	2,000
Monday, Sept. 28	8,751	727	17,597	4,277
Total last week	42,307	2,213	94,813	23,018
Total previous week	37,536	3,157	98,564	15,403
Same week 1884	49,591	3,090	75,943	16,854
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 5	2,000	200	10,000	600
Monday, Sept. 28	2,067	297	7,982	171
Total last week	12,301	1,767	55,073	2,370
Total previous week	14,109	3,191	47,656	1,301
Same week 1884	21,265	2,729	26,824	5,297

Receipts of live stock for last week at the under-mentioned points were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	11,257	34,370	30,700
Kansas City	14,892	33,237	1,766
St. Louis	6,200	18,600	9,200

Combined receipts at Chicago, New York, Kansas City, and St. Louis amounted to 74,656 cattle, 181,020 hogs, and 64,684 sheep, against 70,840 cattle, 167,912 hogs, and 70,569 sheep the preceding week. Shipments from Chicago to seaboard markets last week were: Cattle, 4,467; hogs, 39,717; and sheep, 1,882, against 8,055 cattle, 35,022 hogs, and 550 sheep the previous week.

The *Drovers' Journal's* special Liverpool cablegram noted 1c decline in American and Canadian cattle, with best beeves quoted at 13c per lb dressed. Supply heavy and demand moderate.

Chicago packers purchased less than 37,000 hogs last week, which were distributed as follows:

Armour & Co.	13,971	Tobey & Booth	2,420
R. D. & A. Fowler	10,916	Underwood & Co.	3,148
J. C. Hately & Bro.	2,155		
Moran & Bealy	2,061	Total	36,328
W. Silberhorn & Co.	2,557		

CATTLE—Today's market was fairly active and values unchanged from last Saturday's closing prices. New York was reported weaker and Liverpool cablegrams noted a decline of 1c per lb for American and Canadian cattle. Kansas City and St. Louis remained unchanged, and Cincinnati quoted cattle 15c higher. Very few desirable cattle numbered among our arrivals, and less than 500 cattle above $5, and only one drove good enough to bring over $5.55. A dressed-beef establishment purchased a small lot of 1,490-lb beeves at $5.85. Some 1,203-lb steers sold at $5.55, and a fine bunch of Nebraska yearlings, averaging less than 1,000 lbs, made $4.85. Choice corn-fed Colorados sold at $4.85, down to $3.75 for rather coarse offerings. Some fine Montana rangers sold as high as $5, and a train-load of Oregon natives went at $3.50. Wintered Texans sold at $3.10@3.75, and through Texans at $1.80 for bulls, at $2.70@3.00 for cows, and $2.75@3.45 for steers. The stocker and feeder market was dull, and outside buyers asked concessions of 10@15c. A few well-bred stockers sold at last week's prices. Some New York calves sold at $10.25 per head. During last week undesirable native shipping cattle and poor to good range cattle declined 20@40c, with desirable offerings about 10@20c lower. Last Friday a very fine bunch of Illinois cattle sold at $6.15. Today's market finished rather firm at the following quotations:

Extra prime beeves	$5.80@5.95
Choice to fancy shipping, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	5.40@5.75
Good to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	4.85@5.40
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.10@4.75
Poor and medium steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs	3.40@4.15
Fair to choice cows	2.40@3.40
Inferior to medium cows	1.50@2.40
Poor to choice bulls	1.50@2.70
Stockers, 550 to 860 lbs	2.60@3.40
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs	3.25@4.00
Grass-fed Texans	2.50@3.20
Northern wintered Texans	2.80@3.90
Northern range cattle	3.0 @4.60
Milch cows, per head	25.00@60.00
Stock calves, per head	6.00@15.00

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
14	1,490	$5.85	62 Col.-Tex.	927	$3.15
54	1,268	5.55	61 Col.-Tex.	931	3.15
47	1,392	5.55	62 Nebraska	1,131	3.75
18	1,284	5.40	107 Wyoming	1,201	4.00
17	1,354	5.30	314 Wyoming	1,188	4.00
18	1,430	5.25	230 Wyoming	1,178	3.65
11	1,352	5.25	219 Montana	1,197	4.00
81	1,244	5.25	38 Mon cows	1,193	3.30
106	1,356	5.25	18 Mon. bulls	1,305	2.00
16	1,278	5.15	15 Mon. cows	1,066	3.20
22	1,342	5.10	40 Wyoming	1,181	4.10
21	1,375	5.00	41 Wyoming	1,122	4.25
27	1,307	5.00	84 Texans	1,018	3.45
20	1,193	5.00	21 Texans	921	3.25
18 Nebraska	955	4.85	21 Texans	894	3.12½
16	1,020	3.60	23 Texans	834	3.10
24	1,002	3.65	57 Texans	878	3.00
134 Colorado	1,301	3.75	260 Texans	1,068	3.00
24	1,142	3.80	215 Texans	985	3.00
60	1,062	3.90	221 Texans	968	3.00
40	1,225	4.15	44 Texans	759	2.90
75 Colorado	1,226	4.25	23 Tex. cows	747	2.85
21	1,188	4.40	19 Tex. cows	783	2.75
40	1,248	4.50	122 Texans	878	2.85
18	1,180	4.50	83 Texans	853	2.75
17	1,188	4.65	19 Tex. bulls	1,0[illegible]	1.80
20 Colorado	1,300	4.75	9 bulls	1,0[illegible]	2.35
34	1,338	4.75	10 cows	1,020	3.40
36	1,276	4.85	24 cows	1,084	3.17½
269 Colorado	1,306	4.85	17 cows	1,020	3.15
266 Montana	1,361	5.00	23 cows	904	2.70
90 Wyoming	1,260	4.65	14 cows	901	2.60
221 Montana	1,290	4.65	26 cows	800	2.35
95 Nebraska	1,204	4.15	10 feeders	1,130	3.70
255 Neb.-Tex.	1,049	3.60	15 feeders	1,092	3.50
212 Wyoming	1,211	4.00	14 feeders	924	3.25
96 Wy. cows	975	3.00	37 stockers	878	3.25
180 Oregon	1,119	3.50	20 stockers	831	3.20
24 Oregon	1,124	3.00	24 stockers	873	3.10
78 Neb.-Tex.	1,084	3.75	22 stockers	658	2.80
60 Neb.-Tex.	1,086	3.65	33 stockers	632	2.25
101 Wy. cows	935	3.10			

HOGS—Receipts during last week averaged about 16,000 hogs per day. Today's arrivals were estimated at 22,000, against 17,567 last Monday. The market during last week was unsettled and at the close Saturday averaged 10@15c lower. The feeling this morning was very weak, and before 10 o'clock 5@10c decline was established, but the feeling toward the finish strengthened and a pretty good clearance was effected with part of the early decline regained. Another leading packing establishment commenced operations today and more are expected in the market this week. The quality of the offerings was quite poor and many common light hogs numbered among the arrivals. A Canadian packer paid as high as $4.20@4.22½ for selected light weights, and a few assorted heavy sold at $4.10. Fair to good heavy packing and shipping closed at $3.70@3.95 and rough heavy at $3.40@3.60. Poor to choice light closed at $3.60@4.15. We note the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
109	184	$4.22½	194	158	$3.80	67	262	$3.85
194	178	4.20	62	174	3.75	59	541	3.80
79	201	4.15	98	149	3.70	67	264	3.80
63	183	4.15	144	163	3.60	38	301	3.80
67	181	4.10	67	123	3.50	167	304	3.75
97	186	4.10	51	350	4.10	67	261	3.70
67	173	4.05	67	282	4.05	82	245	3.70
128	183	4.00	124	301	4.00	89	248	3.65
65	197	4.00	66	294	4.00	67	246	3.65
94	173	3.95	57	305	4.00	122	309	3.60
142	167	3.90	66	247	3.95	52	276	3.55
124	179	3.90	36	308	3.95	56	229	3.50
42	191	3.87½	92	245	3.90	44	251	3.45
67	169	3.85	65	251	3.90	67	229	3.40

SHEEP—Today's market was active and values unchanged from last Saturday's closing prices. Good Western sheep and desirable native grades firmly held, while common qualities are about 15@25c lower than one week ago. Some extra fine 118-lb muttons sold today at $4.00, down to $2.25 for poor offerings. Texas sheep are quotable at $1.60@2.60, and Montana and Western stock at $2.75@3.50. Native lambs sold at $4.00@4.75 per 100 lbs. We quote the following

SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	68	$2.25	9	111	3.50
116	102	3.30	77	80	3.15
100	86	4.00	98	102	3.25
103	118	4.00	110	78	2.87½
63	97	3.25	1,096 Montana	119	3.50
25 lambs	62	4.75	76	98	3.00
115	82	3.25	28 lambs	62	4.40
96	89	3.00	44 lambs	59	4.50

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 500; steady, with an active butcher demand; native shipping steers, $4.25@5.75; fair to good Colorados, $4.25@5.00; native butchers' stock, $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@2.75; grass Texans, $2.50@3.50; Indian steers, $2.60@3.55.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 3,200; active and lower; packing, $3.40@3.80; Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; butchers', $4.05@4.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 1,400; firm and active for good muttons; common to fair, $1.75@2.50; good to choice, $2.60@3.25; fancy, $3.75; Texans, $1.75@3.00; lambs, $2.50@3.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—BEEVES—Receipts, counting 16 car-loads of export steers, were 3,450 head, making 9,570 for the week. There was a firmer tone and a fairly active trade in the morning, but some late arrivals had to be sold at easier prices; poor to prime native steers sold at $4.00@5.75 per 100 lbs live weight, extra do at $5.90@6.00, and Colorado steers at $3.85@4.67½. General sales were at $5.00@5.60 per 100 lbs for native steers and $4.00@4.40 for Colorado stock.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000 head, making 49,040 for the week; a shade stronger for good stock and a good clearance; extremes, $3.00@4.50 per 100 lbs for sheep and $4.50@6.25 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,100 head; no important change in selling values.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300 head; dull, lower, and unsettled; good to choice steers, $4.75@5.35; medium to good, $4.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9,000 head; quiet but steady and generally unchanged; good to choice sheep, $3.50@3.90; medium to good, $2.75@3.40; good to choice Western lambs, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,500 head; a shade lower and dull; good to choice Yorkers, $4.30@4.40; butchers' grades, $4.40@4.45.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—BEEF CATTLE—Market more active, but prices ⅛@¼c lower; best beeves, $4.37½@5.00; first quality, $3.37½@4.37½; medium, $2.25@3.00; ordinary, $2.00@2.25; most of the sales were from $2.25@4.62½; receipts, 3,499 head; sales, 1,880.

SWINE—Fair supply and moderate demand; receipts, 5,075 head; quotations, $5.00@6.25.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep and lambs were 3,800 head; sheep, $2.40@3.75; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 5.—CATTLE—Scarcely anything doing; prices steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,375 head; shipments, 95 head.

HOGS—Firm; Philadelphias, $4.40@4.50; Yorkers, $4.25@4.40; grassers, $3.95@4.00; receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 5,500 head.

SHEEP—Slow and unchanged; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 2,000 head.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,743 head; shipments, 765 head; good steady; common weak; exporters, $5.25@5.45; good to choice shipping, $4.90@5.25; common to medium, $4.00@4.85; stockers and feeders, $3.25@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,677 head; shipments, 3,314; opened 5c lower; closing weak and 10c lower; good to choice, $3.70@3.80; common to medium, $3.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; steady; fair to good muttons, $2.50@3.25; common to medium, $1.00@2.25.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5.—CATTLE—Dull; common to choice grades, $3.00@5.75.

HOGS—Dull and lower; common to best, $3.75@4.50.

SHEEP—Continued dull; common to best, $1.75@3.40; lambs, $3.00@3.85.

LUMBER.

The yard trade continues in a very satisfactory condition, and sales are fairly active on local and country account. The prices established by the lumbermen of Chicago Sept. 26, 1885, are as follows:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$44.00@46.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	32.00@42.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 2-inch	33.00@43.00
Box, A, B, and C	35.00@45.00
A and B, 6-inch flooring	34.00@38.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	22.00
A and B sidings	19.50@20.50
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.35@ 2.40
Shingles, choice A	2.45
Lath, dry	2.00

The cargo market was quiet by reason of light arrivals. Everything was at once taken at about the following range of prices:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 8.75
Piece-stuff, long green	9.60@12.00
No. 2, boards and strips, green	9.00@10.00
No. 2, boards and strips, dry	10.00@11.50
Medium boards and strips, green	14.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	11.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	2.00@ 2.35
Shingles, standard	1.85@ 2.05
Lath, green	1.35@ 1.40

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady, in fair demand, and offerings moderate; winter, 6s 11d@7s 2d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; California, 6s 9d@7s; club, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Corn steady; fair demand at 4s 7d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 33s 3d. Bacon—Long clear, 30s 6d; short clear, 31s. Beef, 79s.

TALLOW—28s.

CHEESE—43s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—3:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Pork easy; prime mess, Eastern, 51s 6d; Western, 42s 6d. Lard dull; spot and October, 33s 3d; November and December, 32s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; new No. 2 winter, 7s 3d; do spring, 7s 1d. Flour firm at 8s 6d. Corn—spot steady at 4s 7d; October firm at 4s 6d; November and December firm at 4s 5½d.

Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 26,400 quarters; Pacific ports, 3,000; other sources, 51,000. Receipts of American corn, 33,600 quarters.

LONDON, Oct. 5—WOOL—At the wool sales today 3,000 bales, chiefly Port Philip and Sydney, were disposed of. Saturday's transactions were at unaltered rates. Today's dealings close the fourth series of sales. There was no further change in prices. The total number of bales sold during the series was 238,600, including 5,000 for shipment to America.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—COTTON—Firm with a good demand; middling uplands 5 9-16d, do Orleans, 5 11-16d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 9,300 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady with a fair demand. Corn—Steady, with a fair demand.

TURPENTINE—26s 3d per cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet; spot, 26s per cwt; October to December, 26s 3d; January to April, 27s.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 5.—COFFEE—Regular first, 4,350 reis per 10 kilos; good second, 3,800 reis. Receipts during the week 102,000 bags; purchases for United States, 91,000; clearances for do, 58,000. Stock 335,000 bags.

SANTOS, Oct. 3.—COFFEE—Receipts during the week, 39,000 bags; purchases for the United States, 6,000; clearances for do, 6,0.0; stock, 200,000.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5.—Wheat—More inquiry; California club, 7s@7s 4d. Corn firmly held. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 32s 3d. Long clear sides, 30s 6d; short clear sides, 31s. Beef—India mess, 79s. Tallow, 28s. Cheese, 42s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn steadily held. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn—Nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn quiet. Country markets—English steady. French quiet. Farmers' deliveries English wheat during the week, 70,000@75,000 qrs. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat, very small. Corn, nothing. Weather in England cool and wet. PARIS—Flour and wheat firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 5—11:30 a. m.—Wheat steady; fair demand; offerings moderate; winter, 6s 11d@7s 2d; spring, 6s 11d@7s 1d; California, 6s 9d@7s; club, 7s 2d@7s 4d. Corn steady; fair demand; 4s 7d. Pork, 52s 6d. Lard, 32s 3d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Early deliveries failed to attract much attention up to near the extreme close, when more interest was evinced by export buyers in spring and a considerable line of No. 2 Chicago spring in store and to arrive was placed on a firm basis as to price. Otherwise the business for early delivery was of little moment, and indicative of no further important changes. And in the speculative line the dealings in No. 2 red were unusually meagre, fitful, and unsatisfactory, drifting through the earlier trading to depression, as reflected in a decline of about ¼@⅜c, followed by a rally, and late in the afternoon a reaction, winding up for the day barely steady, on a loss for October of ⅜c, November and December ⅛c, and January ⅛c a bu. Sales: No. 2 red, in elevator, 97c, closing 97⅛ asked, and delivered afloat 98⅛c asked; No. 3 Chicago spring, afloat for export, equal to 93⅛c, and at the extreme close, also to an export buyer; do, in store and to arrive, from the canal, at 91c. No. 2 red futures: October 97⅜@97⅞c, closing at 97⅛c; November 97⅝@98⅛c, closing at 97⅞c; December 98⅞@99⅛c, closing at 99⅛c; January $1.00⅞@1.01⅛, closing at $1.01; May $1.07@1.07⅜, closing at $1.07¼.

CORN—Cold weather influences and light offerings for early deliveries served to strengthen values, which were advanced on No. 2 corn for the day about ½c a bu, thus impeding business, especially on export account. Considerable lines went to home trade buyers. And speculative trading in No. 2 more active and decidedly more confident, particularly in the near-by options, with values quoted up for today, on October ½c; November, ⅜c; December and February, ⅜c; January, ⅜c, and May ⅛c a bu, leaving off firmly. Sales: No. 2 bulk afloat of canal receipts (and to export buyers), at 50⅛@50⅝c, closing for prompt delivery at 50⅝c asked, and in elevator 49⅞@49⅞c, closing at 49⅞c, and to arrive soon, 50⅛c; and do reported as resold at 49⅞c. No. 2 futures: October 49⅛@49⅝c, closing at 49⅝c; November 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c; December 48⅛@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c; January 46⅝@47c, closing at 47c; February 46⅝@46⅞c, closing at 46⅞c; May 46⅛@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c.

OATS—Gained on early deliveries ⅛@⅛c, and in the future list ⅛@⅜c a bushel on a freer movement, chiefly speculative, leaving off firmly. Sales, No. 1 white, in elevator, wholly nominal; No. 2 white, in elevator, 35⅛@35⅝c, closing at 35⅝c; No. 2 in elevator, 30⅛@30⅝c, closing at 30⅛c and delivered, afloat, quoted at 31⅛c. No. 2 futures: October 30⅛@30⅝c, closing at 30⅝c; November 31⅛@31⅝c, closing 31⅛c; December 32⅛@32⅝c, closing 32⅝c.

RYE—Held more confidently; Western 61@61⅛c; and Canada, to arrive, in bond, nominal; demand, however, light.

BARLEY AND MALT—As last quoted, but dull.

PROVISIONS—Hog products irregular on a freer speculation in lard, but otherwise a slow movement. Pork attracted a very moderate share of attention for early delivery; mess, $9.50 for inspected and $9.00@9.25 for uninspected; family mess, in lots, at $10.75@11.00; clear backs at $11.00@13.00, as to brands, and extra prime at $9.00. Cut meats met with a very limited inquiry here, on the basis of former prices; odd lots of pickled bellies, medium averages, were placed at 6⅝@6⅞c; do 14-lb, 6⅛c; pickled shoulders, in lots, at 4⅛@4⅝c; smoked shoulders at 5⅛@5⅝c; pickled hams at 10@10⅛c; smoked shoulders at 11⅛@11⅝c. Bacon lifeless, with values as last quoted, and at the West weaker. Western steam lard in very slack request for early delivery, with futures: October closing at $6.23½; November $6.19@6.25, closing at $6.19; December $6.18, closing at $6.20; January $6.29@6.33, closing at $6.29; February closing at $6.37; March $6.45@6.49, closing at $6.48; April, $6.56.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Held to steady figures, though not active.

TALLOW—In fair request at 5⅛c.

SUGARS—Wholly unchanged on a lifeless market.

FREIGHTS—Export operations in produce, checked in part by the speculative disturbance in values, which told especially against the outward movement of corn, and on a less urgent inquiry for berth accommodation, the market was irregular for room for grain for ports in Great Britain and somewhat weaker, and in the way of charters business was moderate. Of contracts the most important were: Liverpool—Cheese and butter and butterine, local, 20@25s; provisions, bulk, local and via New York, 20s. London—Flour, via New York, 15@16s.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—COTTON—Firm; new ⅛c under quotations; middling uplands, 10 1-16c; do Orleans, 10 3-16c. Sales, 347 bales. Futures closed: October, 9.84c; November, 9.83c; December, 9.87c; January, 9.96c; February, 10.07c; March, 10.19c; April, 10.30c; May, 10.41c; June, 10.52c; July, 10.60c; August, 10.66c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 24,084 brls; exports, 4,308 brls; dull; sales, 13,500 brls.

HAY—Steady; shipping, $65.00@70.00.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio quiet at 8⅛c; options barely steady and quiet; sales, 16,000 bags; October, 6.85c; December, 6.90c; January, 6.95c; February, 7c; March, 7.05c. Rice—Steady; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United closed $1.01.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 34½@35c.

EGGS—Steady; demand fair; receipts, 2,230 pkgs; Western, 19@20c.

CHEESE—Firm; fair demand; Western flat, 5@9⅛c.

COPPER—Steady.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 24,084 brls; wheat, 172,400 bu; corn, 21,800 bu; oats, 221,350 bu; rye, 3,7.0; barley, 5,625 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 18,355 brls; wheat, 109,228 bu; corn, 130,510 bu; oats, 122,149 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—BUTTER—We quote extra Northern creamery at 22@23c and good to choice at 20@21c; Northern dairy, 17@22c for choice to extra and 12@15c for fair to good; Western creamery, 20@22c for choice to extra and 17@19c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 17@18c for choice; Western ladle-packed, 11@12c for choice; dairy, 15@18c for choice and 10@12c for fair to good.

CHEESE—Northern extra, 9@9⅛c per lb, choice at 8@8⅝c, and common to good 5@7c; Vermont choice to extra, 7⅛@9⅛c; common, 4@6c; Western extra, 8⅛@9c; choice, 7⅛@8⅛c; common to good, 4@6c.

OTHER CITIES.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was a light demand for spring wheat this morning at Saturday's prices; the sales were 5,000 bu old No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.00; 3,000 bu No. 1 Northern (special bin) at 95c, and 10,000 bu No. 2 Northern at 89⅛c. Winter wheat weak; at the call No. 2 red was offered at 96⅛c, and 91c bid cash, 10,000 bu lots and car-loads. Corn in light request; sales of 5,000 bu No. 2 mixed in elevator at 46⅛c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Hard wheat closed steady, with sales of 15,5.0 bu old No. 1 hard at $1.00; 10,000 bu No. 2 hard, old, at 98⅛c; 5,000 bu new No. 1 Northern at 95⅛c; new hard was offered at 97c and 96⅛c bid, October. Winter wheat steady; sales 5 cars No. 1 white at 94⅛c cash; No. 2 red held at 96c. Corn steady. Oats unchanged.

RECEIPTS—241,113 bu wheat and 35,000 bu corn.

Duluth, Minn., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Our markets today have been quiet, with no special features. December opened at 92⅛c, and was quoted nominally at 92⅛c; the rest of the day local talent was not anxious to trade, and there was very little outside help, sales aggregating about 500,000 bu. Stocks in store declined only 1,800 bu last week, and indications are with visible supply increase of nearly 1,000,000 bu that values will depress tomorrow. Cash wheat still scarce, but at the same time there is not much demand for it. Closing prices: Cash, No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 Northern, 86c; December, No. 1 hard, 92⅛c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5.—FLOUR—Firm, with a good demand for fresh ground.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower, reacted, and closed steady; No. 2 red, October, 95@95⅛c; November, 96⅛@96⅝c; December, 98⅛@98⅝c; January, $1.00@1.00⅛. Corn strong and higher under small supplies and good export inquiry; sales of No 3 mixed at 49⅛@49⅝c; steamer No. 2 mixed, 49c; No. 2 mixed, 49⅛@49⅝c; No. 2 mixed, October, 49⅛@49⅝c; November, 48⅛@48⅝c; December, 46⅛@46⅝c; January, 45⅛@46c. Oats ruled strong under light receipts; prices of both spot lots and futures closed ⅛@⅛c higher; sales of rejected white at 30c; No. 3 mixed, 30c; choice uninspected white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33⅛@34c; No. 2 white, 35⅛@35⅝c; No. 2 white, October, 34⅛@34⅝c; November, 34⅛@34⅝c; December, 34⅛@35c; January, 35⅛@35⅝c.

PROVISIONS—In fair jobbing demand and steady. Lard steady; steam, $6.62⅛@6.75.

BUTTER—Fairly active and steady; poor to choice, 8@22c.

EGGS—Steady; extras, 2⅛@21c.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active: Ohio flats, choice, 8c; do fair to prime, 6¾@8¾c.
PETROLEUM—Quiet: 70° Abel test, in brls, 8¼c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 168,000 bu.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 5.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand; choice, $4.50; fancy, $4.75; extra fancy, $5.00; Minnesota patent process, $5.50@5.60; winter wheat patents, $5.60.
GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed, 54@55c; white, 55@56c; yellow, 56@57c. Oats quiet but steady; choice Western, 33½@35c.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower at $9.37½. Lard quiet and weak; refined, $6.37½. Bulk meats quiet but steady; shoulders, $3.90@4.00; long clear and clear rib, $5.75. Bacon in fair demand but lower; shoulders, $3.87½; long clear, $6.20; clear ribs, $6.37½. Hams—Choice sugar-cured, canvased, 10¾@10¾c.
WHISKY—Quiet; Western rectified, $1.00@1.25.
GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar and molasses dull and nominal. Rice in good demand; ordinary to good, 3¾@4½c.
COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, new, 29½@30c; summer yellow, 35@36c, free on board; cake, 23c, alongside.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5.—FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat generally higher, but unsettled; opened steady, declined ¼c, rallied ⅝c, and closed ½@¾c above Saturday; No. 2 red, cash, 94@94½c; October, 93¾@94½c; November, 95¾@96c; December, 97¾@98¾c; May 97⅜@98⅛c, closing at top figures. Corn slow but steady; No. 2 mixed, cash, 40¼@40⅜c; October, 38¾c; November, 35¾c bid; year, 33⅞c; May, 36⅛c. Oats firmer and ¼c better; No. 2 mixed, cash, 24@25c; year, 24c; May, 29¼c. Rye dull at 57½@57¾c. Barley dull and unchanged, ranging at 60@90c.
LEAD—Quiet at $4.10@4.12½.
BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.
FLAXSEED—Steady at $1.16.
HAY—Quiet; prairie, $7.00@8.00; timothy, $10.00@12.50.
BRAN—Dull at 65c at mill; 65@68c on east track.
CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $1.20.
WHISKY—Higher; $1.08.
PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—$9.00 asked. Lard—$5.95 bid. Dry salted meats, boxed—Long clear, $5.30@5.37½; short ribs, $5.50@5.65; short clear, $5.75@5.80. Bacon—Long clear, $5.85@5.95; short rib, $6.05@6.12½; short clear, $6.37½@6.45.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 171,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 248,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 30,000 bu.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat was strong at the opening, but closed ⅛@¼c lower than at noon. Corn firm, unchanged. Oats—No sales.

Toledo, O., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 2 soft, cash, 94¼@94½c; October, 94¼c; November, 95¼c; December, 96⅝c; January, 97¾c; May, $1.04⅝. Corn strong; not much doing; cash or October, 44⅝c; November, 41½c; year, 37¼c; May, 38¾c. Oats inactive; cash or October, 27¼c; November, 28c; May, 31½c.
CLOVER—Strong; cash or October, $5.50 bid; November, $5.55 bid; December, $5.60 bid; January, $5.65 bid.
AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, cash, nominal, 90c; No. 2 soft, cash or October, 94¼c; November, 95¼c; December, 96⅝c; January, 98c; May, $1.04⅝. Corn firm; cash or October, 44⅝c; November, 41½c; year, 38c; May, 38¾c. Oats quiet; cash or October, 27¼c; November, 28c; May, 31½c.
CLOVER—Strong; quiet; cash or October, $5.50; November, $5.60 bid; December, $5 67½; January, $5.75 bid.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 9¾c.
FLOUR—In fair demand; family, $4.30@4.50; fancy, $4.70@5.00.
GRAIN—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, 95@96c; receipts, 10,500 bu; shipments, 4,800 bu. Corn in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 64c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 spring, 59c.
PROVISIONS—Pork neglected; $8.75@9.00. Lard dull and lower; $5.87½. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders, $4.00; short rib, $5.15; short clear, $5.50.
BUTTER—Dull; extra creamery, 22@23c; fancy dairy, 14@15c.
LINSEED OIL—Quiet, but steady; 42@43c.
SUGAR—In moderate demand; hard refined, 7⅛@7⅞c.
EGGS—Fair demand and firmer; 14½c.
CHEESE—Only a moderate demand; choice mild Ohio factory, 8¾@9c.
HOGS—Steady; common and light, $3.25@4.25; packing and butchers', $3.70@4.20; receipts, 2,277; shipments, 717.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet.
GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 85½c; November, 86½c; December, 88¾c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 25¾c. Rye dull; No. 1, 59c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56c.
PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork—Cash or October, $8.15; November, $8.15. Lard—Prime, steam, $5.92 cash or October; $5.92 for November.
BUTTER—Better demand; best dairy, 13@15c.
CHEESE—Quiet; 7¾@9c.
EGGS—Fair demand; 17@17½c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,518 brls; wheat, 16,290 bu; barley, 27,725 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 875 brls; wheat, 4,255 bu; barley, 18,975 bu.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high mixed, 42@42½c; No. 2 mixed, 41½@42½c. Oats irregular and easy; No. 2 white, 27½@28½c; No. 2 mixed, 24½@24½c. Rye active and firm; No. 2, 61½@62½c.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,250 bu; corn, 27,150 bu; oats, 75,375 bu; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, 8,400 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 22,700 bu; oats, 188,300 bu; rye, 509 bu; barley, 1,800.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white, 90¾c bid cash and October, 92c nominal November, 93c nominal December; No. 2 red, 93¾c cash, 93c bid October, 94c asked November, 95⅝c December; No. 3 red, 89c asked; receipts, 77,100 bu. Corn—44c. Oats—No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 2, 27c.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 75½c bid, 76c asked; November nominal; December, 80½c. Corn quiet; cash, 32½c asked; year, 25c bid; 26½c asked. Oats nominal; 25¼c asked.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 95½c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41½c bid. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 24½c.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 5.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9¾c.
GRAIN—Steady. Wheat—No. 2 long berry, 95c; No. 2 red, 93c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 45@45½c; No. 2 white, 46@46½c. Oats—New No. 2 mixed, 27@27½c.
PROVISIONS—Firm. Bacon—Clear rib sides, $5.90; clear sides, $6.40; shoulders, $4.00. Bulkmeats—Clear rib sides, $5.40; clear sides, $5.60; shoulders, $3.50. Mess pork nominal at $9.00. Hams—Sugar-cured, $9.75@10.50. Lard—Choice leaf, $8.00@8.75.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 91@91⅛c; October, 91c bid; November, 93⅝@93¾c; December, 95¾@95⅞c; January, 98@98⅛c. Corn—Western steady and dull; Western mixed, spot, 48¾c bid; October, 48¾@50c; year, 45½@46c; January, 45½@45¾c. Oats steady and quiet; Western white, 33@35c; mixed, 30@31c.
PROVISIONS—Lower and quiet. Mess pork, $10.00. Lard—Refined, $7.50.
EGGS—Quiet at 17@17½c.
COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 7¾@8¼c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 5.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard, October, 88c; November, 90c; December, 92c; May, 98c; No. 1, Northern, October, 85c; November, 84c; December, 86c; May, 92c.
FLOUR—Steady; patents, $5.10@5.25; bakers', $4.10@4.25.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 332,600 bu; flour, 140 brls.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,280 bu; flour, 31,350 brls.
IN STORE—Wheat, 3,040,374 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5.—Cotton—Future deliveries, after having been advanced .09 to .05, lost .04, and were sold at the third call, 300 bales November at 9.81c; 5 0 December, 9.86c; 100 February, 10.06c; 400 May, 10.04, which makes prices .05 to .04 higher than last Saturday. Total sales, 125,000 bales.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 5.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 365 bales; receipts, 1,355; shipments, 1,346; stock, 5,177.

Galveston, Tex., Oct. 5.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 9 5-16c; low middling, 9 1-16c; good ordinary, 8⅞c; net and gross receipts, 10,010 bales; exports coastwise, 7,300 sales, 2,455; stock, 42,630.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 5.—Cotton—Firm; middling, 9⅝c; low middling, 9¼c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 6,856; gross, 7,450; sales, 2,000; stock, 56,034.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 5.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 9 5-16c; receipts, 4,475 bales; shipments, 2,270; stock, 18,511; sales, 3,400.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00⅝; closed at $1.00¾; highest, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00¾. Runs, 67,429 brls; total shipments, 62,814; charters, 52,626; clearances, 486,000.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—Opened at $1.00¾; highest, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅝; closed at $1.00⅞; sales, 1,425,000 brls; clearances, 2,016,000; charters, 59,355; shipments, 62,885.

New York, Oct. 5.—Petroleum—The market was active and strong, opening at $1.00⅝, declined to $1.00¾, slowly advanced to $1.01⅛. After midday it sold down to $1.01, rallied to $1.01⅛, broke to $1.00¾, and closed at $1.01, with $1.00⅞ bid. Sales, 4,862,000 brls.

Titusville, Pa., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at $1.00⅝; closed at $1.00⅞; highest price, $1.01⅛; lowest, $1.00⅝.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—Unchanged; Standard white, 110° test, 7⅜c.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 5.—Petroleum—Fairly active; opened at $1.00¾, advanced to $1.00⅞, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon was held firmly at $1.01⅛; trading good.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Butter—Sold today for 21c; cheese for 6¼@6¾c. Total sales $10,280.

New York, Oct. 5.—Dry Goods—The market has been more quiet in general demand, with the sales of very fair proportion, but reached chiefly through deliveries of goods sold to arrive.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 5.—Whisky—Steady at $1.05; finished goods based on $1.03.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 5.—Whisky—$1.04 basis for finished goods.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5.—Turpentine—Spirits firm at 31½c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following were the receipts of dutiable goods at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 154 boxes tin-plate; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 460 boxes tin-plate and 18 packages earthenware; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 200 boxes tin-plate; Alexander Fish & Co., 399 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 195 sacks salt; Victor Erhard, 10 cases wine; Stephen, Paddon & Co., 24 casks soda-ash; Sidney Shepard & Co., 307 boxes tin-plate; R. B. Boak, 945 barrels herring; Grommes & Ullrich, 50 cases whisky and 350 barrels ale, etc.; Chapin & Gore, 295 barrels ale, etc.; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 725 sacks salt; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1 case books; W. A. Prior & Co., 1 case woolens; Mandel Bros., 1 case cottons; Burley & Tyrrell, 47 packages earthenware; Burley & Co., 12 packages earthenware; E. W. Blatchford & Co., 2 cases furniture; W. A. Olmstead & Co., 2 cases maps; S. Hyman & Co., 3 cases clocks; Hannah & Hogg, 6 quarter casks whisky; Wirt Dexter, 4 cases wine; Ph. Bonte, 15 cases glass; Lopez Rionda & Co., 5 bales tobacco; Kirchoff & Neubarth, 1 cask liquor; French, Potter & Wilson, 58 packages earthenware; F. Goodhart, 1 case furniture; J. V. Farwell & Co., 12 cases albums; W. J. Wallis, 1 case linens; Marshall Field & Co., 37 cases dry goods. Collections, $13,038.

IT WOULD BE ENOUGH.

"I wouldn't be so mean as to heap coals of fire on my enemy's head, Dominie," said Farmer Furrow to his pastor.

"And, pray, what would you do, then?"

"Oh, I'd just throw ashes over the fence on to his asparagus bed. That would made him mad enough."—*New York Journal.*

* * * * Nervous Debility, in either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly, and permanently cured. Address, with 10 cents in stamps for reply and book of particulars, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE COURTS.

A Novel Question Arises in a Damage Suit Before Judge Blodgett.

The Case of Clews et al. vs. The First National Goes to the Federal Court.

The $25,000 suit of Eugenia Vandeventer against the Chicago City Railway Company came up before Judge Blodgett yesterday on a motion for a new trial. In May last the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $6,500 for damages received several years ago under aggravated circumstances while attempting to get on a grip-car at the corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street. The case was heard by Judge Bunn. A motion for new trial was overruled yesterday, and the defendant gave notice of appeal. The plaintiff's attorney asked leave to remit $1,500 of the verdict so that an appeal could not be taken, stating that Judge Bunn had said he saw no reason why that could not be done. The Judge, however, wanted more authority on this point, and the case was continued to look up authorities. This very point has recently been decided in Iowa, under the following circumstances:

At Des Moines, Ia., May 17, Sadie McConkey of Dubuque obtained judgment in the Federal Court against the Travelers' Insurance Company, with costs, amounting to $5,560, on the life of her husband, who was found dead in his office in the Far West with a pistol in his hand and his papers disturbed. Examination showed a shortage of $11,000 in his accounts. The theory of the plaintiff was that he had been forced to open the safe by a burglar, who, obtaining the missing money and securities, shot him and placed the revolver in his hand. The theory of the defense was suicide, and also that as it was an accident policy the company was not liable. A case in which over $5,000 is involved may be appealed to the Supreme Court. To deprive the defendant of the right of appeal, the attorneys for the plaintiff, before Judge Love could enter judgment, filed a remitter of $670. Thus the net judgment is $4,990. The attorney for the defendant contested, but Judge Love held that the plaintiff had a right to make the remitter. The full bench of the United States Court reversed the ruling of Judge Love, and decided that the plaintiff had no right to make the remitter. The case now goes before the Supreme Court of the United States on appeal.

A COURT UNDERTAKES TO RUN A FURNITURE-FACTORY—A BAD SHOWING.

In the old case of James P. Ross against Agatha Phillips, widow of John Phillips, and others, a master's report was filed yesterday before Judge Moran which makes a very bad showing for the heirs and legatees. In December, 1869, John Phillips died, leaving an estate worth over $87,000, the bulk of which consisted of a chair or furniture factory. By the will the business was to be carried on for a certain number of years, and the profits were to be divided among the widow and three children and two legatees, the Town of Forfar, Scotland, to be devoted to a school for orphans, and Rush Medical College. The report shows that the Town of Forfar has received its legacy of $1,000 and $2,810 as its share of profits since 1869, Rush Medical College its legacy of $1,500 and $982 profits, and the heirs the rest. In 1870 the profits of the business were $9,400, while in 1884 they were only $1,508. In 1870 the estate was worth over $87,000, but it steadily decreased in value, being conducted at a nearly uniform loss, and April 20 last it was only worth $41,206. The present bill to settle the estate was filed several years ago, but the decrease in value of the estate had begun years before. The master's report was confirmed, and a decree will be entered approving the distribution of funds, legacies, etc., as reported.

CHAPMAN GOES BACK TO JAIL.

Judge Blodgett yesterday morning decided the habeas-corpus case of Heman B. Chapman, formerly agent of the United States Express Company at La Salle. In 1878 he was found to be a defaulter to the amount of about $14,000, and was arrested and prosecuted for the larceny, but was acquitted. He was then prosecuted for perjury in the larceny case, and convicted, and sent to State's Prison for seven years. A suit was also begun against him by A. H. Barney, President of the express company, to recover the amount stolen, and while it was pending the plaintiff asked leave to amend the declaration by changing the plaintiff's name to the United States Express Company and changing the form of action from assumpsit to trover. The leave was granted on condition that a copy of the amended declaration should be served on defendant's counsel ten days before any action was taken. The declaration was never changed from assumpsit to tort, but the name of the express company was substituted as plaintiff, and a judgment was obtained for the amount claimed. On the strength of an affidavit showing the cause of action to have been founded in tort, a ca. sa. was issued about a year ago and Chapman arrested and locked up in jail, where he has been ever since. A few days ago he filed a petition for habeas corpus before Judge Blodgett, claiming that there was error in the record on which the judgment was rendered. That the record did not show that notice was given to the defendant of the filing of the amended declaration, as required by the Judge, and that the entry of the judgment was therefore erroneous. The Judge said the case had been tried before Judge Dyer, and that the presumption was that it was regular in all respects. Although the judgment itself did not show anything as to whether the copy of the declaration had been served, still the presumptions were that it had. Even if it had not, that was simply an error for which the judgment could not be attacked collaterally as in a petition for habeas corpus. The petition would therefore be dismissed and the relator remanded.

Chapman has been in jail on the ca. sa. over a year, refusing to give up any of the money he has admitted he still has. The company has offered to have him released at any time if he would only disgorge what he still has unspent, or if he would tell what he has done with the money taken, but they say he persistently refuses to give up anything.

IT GOES TO THE FEDERAL COURT.

In the case of Henry Clews & Co. and others against the First National Bank of Chicago and others, to set aside the reorganization of the bank, a petition was filed yesterday before Judge Moran by all the defendants in the case, setting out that they are citizens of Illinois and that the complainants are all citizens of other States, to wit: New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. That the case was brought to obtain a pro rata share of the stock of the new bank or a new accounting, and has not yet been reached for trial. The defendants desired to have the case transferred to the United States Circuit Court, and offered a bond in $250, with A. A. Carpenter as surety. This was approved by the Judge, and the case goes to the Federal Court, without any formal order, under the act of 1875.

THE WEST SIDE CITY RAILROAD WAR.

In the case of the Chicago West Division Railway Company against the Horse & Dummy Railroad, or, as it is now named, the Chicago Passenger Railway, some tables of figures were filed before Judge Moran yesterday by the complainants to show the defendants had not obtained the consent of the owners of a majority of a frontage of the streets along which their tracks were to run. This was a bill to prevent the defendant from crossing complainant's tracks at Fifth avenue, Clinton, Jefferson, and Halsted streets, and Ogden avenue, and on the hearing of the motion for injunction last week the defendants put in evidence tending to show they had secured the consent of 3,228 feet of frontage. The complainants now cut this down to 2,615 feet by cutting out 100 feet belonging to Father Riordan, 300 feet owned by St. Patrick's Church, and 277 feet belonging to the city, and on the other hand claim they themselves have secured the consent of 2,892 feet, making a clear majority of 230 feet against the new road. The Judge will decide the matter in a few days.

METZNER VS. METZNER.

The divorce case of William C. Metzner, a hardware dealer, against his wife, Cora Metzner, came up before Judge Moran yesterday on a rule to show cause why the complainant should not be attached for contempt for non-payment of alimony. Mrs. Metzner filed an affidavit showing she was almost penniless and that the August and September alimony had not been paid, and Metzner filed an affidavit in reply explaining why he was behind-hand. He claimed he had expended $100 for his wife's board and other expenses, besides dry-goods' bills, and that his boy, Robert, had died, causing great expense for doctors' bills and funeral. His wife occupied his house, but she came to his lodgings July 11, and insisted on staying, so that he was driven away from home and compelled to find other lodgings at more expense. Then his business was bad and he was not making expenses. He owned thirty-eight-sixtieths of the stock of the W. C. Metzner Repair Company, but its assets are only worth $12,000, though it is capitalized for $8,000. He owes $6,800 business debts, all due, is behind-hand in his domestic expenses, and claims he cannot pay any more alimony. Notwithstanding this showing, the Judge ordered him to pay up the back alimony by the 10th inst. or show cause.

A BENEVOLENT SOCIETY DECLINES TO FIGHT TWO WOMEN.

June 20 last Frank Straub died, leaving a widow and son and a membership in Lodge No. 376 of the Order of Harugari. This is a benevolent order in the nature of an insurance company, which agrees to pay $500 to the widow and orphans of each deceased member. Mina Kruse took out letters of executorship on Straub's estate, and now she and Mrs. Straub and the son all want the $500. The society is in doubt as to who is entitled to the money, and asks to have the parties compelled to interplead so that the court may decide, and it will then pay the money to the winner in the contest.

AN OLD SUIT REVIVED.

Several years ago Mrs. Susie C. A. White of Bassett, Neb., filed a bill in the Superior Court here against her husband, John C. White, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, Isaac R. Hitt, and others, to recover possession of the undivided ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 40, 14, in Lake View, and the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 37, 13, the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 13, 37, 13, the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 34, 38, 14, and the undivided ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, 40, 14, in Calumet, which she claimed had been bought by her husband with her money. She also claimed he had taken the title in his own name, and had subsequently conveyed it away in fraud of her rights. Her solicitor was George O. Ide, who died Feb. 7, 1885, and the bill was dismissed for want of prosecution in June following. Yesterday Mrs. White filed another bill, a copy of the first, asking for the same relief, claiming she did not know of the death of her attorney until long after it occurred, the day before the suit was dismissed, and that she was not able to prevent the dismissal.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The October term of the Appellate Court begins today, and the call will embrace the first ten cases of the calendar. The calendar, however, cannot be made up for a few days yet, until all the cases are filed. It will embrace about 125 cases. The following is the list included in today's call: 1, Sprague vs. Green; 2, Same vs. Hords; 3, Ellithorpe vs. Lehman; 4, Hughes vs. Au Sable Quarry Co.; 5, Raymond vs. Vaughan; 6, Fergus vs. Willmarth; 7, Cummings vs. Davis; 8, Union Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. Winter; 9, Gardner vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; 10, Paul vs. Levenberger.

PROFITS OF A NEWSPAPER.

Horace N. Hurlbut, receiver of the *Times*, filed several accounts yesterday in the Storey will case, which contain some items of interest. The account for three months, from Dec. 4, 1884, to March 1, 1885, shows total receipts of $184,604; disbursements, $181,250, of which the sum of $161,000 went to defray the expenses of the newspaper, and the residue was paid to the legatees under the order of the court. From March 1 to June 1 the receipts were $188,754; disbursements, $188,633, of which the newspaper required $170,219. From June 1 to Sept. 1 $175,973 was received and $182,832 paid out, the cost of the newspaper being $154,836. The receiver had on hand Aug. 21 the sum of $1,559. By comparing the receipts and the expenses of the newspaper office it will be seen that the profits during the nine months over which the accounts extend have amounted to $43,276.

DECISIONS IN PROBATE LAW.

Judge Knickerbocker rendered an opinion yesterday in regard to the claim of the Phœnix Insurance Company against the estate of Frederick W. Guderyahn. The company filed a claim within the statutory period of two years, and after the expiration of the two years the claim was dismissed. After the term had elapsed at which the dismissal took place claimant moved to have it refiled and allowed, arguing that the filing of the claim raised the bar of statute of limitations and that the dismissal was in the nature of a nonsuit. Judge Knickerbocker rejected the application for allowance of the claim, holding that the statutory limitation of two years was intended to enable the estate to be finally settled at that time—a result which could not be reached if the bar were to be removed as in the case of an ordinary statute of limitation; and that to hold the dismissal to be merely like a nonsuit would defeat the object of the statute in a similar way. The case will be appealed. Another opinion was delivered in writing by Judge Knickerbocker upon the will of John Fulton, who died March 17, 1883. By his will he bequeathed all his personal estate to his wife, "to her own proper use and benefit so long as she remains unmarried and for and during her natural lifetime." The executors claimed that the widow was only entitled to the income, since her interest was subject to be defeated by her marriage, but the court decided that the personal estate must be delivered over to her without reserve.

WANTS ALL IT IS ENTITLED TO.

A bill was filed in the Circuit Court by the Home Library Association, a corporation doing business in Chicago and having agents throughout the West for the introduction of its publications, to restrain the Western Home Library Association from using a name so closely imitative of its own. The complainant asserts that its methods of business, when begun, were of a novel character, and that it at once became widely known among the country people. Since the establishment of the defendant company it is alleged that a good deal of the mail intended for the original library company has gone astray to its imitators, with cash remittances by no means insignificant. The complainant says it has the exclusive right to the name, and asks an accounting of the profits made by the use of the name of the defendant and an injunction against the continuance of the abuse.

ITEMS.

A chancery calendar of patent cases will be made up to be heard by Judge Blodgett, consisting of all cases noticed for hearing by Oct. 17. The calendar will be called after the conclusion of the admiralty calendar.

In the patent suit of the Crume & Sexton Manufacturing Company vs. Chicago Liquid Sack Company Judge Blodgett yesterday entered an order restraining the complainants from issuing intimidating circulars or notices to the customers of the defendants, and from bringing suits against such customers on the patents in question.

Capt. John Bonfield commenced a suit against Dr. George P. Cunningham to recover $10,000 for alleged slanderous remarks made in a communication published in Sunday morning's *Herald* about the Sweet murder case.

Judge Smith is hearing the $10,000 malicious-prosecution suit of John Callaghan against Dr. C. P. Caldwell. Jan. 19, 1884, Callaghan was arrested at Caldwell's instance on a charge of making threats, but was discharged by the Justice.

Mrs. Lena Branz, the widow who was assaulted a few days ago by three young men named John, Thomas, and James Lynch at her house, No. 521 Wells street, began a suit against them yesterday to recover $25,000 damages for the injuries received. She claims they knocked her down and cut off or pulled out large quantities of her hair.

Mrs. Laura C. Bradley of Outagamie County, Wisconsin, brought a suit for separate maintenance against her husband, Albert H. Bradley, a dealer in watches and jewelry at No. 134 Dearborn street. The defendant was long employed with Benjamin Allen at a salary of about $3,000, and the complainant alleges that since he began business on his own account he makes not less than $5,000. They were married over thirty years ago, but it is alleged that the defendant became the victim of another woman's charms. At all events, the wife says she was deserted July 5, 1883, her husband having taken an unaccountable aversion to her. An injunction was issued by Judge Gardner to prevent the defendant from selling out and decamping.

The case of Nana E. Negley against her husband David P. for a divorce was dismissed yesterday at the complainant's cost.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

19,827—E. C. Wyman vs. J. S. Fowler et al. Bill for accounting. Transcript from Superior Court. Wm. Burry, solr for defts.

19,828—E. F. Winch vs. J. H. Osterhout. Attcht. $1,500. Transcript from Superior Court. W. S. Coy and J. H. Schlund, attys.

19,829—Potosi Milling Company vs. Seth McLean et al. Bill for accounting. Transcript from Circuit Court of Cook County. Millard & Smith, solrs.

19,830—Wilkens Schenck vs. W. C. Metzner Stove Repair Company, W. C. Metzner, J. L. Morris, G. B. Norton, H. W. Bullerdeick, and G. D. Turner. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent of Feb. 8, 1881, for improved stove fire-backs. C. H. Lawrence, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Chancery orders—Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. vs. Van Schaack; lv. to amd. bill.—Bryant vs. Charter Oak Life-Ins. Co.; exc. to master's rept. hd. and taken.—Pullman Palace-Car Co. vs. Fowler; deflt. of Fowler and dec. pro confesso.—Mass. Home Miss. Soc. vs. Chase; lv. to consolidate with Lockwood vs. Hale.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—Wyman vs. Fowler; lv. to file and docket without prej.—806, Libbey vs. Van Depoele Electric Light Co.; deflt. of certain defts. and dec. pro conf.—810, Brown vs. T. P. & W. R. R. Co.; deflt. of Thomas Denny and Chas. Moran and decree pro conf.—808, Nat. Bank of Ill. vs. Forsythe; lv. to J. M. Adsit to amd. ans.—941, Crume & Sexton Mfg. Co. vs. Chicago Liquid Sack Co.; complt. enjoined from sending out circulars to interfere with defts. business on bond of $2,000.—501, Mellin vs. Moline Malleable-Iron Works; mo. to dis. ovld. and plea set down for hg. Monday next.—702, Hopkins vs. Halderman; complt. ruled to show cause by Thursday why he should not file good bond for costs.—921, Preservative Mfg. Co vs. Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.; mo. for preliminary inj. and demr. to bill hd. and advsemt.—796, Calahan vs. McCormick; complt. ruled to show cause by Monday a. m. next why he should not file good bond for costs.—820, Barnes vs. Cable; exc. by Cable to master's rept., an exc. of Cable to ans. of Barnes to Cable's cross-bill hd. and sust.—575, Emock vs. Kane; demr. to bill ovld. and rule to ans. in 20 days, lv. to file amdmts. to bill without prej. to inj.—337, Third Nat. Bk. vs. Foote; lv. to Rice to file rep.

Law orders—746, Firemen's Fund Ins. Co. vs. Bani; mo. to quash attcht. hd. and mo. to amd. attcht. barred and afft. alld, and mo. cont. to Monday next.—747, Commercial Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—748, Germania Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—751, London & Provincial Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—752, N. O. Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—753, Union Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—757, N. H. Fire Ins. Co. vs. same; same order.—774, Penn. Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—775, Birmingham Fire Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—778, Am. Fire Ins. Co. vs. same; same ord.—785, Bennett vs. McGillin; lv. to file add. pleas and piff. to reply in 10 ds.—581, First Natl. Bank vs. First Natl. Bank of Sterling; lv. to amd. form of action by making it case.—583, Scott vs. Union Steamboat Co.; sug. of death of piff.—382, Miller vs. C. & A. Ry. Co.; death of piff. sug. and E. W. Miller extra sub.—219, Cook vs. Powers; dem. to plea sub. on brfs. and advsmnt.—450, Insley vs. Shepard; dem. to add. counts inst. and lv. to amd. dec. in 10 days, lv. to file add. pleas to orig. dec., and deft. ruled to pld. to amd. dec. in 10 days.—429, Joy vs. Cleveland; dem. to 2 and 3 rep. to 3 and 4 pleas sust. and lv. to amd. 3 rep.—430, Richardson vs. Cleveland; same ord.—301, Cook vs. Bradner; dem. to 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 pleas sust.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Admiralty orders—156, Fitzgerald vs. steamer Saginaw; lv. to marshal to retrx. costs.—176, Ford vs. schr. Trowbridge; 20 days to deft. to ans.

Criminal—In re Harper; hg. on pet. postponed to this a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

99,260—Ellen J. McNurtney vs. Michael J. McNurtney. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. J. B. Ryan, solr.

99,261—Anna J. Cook vs. Willis A. Cook. Bill for divorce. D. W. Munn, solr.

99,262—Joseph Santa et. al. vs. Rosina and Joseph Straub and Mina Kruse, executrix. Bill of interpleader. H. S. Goldsmith, solr.

99,263—Susie C. A. White, John C. White, Isaac K. Hitt, W. G. Ewing, and James K. Stanley. Bill for accounting. H. H. C. Miller, solr.

99,264—Ohio Powder Co. vs. C. Deane Austin. Confession of judgment, $2,553. McClure & Hilliard and W. W. Case, attys.

99,265—People's Savings Bank vs. James Phillips and Andrew Phillips. Attcht., $1,821. Windes & Sullivan and Henry Browne, attys.

99,266—John Scanlan vs. W. W. Schultz. Appeal.

99,267—A. D. Ellis vs. Geo. Worley. Confession of judgment, $96. Horton, Hoyne & Saunders, attys.

99,268—Wm. Boecker vs. Max Sherer. Appeal.

99,269—Christ Gehrkens vs. Abraham Friedman. Confession of judgment, $240. Brandt & Hoffman, attys.

99,270—Same vs. Abraham Friedman. Confession of judgment, $122. Same attys.

99,271—Frank Bartholomae et al. vs. James Palt. Asst., $500. Theo Schintz, atty.

99,272—Charles J. McGee vs. John and Johanna Fagan. Petition for mechanics' lien for $1,835. Butz & Eschenburg, solrs.

99,273—Attcht. Suppressed.

99,274—John Bonfield vs. Geo. P. Cunningham. Case, $10,000. Barton & Hoch, attys.

99,275—B. J. Ettelsohn vs. Aaron S. Berkowsky. Case, $500. Krans & Mayer, attys.

99,276—Lena Branz vs. John A. Lynch, Thomas Lynch Jr., and James D. Lynch. Trespass, $25,000. Arnold Tripp, atty.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE GARY—Orders—640, Smith vs. Packer; lv. to discon. as to Mandels.—2,315, Loeb vs. Falk B. Co.; disd. n. c.

Judgment—2,034, Gillen vs. Williams; fdg. piff. $648, jgt. and sat.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Orders—61, Sibley vs. Silverman; disd. d. c. and jgt.—62, Burlock vs. Same; disd. p. c. and j. w. p.—72, Willis vs. C. & W. I. Rwy. Co.; disd. n. c.—77, Morris vs. Bishop; disd. d. c. and j. w. p. with proc.—84, Kiefer vs. Rothschild; disd. n. c.—87, Crawford vs. Thompson, disd. p. c. and j. w. p.—90, Jones vs. Dunlop; same.—93, Thieben vs. Moore; same.—256, N. W. S. Co. vs. Gale; same.—258, Mann vs. Olds; same.—259, J. M. W. J. S. & P. Co. vs. Moore; same.—260, Nenzel vs. Putta; same.—261, U. S. E. F. Co. vs. Dibblees; same.—271, Kidder vs. Hain; same.—282, Blakeley vs. C. Bk. of Comm.; same and ord. ret. hab.—289, Bryan vs. Hart; disd. p. c. and j. w. p.—453, Wright vs. Whipple; same.—94, Tapp vs. Coates; disd. n. c.—1,057, Benzinger vs. U. C. P. Co.; disd. n. c. and atcht. dslvd.—1,067, Howe vs. Lancaster; lv. to discon. as to S. Pk. Commrs.—3,081, Falter vs. Stafford; jgt. set aside, lv. piff. file new afdvt., rl. deft. file afdvt. merits Oct. 6.—73, Ramsey vs. Sinclair; lv. to make exrx. pty. deft., lv. file amd. narr., pleas to stand.—982, Smith vs. Baumer; disd. n. c.—2,669, Schoenhofen B. Co. vs. Thomas; disd. n. c.

Judgments—2,901, Henry C. Bailey et al. vs. Kappes Furniture Mfg. Co.; dflt. and jgt. $876.—2,900, Robert C. Maxwell vs. Same; dflt. and jgt. $400.—2,899, James H. Rice Co. vs. Same; dflt. and jgt. $416.—3,078, Joel J. Bailey et al. vs. John Kruse and Richard P. Travers; jgt. $232 agst. R. P. F. and sci. fa.—3,073, B. Hagaman vs. Natl. Mortising Machine Co.; dflt. and jgt. $4,261.

JUDGE SMITH—Orders—1,164, Hirsch vs. Crilly; disd. as to all defts. except W. N. Crilly; lv. file amd. narr. instr., lv. amd. pleas five days.—2,789, Goldmann vs. Waller; disd. want narr.—2,585, Rand vs. Jex; disd. garn. dischgd. p. c. and jgt.—3,372, Wintmeyer vs. Hennessy; disd. n. c.—3,392, Lehigh Valley C. Co. vs. Clark; disd. n. c.

Judgment—589, Hopkins vs. True Fissure Mining Co.; fdg. piff. $1,249 and jgt.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—3,309, City vs. Hansbrough; order as prepd.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE GARDNER—Orders—1,192, Hess vs. Hess; disd., n. c.—1,223, Belser vs. Belser; same.—587, Gates vs. Gates; pl. on Cal.—941, Otis vs. Bd. of Education; dmrs. wdwn, lv. amd. 1 wk. and rl. ans. amd. bills 30 ds.—Same orders in all the other cases agst. deft.—847, Anderson vs. Anderson; dflt.—70, Reno vs. P. & F. W. Rwy Co.; dflt.—1,176, Benz vs. Waltin; disd. n. c.—918, Hitch vs. Otis; demr. sustd., lv. amd. bill instr., rl. deft. Otis and wife ans. 20 ds., rl. cplt. exhibit trust deed and note 5 ds.—877, Jones vs. Hurtt; dem. Mary C. Hurtt ovld., 20 ds. to ans.; ord. apptg. gdn. ad lit.—644, Union Savings Loan Co. vs. Bruchlegel; dem. ovld. rl. ans. 15 ds., rl. cplt. file copies of trust deed and bond 2 ds.—87,689, Hoag vs. Kendall; lv. amd. decree.—785, Lemon vs. Prudential Life Ins. Co.; lv. to file amdts. refused; bill disd. c. c. want eq.; appl. applt. ct., bond $200 and cert. ev. 30 ds.—849, Goddard vs. La Jeune; mo. to dis. bill ovld.; rl. pld. etc. 5 ds., and refd. Magruder.—599, Michaelis vs. Gruner; decree wdwn. rl. ans. 20 ds.; dflt. two defts.—1,249, Barker vs. Simmons, mo. to dis. bill ovld. lv. pld. etc. 5 ds.; lv. cplt. file security for costs. instr.—806, Traitel vs. Radzinski; demr. ovld., 20 ds. to ans.—652, Heiderich vs. Heiderich; ans. to orig. cross-bill to stand.—889, Kimball vs. Law; demr. wdwn.; appr. for deft. Law wdwn., rl. on him to ans. instr., all others 15 ds.

Divorce—1,011, Charles Klossowski vs. Augusta Klossowski; decree for adultery.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

54,162—Warren L. Aborn vs. Merrick A. Richardson. Confession, $7,581. H. T. & L. Helm, attys.

54,163—Everett A. Aborn vs. Merrick A. Richardson. Confession, $2,559. Same attys.

54,164—Thomas Beidam vs. M. A. Richardson. Confession, $13,528 Same attys.

54,165—Henry Holland vs. L. R. Williams. Appeal.

54,166—Henry W. King vs. Chicago Merchants' Club. Distress for rent, $300. W. S. Johnson, atty.

54,167—Albertina Schultz vs. Albert Schultz. Bill for divorce for desertion. Stanley & Hull, solrs.

54,168—Edward Dietzsch vs. Charles J. Bruschke and Sophia Ricke. Appeal.

54,169—Lewis J. Meany vs. William L. Springer. Confession, $837. D. P. & J. C. Hendricks, attys.

54,170—F. O. Marsh vs. Warren Springer. Appeal.

54,171—Annie S. Colson vs. A. C. Rallyor. Bill for accounting and injunction. John Healey, solr.

54,172—Louise B. Newell vs. Frank R. Newell. Bill for divorce for cruelty. William B. Jarvis, solr.

54,173—Emily Baker vs. Henry Baker. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. M. Hardy, solr.

54,174—Home Library Association vs. Western Home Library Association, People's Publishing Co., Daniel H. Kochersperger, Harding L. Kochersperger, Daniel C. Levison, William F. Sauer, G. Frederick Sauer, George F. Cram, and Edgar L. Jayne. Bill for acctg. and injunction. Hutchinson & Patridge, solrs.

54,175—Randolph Hufstad vs. Moses Polowski. Case, $1,000, with capias. B. F. Richolson, atty.

54,176—A Goldston vs. Geo. N. Hull. Appeal.

54,177—George Burry vs. A. C. Ellithorpe. Assumpsit, $1,000. William Burry, atty.

54,178—Gottlieb Scholz vs. Alexander Byers. Forcible detainer and confession. C. T. Brentano, atty.

Suppressed Saturday—54,152—John R. and George E. Bensley vs. Charles Weinland. Assumpsit, $1,000. Charles W. Needham and Louis Munson, attys.

54,161—Frank Bowring vs. American Manufacturing Company. Bill for injunction and other relief. Henry V. Freeman, solr.

Suppressed Saturday—99,252, Laura C. Bradley vs. Albert H. Bradley. Bill for separate maintenance, with prayer for injunction for desertion. Quick & Miller, solrs.

ORDERS, ETC.—COMMON LAW.

JUDGE ROGERS—Orders—5,756, Carbery vs. W., St. L. & P. Ry. Co.; trasfd. U. S. Ct.—6,101, Beese, use, etc., vs. Sundmacher; lv. make new defts. and chg. interrogs.—8,099, Strom vs. Larsen; reinstated.—6,257, Follett vs. German Ins. Co.; disd.—6,226, Longley vs. Same; same.—3,103, Clary vs. Willett; closed except instructions.

JUDGE HAWES—Orders—319, Jackson vs. McLaughlin; new trial.—509, Raphael vs. Marks; contd.—761, Harvey vs. Cook; demr. sustd., lv. amd. 5 ds.—521, Thompson vs. McDonald; appl. disd. w. p.

Judgments and verdicts—535, James McLaughlin vs. Timothy McNally; jgt. piff. $20, n. c.—503, Jacobs vs. Teller; verd. deft. guilty of withholding, etc.

JUDGE COLLINS—Orders—5,588, Nodek vs. Bernstein; time to justify extd. Oct. 7.—6,020, Partridge vs. Burns; dflt. set aside and lv. pld. instr.—53,203, Tourtellotte vs. Manneny; disd. d. c.—2,708, Thamer vs. Yeoman; sub. ct.—5,856, Reaves vs. Vail; disd. n. c.

Judgments—6,150, Campbell vs. O'Brien; dflt. and jgt. agst. Johanna O'Brien.

CHANCERY.

JUDGE TULEY—Orders—828, Silliman vs. Silliman; rl. deft. show cause Oct. 19 for non-support of daughter.—2,237, Hoyles vs. Hoyles; lv. wdw. demr., 5 ds. to ans.—530, Wilmot vs. People's G. L. & C. Co.; dflt.; ref. Windes set aside, and refd. Wait.—2,419, Crandall vs. Cohen; next cal.—2,576, Wiltshire vs. Wiltshire; rl. defts. show cause Friday why solrs. fees, etc., shld. not be paid.—B. R. 347, Hoyt vs. Keefe; next cal.—2,542, Higgins vs. Higgins; deflt.—2,494, Bohlman vs. Bohlman; dem. ovld., 10 ds. to ans.—199, Clarke vs. Colehour; rl. file objns. Friday; dem. Clark to cross-bill sustd., and cross-bill disd. w. e.—2,274, Hoeppner vs. Sundmacher; demr. sustd.; 10 ds. to amd.—1,078, Maesch vs. Fischrupp; mrs. rep. sale and dspn. cfd.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,274, Hoeppner vs. Sundmacher; transfd. Tuley, J.—1,580, Black vs. Wilson; ref. Windes.—1,187, Kinney vs. Jarvis; lv. file copies.—358, McLeod vs. Jones; rl. deft. produce deed 3 ds.—2,071, Hulburd vs. Carne; disd. c. c.—2,585, Negley vs. Negley; disd. c. c.—2,649, O'Gelvie vs. O'Gelvie; lv. chg. name to O'Gilvie.—2,646, Perry vs. Danforth; rl. deft. pld., etc., to cross-bill 30 ds.—104, Ross vs. Phillips; mrs. rep. cfd.—1,358, Metzner vs. Metzner; rl. payt. aly.—2,233, McKeon vs. McKeon; ord. payt. aly. and fees.—2,207, Treleaven vs. Dixon; ref. Wait.—2,418, Arcadian M. S. Co. vs. Comml. Nat. Bank; demr. ovld., 20 ds. to ans.—2,246, Bolles vs. Parker; demr. sustd., lv. amd. 5 ds.—1,504, Schween vs. Schween; demr. ovld., 20 ds. to ans.

Divorces—2,601, Ada F. Palm vs. Warren S. Palm; decree for desertion.—2,195, Mary Loveless vs. Daniel Loveless; same.—2,459, Eva Sheesley vs. Daniel L. Sheesley; same.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,224—Merrick A. Richardson to John A. Roche. Voluntary assiginment; assets, $70,000; liabilities, $55,000. F. Q. Ball, atty.

6,225—Suppressed for four days.

6,226—R. T. Brydon vs. Fidelity Storage Warehouse and Henry B. Rogers. Trover, $500. E. Hanecy, atty.

ORDERS, ETC.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Orders—4,964, vol. asgt. Shay; ord. sale of assets for $185 nisi 3 ds.—4,202, Hasselgren vs. Bast; defts. attys. wdw.—6,086, Nichols vs. McConnell; disd. n. c.—5,891, Golden vs. Devine; by agmt. demr. sustd. and lv. amd. statement; amdts. filed.—6,138, C. & Wis. R. R. vs. Heuer; lv. amd. petn.; set for Oct. 12.—6,191, Same vs. Draper; set for Oct. 19.—6,215, Same vs. Schmidt; same.—6,218, Same vs. Same; same.—6,127, Same vs. Draper; set for Oct. 19; lv. file amd. petn.—6,128, Same vs. Schierhorn; same.—6,192 Same vs. Wienstage; set for Oct. 12.

Verdicts and judgments—5,259, John Anfrting vs. G. W. Searles; atcht. quashed, verd piff. $15 and jgt.—5,272, John Anderson vs. Charles A. Blaisdell; verd. piff. $220; mo. n. t. deft.—5,145, Hoeft vs. Brown; verd. defts.; mo. n. t.—5,948, John H. Meyer et al. vs. William J. Schaffer; dflt. and jgt. $506.

PROBATE COURT.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Est. William W. Weare; gdns. inv. impvd.—Est. Elizabeth Holbrook; inv. and apst. apvd.—Est. Charles P. Johnson; same and wids. awd.—Est. Edgar Loomis; clm. Rufus W. Gillett alld. $2,250.—Est. Nellie or Nancy M. Jones; lv. sell or compromise desp. clms. $242.—Est. Anna Kristubek.—Est. John Bauer; lv. admr. accept $250.—Est. John Peter Hoff; sale real est. cfd.—Est. William D. C. Vaughan; rep. of settlement apvd., amt. pers. est. apvd.—Est. Richard Meyer et. al.; atcht. quashed.—Est. Katie Ryan et al.; gen. and ind. accts. apvd.; order for settlement of amt.—Est. John McVoy; est. settled, extrx. dschgd.—Est. Margaret Ready; rep. sale apvd.—Est. Alonzo J. Sawyer; atcht. quashed.—Est. Ollie Stevenson; cit. admr. Oct. 7.—Est. Friedrich Roettcher; pf. hshp.—Est. Jemima Ream; pf. hshp.—Est. Johanna B. I. Bruhns; gdns. inv. apvd.—Est. August W. Schaefer; order allg. clm. of assignee, etc., set aside.—Est. Frederick W. Guderyahn; clm. Phœnix Ins. Co. disallowed, appl. Circ. Ct., bond $100, 2 ads.—Est. Thomas P. Barry; gdn. to present inv. Oct. 7.—Est. Mamie Fischer; gdn. to settle a ct. Oct. 7.—Est. Paul Zoronovich; est. settled, exrx. dschgd.

Wills—Est. Parker H. Hale; letters test. to Sophia E. Hale, ind. bond $10,000 apvd.—Est. Jacob B. Filbert; will pvn., letters to Frederick J. Filbert, ind. bond $200; pf. hshp.

Administrations—Est. George C. Newman; letters to Fannie B. Newman; bond $500.—Est. John A. Schleiss; letters to Mary Schleiss; bond $2,000.

Guardianship—Est. Pasquale Saracino; letters to Mary Saracino, bond $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

JUDGE SHEPARD—310, Isaac Robinson, conspiracy; on trial. The October grand jury called and excused until Monday, Oct. 19.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Trial of cases from the quasi-criminal docket.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Motion for injunction in Southern White Lead Co. vs. Cary on trial.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The Harper habeas-corpus case and call of Admiralty calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—1 to 10 on new calendar.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 642, 643, 649, 810, 811, 812, and 814. No. 640, Smith vs. Packer, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Nos. 591, 592, 593, 595, and 600. No. 588, Callaghan vs. Caldwell, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 51, 54, 57, 64, 67, 70, 73, 75, 76, and 79. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 482. No. 36, Case vs. Homan, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 154, 159, 162, 168, 89, 135, 171, and 175. No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 551, 556½, 557, 569, 574, 580½, 598, 601, 609, and 619. No. 308, Jackson vs. Wilkie, on trial. First call tomorrow, Nos. 201 to 250, inclusive.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 2,574, 2,600, 2,612, 2,618, 2,640, 2,652, 5,956, and 2,562. No. 2,316, Perrine vs. Clark, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 10, Lansingh vs. Higgins, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7. No. 1, Monroe vs. Rappeleye, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No 547, T. of L. spl. asst., Nos. 5,752, 5,754, 5,764, 5,775, 5,776, and 5,779. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business and accounts.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Yesterday's call continued, and Nos. 64, 65, 76, 81, 82, 83, 84, 90, and 96.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Continuation of the quasi-criminal call.

THIRD DISTRICT APPELLATE COURT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—[Special.]—Decisions were filed in the Third District Appellate Court today as follows:

City of Virginia vs. Dunaway; error to Cass; decree reversed and remanded.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company vs. Gordon; error to Sangamon; judgment reversed and remanded.

City of Havana vs. Van Lanigham; appeal from Mason; judgment affirmed.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Calkins; appeal from Greene; judgment reversed and remanded.

P., D. & E. Ry. Co. vs. Berry; appeal from Coles; judgment affirmed.

Noble et al. vs. School Directors; appeal from Jersey; decree affirmed.

Johnson vs. Dunavan et al.; error to Morgan; decree affirmed.

Board of Supervisors of Logan County vs. People, etc.; error to Logan; judgment affirmed.

Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Smith; appeal from Greene; judgment reversed and remanded.

Tunnell vs. Ferguson; appeal from Morgan; judgment reversed and remanded.

Dechert et al. vs. Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company; error to Edgar; judgment affirmed.

Powers vs. Cavanaugh; appeal from Mason; judgment affirmed.

Damon vs. Nelson; appeal from Cass; judgment reversed and remanded.

Schweer vs. Schwobacher & Co.; appeal from Cass; judgment reversed and remanded.

Ferrell vs. Dooley; error to McLean; judgment affirmed.

Searle's OF State-st.

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CLOAKS

A good many people know they keep

CLOAKS

They also sell a few

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Because they have the best and cheapest line of

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In the city. They make a specialty of

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CLOAKS

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At $5; and all the way up.

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Made of Berlin Twills,

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Made of best Seal Plushes,

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Made of all best materials,

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Trimmed in the latest, most approved styles,

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To suit all tastes,

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To suit all purses,

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That for quality and cheapness cannot be equaled.

SEA'S, State-st.

Rupture.

$100 REWARD!

Rupture promptly cured. $100 reward for a case of Inguinal or Scrotal Rupture that we cannot retain with the Famous Parker Retentive Truss.

Just issued—"The Rational Treatment of Rupture; a Study of the Causation, Pathology, and Varieties of Hernia." Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co. 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

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A large assortment of Outline Embroidery or Etching Silk in the celebrated (fast colors)

ASIATIC DYES.

Warranted to Wash in Warm Water and Castile Soap, without change of color or injury to the most delicate fabric. Manufactured in America exclusively by

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,

At wholesale only at {469 Broadway, New York, 621 Market St., Phila.

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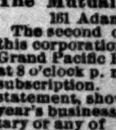

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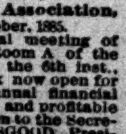

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LOW PRICED WOOD MANTELS

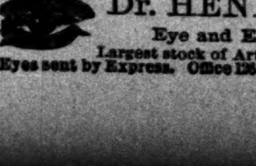
In Mahogany and other Hard Woods, New and Stylish Designs in stock and made to order.

SHAKING ENGLISH BRASS COMMON TRENT FENDERS, SINCE LOW FIRE SETS, GRATES. TILES. ANDIRONS.

CHAS. L. PAGE, BEST WORK. THIS OUTFIT $15.00 337 Wabash Ave. LOWEST PRICES.

The Mutual Building & Loan Association,
161 Adams-st., Chicago, 1st October, 1885.

The second ordinary annual general meeting of this corporation will be held in Club-Room A of the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Tuesday first, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m. Fourth series stock now open for subscription. Copy of Auditor's annual financial statement, showing a very successful and profitable year's business, to be had on application to the Secretary or any of the Directors. A. S. OSGOOD, President; EDW. WORCESTER, Vice-President; JNO. G. ORCHARD, Treasurer; WM. S. PETTEGREW, Sec.



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Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. 500 cured in '83. Send Stamp for pamphlet.

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Eye and Ear Surgeon.

Largest stock of Artificial Eyes in West. Eyes sent by Express. Office 126 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

City of Paris,

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KID GLOVE SALE!

For Ladies, Gents, and Children.

They have just received a job lot from Paris in 2, 3, and 4 Buttons—Mousquetaires and Patent Hook Gloves—the bulk of them small sizes, and therefore offer them

5½ at 10c.
5¾ at 20c.
6 at 30c.
6¼ at 40c.
6½ at 50c.
6¾ at 60c.
7 at 70c.
7¼ at 80c.
7½ at 90c.
7¾ at $1.00.
8 at $1.10.

This lot exposed in the rear of the store on the main floor.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.

FURNITURE { FINE and MEDIUM! LOWEST PRICES!
224 to 228 Wabash-av., C. C. Holton.

TO EUROPE IN A TRIFLE OVER SIX DAYS BY THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE!

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Carrying the British and United States Mails. "Umbria," "Etruria," "Oregon," "Aurania," and "Servia," 8,500 tons and from 10,000 to 14,000 horse-power, being the LARGEST, FASTEST, and MOST MAGNIFICENT SHIPS IN THE WORLD.

This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.

F. G. WHITING,
Manager Western Department,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

Wilson Line of Steamers.

New York, Hull, and Continental Ports. The steamers of this line sail weekly from New York, connecting at Hull with the steamers of this and other steamship lines running to all Baltic, Scandinavian, North Sea, and Mediterranean ports, to all of which through bills of lading are issued. For information relating to transhipment cargo apply to JOHN BLEGEN, General Continental Freight Agent, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago; and for Hull and English business to SANDERSON & SON, General Agents, 39 South Williams-st., New York.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

Sail from New York Every Saturday for GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY. Cabins, $60 to $80; Second Class, $30. LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. "CITY OF ROME" Sails from New York Oct. 21.

Saloon passage, $60 and upwards. Second Class, $35. Steerage outward, $20. Prepaid, $18.

For passage or further information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $30 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: *a*, Daily; *b*, Daily except Sunday; *c*, Daily except Saturday; *d*, Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 3:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 6:00 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:10 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:10 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
	a10:00 p m	a 7:00 a m
	b11:30 a m	d 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algona, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:00 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:10 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain, Redfield, Aberdeen	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Cavalry and Graceland	b 6:33 a m	b 6:23 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:36 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:46 a m
	b 6:25 p m	b 6:16 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:30 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passngr.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c 9:35 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a 9:35 p m	a 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln, Denver & California Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	10:15 p m	3:00 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. *b* Daily except Sunday. *c* Daily except Saturday. *d* Except Monday.

St. Paul, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	5:30 p m	9:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
	*11:30 p m	*11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:55 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	9:00 a m	6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 8:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	* 4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield Superior, Duluth	§ 9:55 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	x 8:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	* 3:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 p m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming, & Marquette	§10:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:00 p m	† 6:50 a m
	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	* 6:15 p m
	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:20 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	‖11:20 a m	‖ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz., & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, & Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:05 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:05 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Kankakee Passenger	*10:55 a m	* 3:30 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:05 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:25 p m	* 3:30 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:35 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:35 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:45 p m	§10:55 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:45 p m	* 8:15 a m

EASTERN.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	† 6:00 p m
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:00 p m
Limited Express	§ 3:15 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Night Express	*11:30 p m	* 6:00 a m
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Southeastern Express	† 7:50 a m	† 6:55 p m
Eastern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m
Southern Express	* 8:30 p m	* 7:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:15 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp's	* 5:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
New York, Boston & Philadelp'a	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'ld	† 8:15 p m	† 6:15 p m
Pittsburg, Jamestown & B'ffalo	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 5:55 a m
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:55 a m
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	§ 5:40 a m
New York—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 a m
Detroit, Niagara Falls & N. Y. Ex	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:30 p m	§ 9:40 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 5:40 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accomodat'n	* 4:20 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Express	§ [illegible]	§ 9:00 p m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	† 7:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
New York Limited	* 3:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:00 p m	†10:35 a m
Atlantic Express	* 8:40 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Grand Rapids Sleeper	* 9:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:20 p m	§ 8:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:20 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 7:20 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Spec'l	§12:00 m	§ 3:50 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:50 p m	§ 8:50 a m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago *7:50 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:50 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on or address H. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, Pentwater, and Frankfort at *8 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. Dock foot of Michigan-av.